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WORD-BOOK

OF

VIRGINIA FOLK-SPEECH

BY

Emmett
B. W. GREEN.

"And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."
CHAUCER, *Canterbury Tales, Prologue*, l. 308.

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TO

VIRGINIA PEOPLE

BY

ONE OF THEM.

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FOREWORDS.

There is no trouble in tracing Virginians either by their blood or speech. They are English in both.

The English when they came from the low-country near the mouth of the Elbe, landed on the eastern and southern coast of what is now England, and made good their footing by gaining the ground slowly by fighting.

Wessex, one of the Saxon kingdoms in England, became the kingdom of England. The kingdom from the coast of Hampshire spread north and west to Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire. The Thames and the Avon became the permanent boundaries of Wessex to the north, and the later extension of the West Saxon Dominion was wholly westward. Wessex obtained the overlordship in Britain in the ninth century, and in the times of Alfred's successors developed into the kingdon of England, Wessex grew into England in the end. The king of the West-Saxons grew into the king of the English, the Emperor of all Britain.

The language of Alfred is to be found in the present rustic speech of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorset, Gloucester, and western Hampshire; and these with the Devonshire dialect beyond them to the westward, are the descendents of the early southern English, which at one time was the literary or classical form of speech. From the time of Alfred or earlier, until after the Norman conquest, for a period of some two hundred and fifty years, the West-Saxon English was the only written or literary form of the speech of the country and it is in the main to the writings of that period that we must look for the groundwork on which our modern English has been built up. Virginia English is the southwestern.

The classical English of to-day is neither northern nor southern but midland; and of the midland it is eastern and not western. The literary language was settled by the writers, and their being at the seat of government, the political and literary centre. As London became the capital there was the court and parliament; there were also the law courts, these drawing to that point the principal people of the country, both for business and pleasure; the writers were there, and the readers. Chaucer was one of the principal writers; wrote in the Midland dialect, and did a great deal towards making it the classical English. Wyclif's translation of the Bible, and his numerous English sermons and tracts went far towards fixing the literary language. Midland speech became the national literary tongue.

The seaports of Devonshire had early become the main strongholds of maritime enterprize; and in the sixteenth century Devonshire was distinguished from the rest of England by its activity and progress. We find many of the men connected with the early settlement of Virginia from southwestern England. There were many from London, Kent and other parts; but there were Cabot, Raleigh, Drake, the Gilberts, Somers, Basset, Botetourt, Cary, and others of the principal men from the southwest.

Moreover, the west, above all districts of England, seems to have had a numerous gentry bound by constant intermarriages into a great clan, strongly animated by local pride and a peculiar love of country. These are striking characteristics of Virginians. In Virginia, essentially the whole of the white blood is English, that has been on the soil for over two hundred years. It is not believed that there is any body of folk of as purely English stock as the white population of Virginia, and the States descended from her; and it amounts to about three millions of people, and there is scarcely any admixture of other blood. Nothing in their history shows the least falling off from the qualities that have always distinguished their race in all times and all places. The Virginian has a good opinion of himself, is calm, well-balanced, is self-reliant and has the English quality of not being afraid to take responsibility.

"They love their land, because it is their own,
And scorn to give aught to other reason why;
Would shake hands with a King upon his throne,
And think it kindness to his Majesty."

In a living form are now to be heard in the southwest, words and pronunciations which have remained unaltered at least since the time of Simon de Montfort.

There are some pronunciations as follows:

Tlear—clear,
Dlass—glass,
Dhat—that,
Dloomy—gloomy.

There are many Wiltshire words in Virginia speech: *Bachelor's buttons*, wild scabious. *Craw; cross-grained; drag*, for harrow; *handy*, near at hand; *purserve*, preserve; *whicker*.

From Cornwall we have: Half, *haalf; marster*. Care, *keer; yallow;* been, *bin;* heard, *heerd;* ear, with a faint sound of y, *year*. In words of more than one syllable ending in *ing*, the *g* is omitted, as *goin; singin*. Put an *a* before the participle, as *a-going, a-huntin*. D is commonly elided at the end of words, as *ban*, band; *groun*, ground.

Middle English, Mercian, became the standard speech and its influence is seen in Virginia English where we find the tendency to change *v* into *b*; rivet, a ribet; trivet, a *tribbet*. C to *ch*, as *rench* for rinse; *curchey*, for curtsey. D final to *t*, *holt, helt*, for hold, held. The double *d* is often pronounced as *th*, bladder, *blather;* ladder, *lather*. Guard, garden, blackguard, are always pronounced *geard, gearden, blackgeard*. L sometimes changes to *r*, as *frail*, for flail; *frounce*, for flounce; *fresh-fork*, for flesh-fork; *warnut*, for walnut. N often changes to m, as seven, generally *sevm*, or *sebm; churm, nimepence*. R, often elided, *mossel*, for morsel; the *r* is clearly sounded in *pritty*, for pretty; *gearl*, girl. *Chopped* hands; *foller*, for follow; *stroddle*, for straddle; *homper*, for hamper; *cotch*, caught. *Fur, furder, furdrest. Drean*, for drain. *Gret*, for great. *Brek*, for break. *Git, yit, chist. Yalla, wrastle*, sarvant, *varmint. Heerd, heern. Arrant*, for errand. *Peart*. Ear, *ee-a;* year, *yee-a*. *Blate*, for bleat. *Yo, yoe*, for ewe. *Peth*, for pith; *set*, for sit. Favourite, *favrit; mauth*, for moth; *aufis*, for office; *caufy*, for coffee. *Close*, for clothes. *Gallus*, for gallows, *galluses. Sut*, for soot. *Coob*, for coop. *Jine*, for join; *lines*, for loins; *kivver*, for cover. Mischievous, with accent on second syllable; contrary,

with accent on second syllable. In answer to the question, "Who is that?" "It's me," always.

In comparing the glossaries of the English Dialect Society, it seems that the words *dike* and *ditch* are used indifferently for the same thing. We in Virginia use *dike*, for the *bank* on the edge of the *ditch*, which is a *trench* cut in the ground.

Perused, a book or newspaper, also used locally as in search of something.

Hampshire gives us *chimley*, *brickle*, *brickly*.

The first permanent English settlement in America was at Jamestown, in 1607. Shakespeare died in 1616. The colonization from England was steady, and the colonists fairly represented the England of the day. The English of that day was Shakespeare's English, with the speech and proverbs of the people that have been kept to the present day. They were Shakespeare's contemporaries who came, the very men and women, some of them doubtless knowing him not only as an actor, but personally.

By the geographical position of Virginia, and the fact that the lands were early taken up, there were no newcomers after the earliest years; the first who came were of the same stock, manners, customs and speech. Many of the tracts of land now held, are of the same boundaries of the first divident, with the names first given to them, "Buck Roe," "Little England," "Celey's," "Newport's News," "Blunt Point," "Denbigh," "Balthrope," "Martin's Hundred," "Kingsmill," "Indian Field," "Green Spring," "Weyanoke," "Varina," and others.

In Virginia fifty acres of land was given to every free immigrant who came at his own cost, with fifty acres more for every person that he transported; his wife and children counting as head-rights.

Virginia English seems to resemble the standard English of the time that the first immigrants came to the country, and there has been no foreign mixture, as the comers were English, and few or none have come from other parts of the United States; the lands having been taken up early, there was no room for new comers, and there were no towns, every man's shipping-port was on his own land. There also seems to be a distinctly southern, southwestern and east midland character in the speech,

little or none of the East Anglian or Norfolk. Virginia English is not a development of the American soil, but a survival of archaic English forms that have been lost in England. The accent being pure and softer, there is no rugged *burr*, no nasal twang, such as almost every voice in the north has. We never have the trilled *r* of the Italian, nor the Northumbrian *borr*, the *r* being slurred and almost silent. R not followed by a vowel is lost or reduced in Southern England. The language spoken in Virginia cannot be called a dialect, but old English that has undergone few changes since it was brought from England, none of these changes caused by mixture of different languages, but slight changes of accent or intonation caused by change of climate, mode of life and such reasons.

Good spoken English often differs from book English. Children are carefully taught to avoid various forms of "bad English" by persons not all of whom can correctly distinguish in every case between bad English and idiomatic colloquial English; by colloquial is meant belonging to common speech, characteristic of or proper to ordinary conversation, distinguished from formal or elevated language. Romance words are constantly borrowed from literary English, especially when it is wished to replace a short and familiar word by a longer and more grandly sounding one; *perspiration* for *sweat*. Often good old words are driven out by the school-master; boys are told that a tooth is "extracted," not "pulled out," and not to say "catching" in the sense of "contagious," and to say "fractured limb" for "broken leg."

Ours is the English of every-day life and not of dictionaries and technical works, and it will be seen how large a number are of pure English roots. These words are simply put down as they are, and not as some people think they ought to be. I did not make them, but the every-day people made them as they had use for them, and used the shortest and most straightforward words to express what they meant.

There are very few foreign words in Virginia English that were not brought from England. There are a few Indian words, such as Chinkapen, Chipmunk, Hominy, Moccasin, Monack, Opossum (Possum), Persimmon, Pohickory (Hickory), Pone, Poquoson, Raccoon (Coon), Skunk, Squaw, Tomahawk, Tuckahoe,

Wampum, Wigwam. There are many place-names: Chesapeake, Chickahominy, Chuckatuck, Mattaponi, Pamunkey, Pocahontas, Potomac, Totopotomoi and others.

The following counties—Accomack, Alleghany, Appomattox, Nansemond, Nottoway, Powhatan, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Shenandoah.

The only negro word is *juba*; the name of a dance; no negro verbs were added, as there were none that could take the place of English words in use.

A list of dialect words can never be said to be complete, while to enter fully into the force of them one must be conversant with the habits of thought of the speaker, and with his peculiar accent and intonation. My object has been to put on record, as far as I am able, the dialect of my own country and of the part that we call the "Lower Peninsula," between the "Jeames" and York rivers, and from Williamsburg to the Chesapeake Bay; they are practically one folk and one speech.

One reason for gathering these folk-words is the hope that people who wish to learn more about their every-day speech may have a list of good words within their reach, from which they may take what they need and save the speech of their fathers; and also it may be of use to the comparative philologist. I have tried to set all this down in the very words that we would use among ourselves when not trying to talk or write fine.

As has been said before, the lands were early taken up and settled, and received no considerable accessions from outside until the last thirty years. The economic conditions have been such that, while the native-born population has been able to maintain itself in a comfortable and dignified condition, outsiders, since the first opening up of the country, have not been attracted to move in. The natural increase of the population has been sufficient to maintain its numbers and send very many natives to the regions of the west, on the same lines of latitude as people generally travel in their migrations. Down to the time of the people who are alive now, the region has had a stable, homogeneous population of intelligent farm-folk, whose English comes of good stock, and has been handed down from generation to generation free from outside influences. As there were few towns the professional men were of the same country-bred stock. The

present generation have come greatly under the influenee of the school-mistress and the newspaper, but the generation now gray-headed have a speech inherited in all its purity.

I have always accepted a good definition wherever found. The words have been taken from the mouths of the people; from books, newspapers and wherever they could be found. The records of the oldest counties are a mine for the word-gatherer; the wills and deeds are usually written by lawyers, who use the law-jargon of their trade, but the depositions and inventories use the very words of the people, taken down from their mouths in the first and written with their own hands in the latter; more valuable in that they spell the words as they are pronounced and not always by the rules of spelling; besides they give the names of many household things that have gone entirely out of use.

In gathering these words I have made use of what has been done by all who have gone before me in the work. The subject is not exhausted; to make it perfect would be impossible, but I hope some words have been saved that might otherwise have been lost. I have tried to put down everything that is not in standard English, not to miss a word because it was current in other places, and to note every word without stopping to ascertain if it is peculiar to this locality. Dialectal words have a good claim to be considered English; they are survivals, and many words have locally a secondary meaning.

Among the dictionaries used are Bailey, Century, Murray's N. E. D., Halliwell, Nares, Wright, Grose, Skeat, the word-lists of the English Dialect Society and the American Dialect Society, making free use of everything that I could lay my hands on to make the book fuller and better. If this book helps in the direction of sounder English, the time spent in making it will not have been wasted.

Glossaries should be full of examples of local expressions to show the peculiarities intended to be illustrated. They should describe the facts of usage instead of trying to lay down rules for usage to follow. Nor should they give what the meanings of words ought to be in theory, instead of what they are in fact. Neither should the grammarian make laws for the language, but describe it as it is. A dictionary is not an authority, but a record.

Who, as a word-gatherer, can say at the end of his work that the material is exhausted? It is well to gather what is at hand, leaving the rest for another time and other hands, not waiting that all may be lost. Better to err on the side of including too much than too little.

"If no other bookes can be so vvell perfected, but still something may be added, hovv much lesse a Word-booke?"

FLORIO'S *Worlde of Wordes* (1598).

B. W. GREEN,
Warwick, Virginia.

Richmond, February, 1899.

SECOND EDITION.

A number of words have been added to this edition, as there is always something overlooked and left out. But enough has been printed to show the value of Virginia English as a spoken and written language, showing their unmixed descent from their ancestors.

It may not be amiss that some mistakes should be allowed to remain for the consolation of the critics. An author is one who knows how to do things; a critic is one who knows how things ought to be done. Few of us realize what an artificial and abnormal thing a literary language is. A literary language does not represent exactly the speech of any one, and the speech of the many it ignores altogether. The court dialect becomes the literary idiom of a land. The sounds tell of a race. This is lost sight of by a science that deals only with speech. Language is really made of sounds, and not of written signs.

B. W. GREEN.

Richmond, February, 1912.

SOME VIRGINIA NAMES

SPELT ONE WAY AND CALLED ANOTHER.

SPELT.	CALLED.
Anne, with silent *e*,	Ann; and not Ann*ie*, two syllables,
Armistead,	Um'sted
Baird,	Beard,
Balfour,	Bel'fur,
Berkeley,	Bark'ly, Bart'let,
Bernard,	Bar'net,
Bidgood,	Bed'good,
Blount,	Blunt,
Boothe,	Bowthe,
Boswell,	Bos'ell,
Botetourt,	Bot'etot,
Buchanan,	Bohan'non,
Boulware,	Bo'ler,
Brockenbrough,	Brok'enburro,
Brunswick,	Bruns'ick,
Burwell,	Bur'rel,
Callowhill,	Car'ol,
Camp,	Kemp,
Capehart,	Cap'hart,
Carter,	Cear'ter,
Chamberlaine,	Chaum'berlin,
Chisman,	Cheese'man,
Chiswell,	Chiss'ell,
Cluverius,	Cluviers,
Contesse,	Coun'tis,
Crenshaw,	Gran'ger,

SPELT.	CALLED.
Daisy,	Di'sy,
Daughtry,	Dau'tray,
Degge, or Dengges,	Diggs.
Deneufville,	Don'evel,
Dewberry,	Dew'bre,
Dickinson,	Dick'erson,
Dinwiddie,	Dinwood'dy,
Drewry,	Dru'it,
Elliott,	El'let,
Enroughty,	Dar'by,
Esther,	Easter,
Farinholt,	Fern'all,
Fauntleroy,	Fant'lroy,
Fauquier,	Faw'keer,
Fitchett,	Fid'gett,
Fontaine,	Foun'tain, Fon'tin,
Fourqurean;	Fur'cron,
Fulgham,	Full'jum,
Gawin,	Go'in,
Geddy,	Gad'dy,
Gibson,	Gip'son,
Gilliam,	Gil'lum,
Gloucester,	Glaw'ster,
Goldsmith,	Gould'smith,
Gooch,	Gouge,
Goode,	Gūde,
Goodrich,	Gut'ridge, Gut'teridge,
Gower,	Gore,
Gravely,	Grav'elly,
Gregory,	Greg'ory,
Gwathmey,	Gwat'ny,
Hairston,	Hars'ton,
Hartwell,	Heart'well,
Harwood,	Hor'rod,
Haughton, Hawthorne,	Hor'ton,

SPELT.	CALLED.
Heale,	Hale,
Heyward,	How'ard,
Higginson,	Hick'erson,
Hinde,	Hines,
Hobson,	Hop'son,
Hodsden,	Hodg'son,
Ironmonger,	Mun'ger,
James,	Jeames,
Jamieson,	Jimmerson,
Jenkins,	Jin'kins,
Jordan,	Jur'dn,
Kean,	Kane,
Ker, Keir, Carr,	Keaar,
Kerby,	Kearby,
Langhorne,	Lang'on,
Lawn's Creek,	Lyon's Creek,
Lawrence,	Lar'ance,
Mackintosh,	Mack'entash,
Mallicote,	Mal'icut,
Marrow,	Mor'row,
Marsden,	Mas'den,
Marye,	Mareé,
Maury,	Mur'ry,
Michaux,	Mish'er,
Montford, Munford,	Mum'ford,
Morton,	Mo'ton,
Nalle,	Naul,
Napier,	Nap'per,
Norsworthy,	Naz'ary,
Patrick,	Part'rick,
Perrott,	Par'rot,
Piggot,	Pick'et,
Presson,	Pres'sy,

SPELT.	CALLED.
Raleigh,	Raw′leigh,
Randolph,	Ran′dal,
Rochelle,	Roch′el, Roach′el,
Roper,	Roo′per,
Sandys,	Sands,
Sayer,	Saw′yer,
Sclater,	Slaugh′ter, Slater,
Semple,	Sarm′ple,
Sewell, Seawell,	Sow′el,
Shackleford,	Shackl′foot,
Sinclair,	Sink′ler,
Stegge,	Stag,
Strachan,	Straw′hand,
Sweeny,	Swin′ny,
Taliaferro,	Tol′iver,
Throckmorton,	Tug′mutton,
Timberlake,	Tim′berleg,
Turlington,	Turn′ton,
Tutwiler,	Toot′wiler,
Urquhart,	Urk′art,
Waltham,	Wal′tum,
Warburton,	Wob′bleton,
Warwick,	War′rick,
Wauchope,	Wau′cup,
Wilkinson,	Wilker′son,
Wills,	Wells,
Wombwell,	Wom′ble,
Woodward,	Wood′ard,
Woolfolk,	Wool′fork,
Wyat,	Wayt,
Yates,	Yeates,
Yeardley,	Yard′ly.

There is a method also in naming Virginia children, so that certain family-names are kept from one generation to another.

In a known family neither of the grandfathers had a middle name. The father and mother had six children named as follows:

I. The eldest daughter was named after her father's mother and her father's sister.

II. The eldest son was named after his mother's father.

III. Second son was named after his father's father.

IV. Second daughter was named after her mother and her mother's mother.

V. The third son was named after his mother's brother, who was named after her father's father.

VI. The third daughter was named after her father's sister and her mother's sister.

I. The eldest daughter had six children named as follows:

1. Eldest son named after his two grandfathers.

2. Second son named after his father, with his mother's surname.

3. Eldest daughter named after her mother and her mother's mother.

4. Third son named after his mother's brother and one of his great-grandfathers.

5. Second daughter named after her mother's sister, mother's aunts on both sides of the house.

6. Third daughter named after her mother's sister, her mother's mother and her mother's grandmother.

II. } Never married.
III. }

IV. Second daughter had four children:

1. Eldest daughter named after her mother's sister and mother's aunts on both sides of the house.

2. Only son, named after his father.

3. Second daughter named after her mother's sister, her mother's mother, and her great-grandmother.

4. Third daughter named after her father's sister.

V. Third son had one child, a son, named after his father, his father's mother's brother, his father's mother, grandfather (great-great-grandfather).

VI. The third daughter had six children:

1. Eldest son, outlandish name.

2. Second son, named after his mother's brother and mother's grandfather.

3. Third son, outlandish name, but called after his mother's brother and his mother's grandfather.

4. Only daughter, named after her mother and mother's aunts on both sides of the house.

5. } Outlandish names.
6. }

Everybody had a nickname.

Many people in other parts of the country trace their descent in the second and third generation from Virginia; but where I was born if you ask a man where he came from he will say: "Came from? why I didn't come from anywhere, I've been here all the time." Everybody knows everybody else, and who he married.

SOME VIRGINIA FOLK-SAYINGS.

A bird dying in your hand will give you the palsy.
About as big as ten cents worth of soap after a hard week's washing.
About in spots like Pompey eat the hen.
A cat in hell without claws.
Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.
A chunk of fire falling on the hearth is a sure sign that a stranger is coming.
A creaking door never falls.
A dog's howl is a sign of death.
A dog turns round three times before lying down.
A drop in the bucket.
A face that would stop a clock; that is, repellant.
A feast or a famine.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
After breakfast walk a mile; after dinner sit awhile.
After you is manners.
A good run is better than a bad stand.
A gun is dangerous without stock, lock, or barrel.
A hair from a horse's tail in running water will turn to a snake.
A handful of salt will put out the fire of a burning chimney.
A lean dog for a long chase.
A left-handed person owes the devil a day's work.
A lick and a promise and better next time. Alluding to a hasty wash given to a child, dish, etc.
All in the same boat.
All on one side like a jug-handle.
All ruffle and no shirt. French fashion.
All tarred with the same stick.
All talkers and no hearers.
All talk and no cider.
All the fat is in the fire.

Although truth is blamed it shall never be shamed.
Always harping on the same string.
A mole on the lobe of your ear is a sign that you will be drowned.
A month of Sundays. A figure for a very long time, or even eternity.
A new broom sweeps clean.
An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.
A nine days wonder.
A nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse.
An old stud is better than a young colt.
An ounce of discretion is worth a pound of wit.
An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
Any port in a storm.
Any stick is good enough to beat a dog.
A person is not always asleep when his eyes are shut.
A person will not be drowned that is born to be hanged.
A person made mad by the bite of a mad-dog was smothered between feather beds to relieve him of his misery.
A person who never stole anything has a lock of hair growing in the palm of his hand.
A piece of holly-wood buried in the marsh will turn to whetstone.
A potato carried in the pocket constantly will cure rheumatism. It all goes into the potato that becomes dry and hard.
April showers bring May flowers.
A rolling stone gathers no moss; but a stagnant pool stinks.
As bald as a coot.
As big as a ninepence chicken.
As big as I don't know what.
As black as the back (of the chimney); as my hat.
As black as thunder.
As brazen as brass.
As bright as a new cent.
As calm as a dish. As smooth as a dish.
As clean as a penny.
As clean as a new pin.
As clear as a bell.
As clear as mud.
As cold as a frog.

As cold as charity.
As common as dish-water (as dirt).
As crooked as a dog's hind led. A very crooked fence rail is made from a tree that grew in the night; and was so crooked that it will neither lie on the fence nor on the ground.
As crooked as a ram's horn.
As cross as two sticks.
As cunning as a fox.
As cute as the devil.
As dark as a dungeon.
As dead as a herring.
As dead as Chelsea.
As dead as a nit. A nit is the egg of a louse or other insect.
As deaf as a post.
As deep as a well.
As drunk as a fiddler's bitch.
As drunk as a fool.
As drunk as a lord.
As dry as a bone.
As dry as a stick.
As dull as a hoe.
As easy as an old shoe. Said of the fit of anything, or of any easy temper.
As easy as rolling off a log.
As fair for the goose as it is for the gander.
As fat as a match.
As flat as a flounder.
As full as a tick; that is, the insect.
As full of conceit as an egg is of meat.
As gant as a grayhound.
As good as gold.
As gray as a badger.
As gray as a rat.
As happy as a lark.
As hard as a bullet.
As hard as a flint.
As hard as a rock.
As heavy as lead.
As hungry as a hound.

As hungry as a hunter.

A sight good for sore eyes.

Ask me no questions I'll tell you no lies,
Give me no apples I'll make you no pies.

As large as life and twice as natural.

As lazy as Hall's dog, that leant against the fence to bark.

A sleeping foot or hand relieved by crossing with the finger wetted in the mouth.

A slice from a cut loaf is never missed. Usually said to gloss over a breach of the seventh commandment.

As light as a feather.

As lively as a cricket.

As lively as a two year old.

As lousy as a hog.

As mad as Dick Tucker.

As many times as I've fingers and toes.

As merry as the days are long.

As much like as two peas.

As mute as a mouse.

A snake never dies till sundown.

As naked as a picked bird.

As near as P is to Q.

As old as Adam; As old as Methuselah.

As old as my tongue, and a little older than my teeth. A person's age.

A sore on the tip of the tongue is a sign that you have told a lie.

As pale as death.

As pale as a ghost.

Aspen leaves are never still because the cross was made of aspen wood.

As plain as an old shoe.

As plain as a pike-staff.

As plain as the nose on a man's face.

As playful as a kitten.

As pleased as a basket of chips.

As pleased as Punch.

As pliant as a boiled collard.

As pretty as a picture.

As proud as a dog with two tails.

A squitch-owl hollering near the house is a sign of death.
As ragged as a buzzard.
As red as a gobbler's snout.
As rotten as a pear.
As rough as a bear's backside (a—e).
As rough as a rasp.
As savage as a bear.
As short as pie-crust.
As sick as a dog, (sick at the stomach).
As silly as a goose.
As sober as a judge.
As sound as a dollar.
As sour as varge.
As stiff as a poker; applied to a person.
As straight as a die.
As sure as fate, or death.
As sure as God made little apples.
As sure as God 's in Gloucester.
As sure as a gun.
As sure as shooting.
As tall as a May-pole.
As thick as hail.
As thick as mud.
As thick as three in a bed.
As thin as a lath.
As tight as a drum.
A still winter's night with clear sky and twinkling stars a sign of heavy frost.
A stitch in time saves nine.
A strip of red flannel worn around the neck cures the sorethroat.
As true as preaching.
As ugly as sin and nearly as agreeable.
At midnight on Christmas Eve the cattle will be found on their knees, a token of adoration.
At the drop of a hat.
A watched pot never boils.
A whippoorwill is always poor, because he hollers so much.
A whistling woman and a crowing hen never came to any good end.

A white frost is a sign of falling weather.
A wild bird flying in at the window is a sign of death.
A willfull man must have his way.
A woolen stock when taken off the foot at night and wrapped around your neck will cure sore throat.
A woman's name should be heard of twice in public; when she marries and when she dies.
A word and a blow and the blow first. Hasty temper.
A wounded snake does not die till sundown.

Bachelors' wives and old maids' children are the best people in the world.
Backward in coming forward.
Bad luck to come into the house with an umbrella hoisted.
Bad luck to hear a hen crow; kill her at once.
Bad luck to keep peacock feathers in the house.
Bad luck to kill a cricket; a wren.
Bad luck to point at the moon.
Bad luck to sew anything on the person; some one will tell a lie on you.
Bad luck to sing before breakfast.
Bad luck to step over one's feet or legs.
Bad news travels fast.
Barking up the wrong tree.
Bastings in a garment are a sign that it has not been paid for.
Be as quick as you can, and if you fall down, don't stop to get up, but roll.
Beauty is only skin deep.
Beech trees are never struck by lighting.
Beef and pullet (pull it) when the beef is tough.
Before the cat can lick behind her ear.
Best in the world.
Better be sure than sorry.
Better to have the good-will of a dog than the ill-will of his master.
Between hawk and buzzard. The twilight hour. When it is too dark to tell a hawk from a buzzard. (Kennedy, Swallow Barn).
Between me and you and the gate-post.

Big head little wit, little head not a bit.
Bitter as sut.
Black as a crow.
Black as jet.
Black-eye, pick a pie; blue-eye beauty, eat all the world up.
Black-gum agin thunder.
Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall not be disappointed.
Blood is thicker than water.
Bold as a lion.
Boot on the other leg.
Breaking a looking-glass is a sign of seven years trouble.
Brisk as a bee.
Brown as a berry.
Busy as a hen with one chicken.
By degrees as lawyers go to heaven.
By diligence and care you may come to write fair. Old copy-book.
By keeping your tongue out of the place where a tooth has been pulled a gold tooth will grow there.

Can't spell a-b-l-e.
Can't turn in my skin for him, (or her).
Catch as catch can.
Cats will suck children's breath and kill them.
Cattle low and kneel at midnight on Christmas Eve.
Changeable as the wind.
Cheating works never thrive.
Chickens come home to roost.
Children are told to break open a hot biscuit and not cut it with a knife as it was piercing Christ's side.
Chip of the old block,
Christmas comes but once a year, but when it comes I'll have my shear, (share).
Circle around the moon a sign of rain, as many days off as there are stars in the circle.
Circle around the sun a sign of rain.
Clocks are stopped at the death of a person, and not started till the body leaves the house.
Cold as clay.

Cold as a frog.
Cold as a stone.
Come day, go day, God send Sunday.
Come easy, go easy.
Coming out of the little end of the horn.
Cooks get fat by licking their fingers.
Cool as a cucumber.
Couldn't see the town for the houses.
Cramps in the arms or legs are cured by tying a strip of eelskin around the wrist or ankles.
Croaking of a rain-crow a sign of rain.
Croaking of tree-frog a sign of rain.
Crows can smell gunpowder—thus avoiding the gunner.
Curses, like chickens, come home to roost.
Cuss and quit.
Cut dogs and spayed bitches see spirits.
Cut off a cat's smellers and he can't smell.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.
Cutting a baby's finger-nails before he is a year old will make him light-fingered, they must be bitten off.

Daddy loves her better than mammy, when petticoat is longer than frock.
Dark as night.
Dark as pitch.
Dead as a hammer; as a hatchet.
Deaf as a beagle.
Doesn't know a hawk from a handsaw.
Dogs see spirits.
Do not let any one sweep under your feet, it will sweep away all your friends.
Do not let the birds put the combings of your hair in their nests; it will make you have the headache.
Do not let the grass grow under your feet. That is, hurry.
Do not speak of a rope in the house of a man whose father was hanged.
Don't holler till you are out of the woods.
Don't kick before you are spurred.
Don't send a boy to mill when a man can go.

Don't show your teeth unless you can bite.
Don't swear, the fish won't bite.
Down at the heel.
Do your best, angels can do no more.
Draw the fire out of a burn, by holding the burnt part near the fire.
Drawn teeth should be burnt.
Dreams with his eyes open.
Drunk as boiled owl.
Dry as a powder-horn.
Dry weather when the moon hangs on her back.
Dull as a froe.

Enough to make a dog laugh.
Every crow thinks its own young one the whitest.
Every dog has his day.
Every little helps as the old woman said when she made water in the sea. Her husband was a sailor.
Every thing for awhile, nothing long.
Every thing should be kept seven years; then turned over and kept another seven, as use may be found for it.
Every tub must stand on its own bottom.
Evil communications corrupt good manners. In the old copy-book.
Exchange is no robbery.

Familiarty breeds contempt.
Fat as a match.
Fat as butter.
Fat as mud.
Fight for what's in sight.
Fight the devil with fire.
Fine as a dollar cotton.
Fine as a fiddle.
Fine as a stud-horse going to March Court.
Firm as a rock.
Fisherman's luck, wet backside, and a hungry gut.
Flat as a pancake.
Flying cobwebs sign of rain.

Fool for luck, poor man for children, negro for gourds, a narrow-rump bull for calves.
Fools build houses, and wise men live in them.
Fortunes can be told by coffee-grounds left in the cup.
Four grains of corn to be planted in the hill:
One for the blackbird, one for the crow,
One for the cutworm, and one to grow.
Fresh as a daisy.
Fresh as a rose.
Fried rat said to be a cure for children who wet their beds.
From post to pillow.

Gay as a butterfly.
Gay as a lark.
Giddy, giddy, gout; shirt-tail out; Five miles in and five miles out.
Gitting hold of the dirty end of the stick.
Give him an inch and he'll take an ell.
God made man, man made money, God made bees, bees made honey, God made the devil, the devil made sin, God made a little hole to put the devil in.
God sends meat, the devil sends cooks.
Goes in one ear and out the other.
Go farther and fare worse.
Good as wheat.
Gray-eye greedy gut, eat all the world up.
Green as a leek.
Grin and bear it.
Grows down like a cow's tail.

Habit is second nature.
Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Hands and feet gone to sleep are cured by wetting the fingers in the mouth and crossing the afflicted member.
Hang a dead snake on a bush will make it rain.
Happy as a clam at high water.
Happy as a lord.
Hard as nails.
Hard enough to knock a bull down.
Has a bridge built over his nose.

Haste makes waste of time, ink, and paper. In old copy-book.
Haul in his horns.
Haven't had time to draw a long breath.
Haul over the coals.
He came out the little end of the horn.
He couldn't hold a light to him.
He died from shortness of breath.
He doesn't amount to a row of pins.
He doesn't care which end goes foremost.
He doesn't know where his hehind hangs. Said of a very proud person.
He feels his keeping. He feels his oats.
He furnished the stick to break his own head.
He has a head, so has a pin.
He has found a mare's nest, and is laughing at the eggs.
He has more than nits and lice in his head.
He has neither chick nor child.
He had an axe to grind.
He had hardly gotten warm in the nest before he had to go.
He is always grumbling and growling.
He is eating his *white bread* now. Said of a person living at his ease and comfort, whose fortune may be worse later.
He knows where the shoe pinches.
He lies faster than a horse can trot.
He'll die when his time comes, and not before.
He'll never make old bones. Spoken of a sickly child, youth or young man.
He'll take anything that isn't too hot to hold or too heavy to carry.
He looks like a motherless colt with his lip hanging.
Help to salt, help to sorrow.
He missed it by a dot.
He must have been fed with a shovel. Alluding to one with a wide mouth.
He never knew what hurt him.
Here today and gone tomorrow.
Here we go again as the boy said when the cow chased him.
He was born tired. Said of a lazy person.
He will have the bag to hold.

He would skin a louse for his hide and tallow. Of a stingy person.

Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will.

Hickup, snickup, three sups in the cup will cure the hickup.

His comb was very much cut.

His father will never be dead as long as he lives. Said of a son who closely resembles his father in looks and ways.

Hogs see the wind.

Hogs, when swimming, are said to cut their throats with the hoofs of their forefeet.

Holes in the ears are good for weak eyes.

Hurrah, slabbang, head-over-heals here he goes.

I don't know which way to turn.

I'd know his hide if I saw it in a tan-yard.

I'd rather have your room than your company.

I felt like I could have crawled in an auger-hole.

If a death-watch is heard ticking it is a sign of death.

If ants build up sand around their holes it is a sign of rain.

If anyone brings a hoe or axe into the house on his shoulder, it is bad luck; to do away with it, you must walk out backwards with the tool still on your shoulder.

If a rooster flies on a fence while it is raining, and crows, it is a sure sign that it will clear off.

If a stick catches in the dress while walking, it is a sign of a beau. If it falls off of itself he will leave you. If you have to pull it off it is a better sign.

If hens eat snow it will stop them from laying.

If it rains on the 15th of July, it will rain every day in dog days.

If it rains while the sun is shining out it is a sign that the devil is whipping his wife.

If it wasn't for *if* and *ands*.

If on arising from a chair, it falls over, the person causing the accident will not marry for twelve months.

If's a long letter. *F*'s a long letter. Ef.

If scissors fall and stick up in the floor it is a sign that somebody is coming.

If swallows fly lower than usual, skimming the ground, it is a sign of rain.

If sea-birds fly near the land, it is a sign of a storm.
If the wind reaches you through a hole, make your will and prepare your soul.
If the worst comes to the worst.
If two couples happen to cross in shaking hands it is the sign of a wedding.
If two people look in a glass at once, the younger will die within a year.
If two spoons are in the same cup of tea or coffee as it is handed, it is a sign of marriage.
If you comb your head at night it will make you forgetfull.
If you dig where the end of a rainbow touches the ground you'll find a bag of gold.
If you don't like it you may lump it.
If you find a pin on the floor with the head towards you, good luck; point, bad luck.
If you give a dog a bad name you had just as well hang him.
If you know better why don't you do better?
If you let a bird die in your hand it will make your hand trimble.
If you lie down with dogs you must get up with fleas.
If you see a pin and let it lie, you'll be sure to want it before you die.
If you see the moon over your right shoulder, good luck; over the left, bad luck.
If you see the moon through the trees, bad luck; if clear, good luck.
If you shiver, someone is walking on your grave.
If you sing before breakfast you'll cry before night.
If you sneeze with food in your mouth it is sign of death.
If you stand with your back too near the fire it will melt the marrow in your backbone and kill you.
If you step over a mop or broom-handle it is a sign that you will never be married.
If you try to burn the combings of your hair and they do not blaze it is a sign of sickness.
If you want good luck, always carry about with you a rabbit's left hind foot.
If you want to catch the calf give a nubbin to the cow.
If your foot itches you'll walk on strange ground.

If your nose itches somebody is coming; right side a man, left side a woman.

If your right ear burns somebody is "talking good" about you; if the left ear burns somebody is "talking bad" about you; wet your finger and cross the ear that burns.

If your right hand itches you are going to shake hands with somebody; if your left hand itches you are going to get money.

If your shoe comes untied somebody is thinking about you.

I had rather be caught with a sheep on my back than do that.

In a drouth all signs fail.

In an eclipse the sun and moon jump over each other.

In an eagle's nest will be found a loadstone.

In burying or laying out the dead, the feet must always be to the east, the head to the west.

In drinking, it is said that it does not make any difference when you begin if you leave off in time.

In everybody's mess and nobody's watch.

In good weather "the goose honks high."

In the right church but the wrong pew.

In two shakes of a sheep's tail.

It always clears off in time to put up the fowls before night.

It blows great guns.

It frightened him out of a twelve month's growth.

It is bad luck to burn sassafras wood.

It is bad luck to let a child see it's face in a looking-glass before it is a year old.

It is bad luck to name a child after a dead brother or sister.

It is bad luck to point at the moon.

It is bad luck to shake hands across.

It is better to be at the end of a feast than the beginning of a fray.

It is enough to make a man strike his own father.

It is no great merit to spell well, but a great defect to do it incorrectly. In old copy-books.

It is written down in your favour in the good book.

It looks so to a man up a tree.

It mostly begins to snow in the night-time, it is ashamed to snow in the day-time.

It never rains without it pours.
It will make the baby fretfull to rock the cradle when the baby is not in it.
It's all moonshine.
It's a different breed of dogs.
It's a long lane that has no turning.
It's an ill bird that befouls its own nest.
It's as broad as it's long.
It's bad luck to carry fire to fire; if you carry fire from one room to another, spit on it.
It's bad luck to *plant* gourd seeds; they should be thrown at random to come up.
It's neither here nor there.
It's no sign of a duck's nest seeing a drake sitting on the fence.
It's not the worth of a thing but the want of it that makes its value.
I would know him if I saw his hide in a tanyard.
I wouldn't trust him as far as I could sling a bull by the tail.

Jack of all trades, good at none.
Jaybirds go to Hell every Friday with a grain of corn.
Joy go with you; you'll leave peace behind you.
Just as well hang up the fiddle.

Keen as a razor.
Keen as a whistle.
Keep a thing seven years and it will come in for some use; if it does not, turn it over and keep it seven years more.
Keep the ball a-rolling.
Kill two birds with one stone.
Kin on the wrong side of the blanket.
Kiss a girl when she is asleep and win a pair of gloves.
Kissing goes by favours.
Knife and fork should not be crossed on the plate after eating. The knife-blade was sometimes put between the prongs of the fork.

Lady-bug, lady-bug, fly away home, your house is on fire and your children will burn.
Larovers to catch meddlers.

Laugh on the wrong side of your mouth, that is, cry.
Lazy people take the most pains.
Leak like a riddle.
Lean and lank as a grayhound.
Least said, soonest mended.
Leave something on the dish for manners.
Let the cobbler stick to his last.
Let the hair go with the hide.
Let well enough alone.
Lice are said to leave the body of a dying person.
Light nut crop a sign of a mild winter.
Lightly come, lightly go.
Like a bump on a log.
Like a chicken with his head cut off.
Like a cooper around a cask.
Like darting straws against a nor'wester.
Like a dove builds her nest, a stick at a time.
Like a green bay-tree; said of a person who is in a good flourishing condition.
Like a hen on a hot griddle.
Like a jug-handle, all on one side.
Like a pea on a hot shovel.
Like a stud-horse going to muster. Like a stud-horse at March Court.
Like a tick in a tar barrel.
Like the boy the calf run over, nothing to say.
Like the Dutchman's anchor, at home, when he was on a voyage and wanted it.
Like the little boy that fell down the chimney.
Like the old sow, you have to pull her ears off to get her to the wash and pull her tail off to get her away.
Like the old woman's pig, little and old.
Little of everything, good at none.
Live and learn, die and forget it all.
Lively as a kitten.
Living on the fat of his guts.
Living on the interest of money you've spent.
Loadstone (thunderbolt) always found in a eagle's nest. (Whetstone).

Locks are meant to keep out honest people, not rogues.
Long looked for come at last.
Look before you leap.
Looking two ways for Sunday. A cross-eyed person.
Look one way and row another.
Looks like the last of pea-time.

Make a spoon or spoil a horn.
Make both ends meet. Make buckle and tongue meet.
Make every edge cut.
Make the best of a bad bargain.
Mad as a March hare.
Made of money and stuffed with the same.
Many a truth is spoken in jest.
Many men, many minds.
March comes in like a lamb and goes out like a lion.
March kills off the old steers and old yowes.
Mares' tails a sign of wind.
May colts will lie down in the water.
May see print of the cow's foot in the milk-pan.
Meek as Moses.
Meet them at every crook and turn.
Merry as a cricket.
Misery makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows.
Moles' forefeet sewed up in a bag and worn around the neck is good for epilepsy.
Moles were people too proud to walk on the ground, and were made to go under it.
Money makes the mare go.
Much agin the grain.
More you cry the less you p—s. Said to children that cry too much.
More rogue than fool.
Muddy as a duck-puddle.
Must not cut a baby's finger nails before it is a year old; 'twill make it steal.
Must put the *how* and the *can* together.
My belly thinks my throat is cut.
My fingers are all thumbs. Of a clumsy person.
My patience is threadbare.

Naught is never in danger.
Neat as a pin.
Needles and pins, when a man marries his trouble begins.
Neither sick nor sorry.
Never comb your head at night; it will make you forgetfull.
Never cross a funeral or count the followers.
Never mind the weather if the wind don't blow.
Never plant in the dark of the moon; do not kill in the dark of the moon, the meat will spoil.
Never use water in a basin that any one else has washed in, without making a cross over it.
New moon, true moon, fair and free, may I see my true love before you leave me.
Ninety-nine pounds is an old hag's weight.
No more alike than chalk's like cheese.
No news is good news; bad news travels fast.
None of your tricks on travellers.
Nosebleed remedied by putting a large key or a bunch of keys down the back.
Nosebleed stopped by wearing a string of blood-stone beads around the neck.
Not enough to physic a snipe.
Not in a giving humour.
Not sugar or salt to be melted by a light rain.
Not to be sneezed at.
Not worth a tinker's cuss.
Not worth hell-room.
Not worth his weight in shucks.
Not worth the powder and shot it would take to kill him.
Not worth the salt that goes in his buttermilk.

Of all his mother's children he loved himself the best.
Old as the hills.
Old birds poison with polk-berries their young in captivity.
Old folks you had better go to bed before you put notions in young folks' head.
Old hares get fat in frosty weather.
Old yoe in lamb fashion. Old ewe dressed lamb fashion.
Old women turn to whippoorwills when they die.

Once bitten twice shy.
One at a time as lawyers go to heaven.
One good turn deserves another.
One half of the world knows not how the other half live.
One has a letter in the post-office when he has a piece of his shirt-tail sticking through a hole in his trowsers.
One horse is allowed to eat the grass and the other is not allowed to look over the fence.
One is as deep in the mud as the other in the mire.
One man's meat is another man's poison.
One of Pharaoh's lean kine.
On the water when the land looms it is a sign of wind from that quarter.
Opportunity makes the thief.
Out at the elbows.
Out of his seven senses.
Out of hoo; out of line; out of square.
Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
Over the left shoulder.
Oysters are said to be good only in the months in which there is an *r*.

Passing the leg over the head of a child will stop its growth.
People die as the tide goes out, is a belief of dwellers on the water.
People make their own luck.
Piankitank where the bull-frogs jump from ank to bank.
Pick your flint and try again.
Poor as a church mouse.
Poor as Job's turkey.
Pot calling kettle black.
Pride is never too hot nor too cold.
Promises like piecrusts are made to be broken.
Proud as a dog with two tails.
Proud as a peacock.
Pull the string, the latch will fly.
Pull the wool over his eyes.
Put a plaster over your mouth.
Put a spider in his dumpling.
Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Quick as lightning.
Quick as thought.

Rainbow at night sailor's delight; rainbow in the morning sailors take warning.
Rain falling on a new-made grave is a good sign.
Rats leave a house when sold to a neighbor, and paid for with a piece of silver money.
Rattlesnake oil is good for rheumatism.
Red-birds poison their young when kept in cages. Mocking-birds, also, with poke-berries.
Regular as clock-work.
Right as a tribet.
Right off the reel.
Ring-streaked and speckle, like Jacob's cattle.
Ringing in the ears: right ear, good news; left ear, bad.
Robins are not to be troubled as they covered the Babes in the Woods with leaves.
Rome was not built in one day.
Rooster crowing for day.
Root hog or die.
Rope-yarn worn around the wrists and ankles for rheumatism and cramp.
Rough as a nutmeg grater.
Rub out and start afresh.
Rusty as an anchor.

Safe and sound.
Salt as a herring.
Salt makes mortar sweat.
Salt is given to cattle, sheep and horses.
Savage as a meat-axe.
Scarce as hen's teeth.
Screaming of peacocks a sign of rain.
Self-praise is half scandal.
Sense enough to come in out of the rain.
Sharp as a needle.
She can talk a flood-tide down.
She knows what's what.
She looks like an old hare with her guts torn out.

Sheets and white spreads are put over everything in the room, over the pictures, looking-glass and clock, in presence of a dead body.

Shoe on the other foot.

Short and sweet like a roasted maggot; donkey's gallop.

Shut the stable-door after the horse is gone.

Shy as a fawn.

Sign of rain when a cat washes her face.

Sign of rain when dead limbs fall off trees.

Silence gives consent; when one does not object it is taken for granted he assents.

Six of one, and half dozen to the other.

Skin a louse for his hide and tallow.

Slippery as an eel.

Slow as a coach.

Sly as a fox.

Small favours are thankfully received, and larger ones in proportion.

Small pitchers have large ears.

Small potatoes and few in the hill.

Snake baked the hoecake and set the frog to mind it. The frog went to sleep and the lizard came and stole it.

Snakes don't die till sundown.

Sneezing three times in succession is sign of a stranger coming.

Soap was always stirred one way, from right to left, never "backwards," as it would not "turn."

Soft as silk.

Soft words butter no parsnips.

Soon ripe, soon rotten.

Soris (soras) turn to frogs in the winter.

Sound as a bell.

Sour enough to make a pig squeal.

Spit in your hand and take a fresh holt.

Speaking of gunflints reminds one of shooting.

Stand by the rack, fodder or no fodder.

Stand no more chance than a stump-tail bull in fly-time.

Still as a mouse.

Straight as a line.

Straight as an arrow.

Straight off the reel.
Strike while the iron is hot.
Stumbling on the sidewalk is a bad sign; to stumble going upstairs a good one.
Stupid as an owl.
Sty to be relieved by rubbing with a gold ring.
Sue a beggar and get a louse.
Sufficient for the day are the evils thereof.
Surly as a bear.
Sut falling down the chimney a sign of rain.
Swap the devil for the witch.
Sweet as a nut.
Sweet as honey.

Tail up and big-blade open.
Take a lesson out of his book.
Take in at the spile and let out at the bung.
Take the wind out of his sails.
Talk is cheap.
Talk about the devil his imps will appear.
Teach your granny to suck eggs.
Tender as a chicken.
Thank'e starves the cat.
That accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut.
That cock wont crow.
That is a huckleberry above my persimmon.
That knife is so dull you might ride to town on the edge.
That will be a feather in his cap.
That will be a fire when it burns, as the fox said.
That won't hold water.
That's a rime if you take it in time.
The best of the bunch.
The bottom rail on top.
The clock is stopped when a member of the household dies, and started again after the funeral.
The cloven foot will show.
The coldest hour is just before the sun rises.
The darkest hour is before the dawn.
The Devil is the only negro, the negroes say.

The dog that will fetch will carry.
The eggs of some setting fowls are hatched by thunder.
The heart of a hot roasted onion put in the ear for ear-ache.
The last button off Gabe's coat.
The longest way around is the shortest way home.
The luck of a lousy calf, live all the winter and die in the spring.
The man who butted the bull off the bridge.
The merry-thought of a fowl, if pulled apart by two persons, marriage will come first to the one having the longest piece. If put over the door, the person who first comes under will be the bride or bridegroom elect.
The more you stir it the worse it stinks.
The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat.
The new moon lying on her back is a sign of a rainy month.
The remedy is worse than the disease.
The same old seven and sixpence.
The sight of you is good for sore eyes.
The size of a cent's worth of soap after a hard week's washing.
The sun drawing water is a sign of rain.
The tell-tale will fetch and carry.
There is catching before hanging.
There is no Sunday off soundings.
There is no choice between rotten apples.
There is where the shoe pinches.
They have tied a knot with their tongues that they cannot untie with their teeth. Married.
Thin as a wafer.
Thin as a weasel.
Three *outs* and one *in: Out* of money, *out* of clothes, *in* debt, and *out* of doors.
Three white frosts and a rain.
Things go by contraries.
Through the woods and pick up a crook stick at last.
Thunder turns milk sour, and addles setting-eggs.
Till Gabriel blows his horn.
Till the cows come home.
Timid as a hare.
Tip from taw is as good as the law.
Tired as a dog.

Tit for tat. You kill my dog, I'll kill your cat.

To a late riser it is said: "I hope your early rising will do you no harm, if your long fasting does not."

To be down in the mouth.

To be put to one's trumps.

To be struck all of a heap.

To be the very spit of his father.

To be worth a mint of money.

To bite off more than you can chaw.

To blow up one sky high.

To break a looking-glass is seven years of trouble.

To carry water on both shoulders.

To come off with a whole skin.

To come off with flying colors.

To cut off your nose to spite your face.

To depend on him is leaning on a rotten stick.

To draw in one's horns.

To draw the long bow.

To drink like a fish.

To drop a morsel while eating is a sign that a looker-on wants it.

To fall between two stools.

To feel all-overish.

To find a horseshoe is good luck; it should be nailed over the outside door, with the heels down, for good luck.

To get more kicks than half-pence.

To get on the blind side of anyone.

To get used to a thing like an eel to skinning.

To go from post to pillar.

To go to pot; in the sense of dying.

To grin like a Cheshire cat.

To have a rod in pickle.

To have a screw loose.

To kill with kindness.

To kiss a baby too much will make him sick at the stomach.

To know all the crooks and turns.

To leave or e the bag to hold.

To look like he had been drawn through a key-hole.

To look two ways for Sunday.

To make a young cow gentle and a good milch-cow, pour the beeslings on her rump; if you let the milk fall on the ground she will dry up.

Tomorrow is Sunday if it never comes.

Tomorrow never comes.

Too big for his breeches.

Too many irons in the fire.

Too much for one, and not enough for two, as the man said about the turkey.

Too thick to thrive.

Toothache is caused by a worm at the root of the tooth; the worm may be seen when the tooth is pulled out.

To pay through the nose.

To preach over one's liquor.

To pull other peoples chesnuts out of the fire.

To put a spoke in one's wheel, is to afford help in an undertaking.

To put up an umbrella in the house will bring bad luck.

To put two and two together.

To ride a free horse to death.

To ride backwards like going to the gallows.

To ride both sides of the sapling.

To rock an empty cradle will make the child cross.

To see how the cat jumps.

To shake hands across, the sign of a wedding; the upper ones will get married first.

To spill salt is bad luck; to do away with it throw a pinch over your left shoulder.

To spite one's belly for the sake of one's back.

To step over a child's head will stop its growth.

To swear like a trooper.

To take the wrong sow by the ear.

To take to one's heels.

To take up the cudgels for any one.

To talk a flood-tide out.

To talk the leg off an iron pot.

To throw a thing in one's teeth.

To throw cold water on a thing.

To throw the helve after the hatchet.

To trim one's jacket.
To tumble to pieces. To give birth to a child.
To turn the deaf ear to a person.
To turn up the eyes like a duck in a thunder-storm.
To turn up like a bad penny.
Touch and go.
To walk like a cat on hot bricks.
To warm the cockles of the heart.
Tribling like a wet dog.
Truth may be blamed, but can't be shamed.
Trust to luck.
Trying to pull the wool over one's eyes.
Trying to carry water on both shoulders.
Turn about is fair play.
Turpentine a remedy for fresh wounds.
Two families cannot live under one roof.
Two half-hitches will hold a bull.
Two heads are better than one, even if one head is a horse's.
Two's company, three's a crowd.

Underlip hanging down like a motherless colt.
Unlucky to transplant parsley.
Until the cows come home.
Up-a'daisy. Addressed to a child when lifting it from the ground after a fall.

Wake snakes day is a-breaking.
Warm moon when she hangs far to the south.
Wash together, wipe together, fall out and fight together.
Wash your hands in water found in a hollow stump to drive away warts.
Waste not, want not.
Weak as a cat.
Weak as water.
Wear bull-woolley and vote agin the tariff.
We curchey to the new moon when we first see it.
We turn over the money that we have in our pocket when we first see the new moon, so as to have more before it changes.

What can't be cured must be endured.
What doesn't poison fattens.
What happens twice will sure to happen three times.
What is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh.
What is everybody's business is nobody's business.
What is your name? Puddin and tame.
What the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve after.
What wind drives you here?
When a baby smiles in its sleep the angels are talking to it.
When a cat turns his back to the fire it is a sign of snow.
When a cat washes her face it is going to rain.
When a clock strikes out of time it is a bad sign.
When a door or window swells so as to be hard to open it is a sign of rain.
When a jack-m'lantern leads you, turn your pocket wrongside out.
When a man stands with his hands behind him he has corn to sell.
When animals have a heavy coat of hair it is a sign of a hard winter.
When a peacock looks at his feet his tail falls.
When a person was buried the tools used in digging the grave were left at the grave till next day.
When a rooster crows with his head in the door somebody is coming. When he stands in the door looking out it is a sign of death.
When dogwood leaves are as big as a squirrel's ear, it is time to plant corn.
When ducks and chickens drink they hold up their bills to thank God.
When drink's in wit's out.
When one is mumbling to himself he is talking to the devil.
When one dies of old age the other may quake for fear.
When one shudders it is a sign that some one is stepping on the ground where his grave will be dug.
When smoke falls to the ground it is a sign of rain.
When smoke goes straight up it is a sign of good weather.
When sut burns on the bottom of pots and kettles, it is a sign of a storm.

When the bottom of your foot itches it is a sign that you are going to walk on strange ground.
When the dogwood is white fish begin to bite.
When the fire "treads snow" a sign of snowfall.
When the moon hangs on her point a sign of wet weather.
When the moon lies on her back it is a sign of wet weather.
When the wind's in the east it's neither good for man or beast.
When wild geese fly over to south, a sign of coming cold weather.
When you are going anywhere and have to go back for something forgotten, make a cross mark on the ground and spit on it.
When you burn through I'll get warm.
When you come we'll put the little pot in the big one.
When you see the new moon for the first time look steadily at her and turn the money over in your pocket, you'll get more before another moon.
Where the tree falls it must lie.
Where there's a will there's a way.
Whether one marries or not there will be a time when he regrets it.
Whipping the devil around the stump.
Whippoorwills turn to night-hawks in the winter.
White as a sheet.
Whoever will fetch will carry.
Who would keep a cow when he can get milk for nothing.
Why didn't jack eat his supper? He couldn't get it.
Why does a miller wear a white hat? To keep his head warm.
Wild as a colt.
Will acknowledge the corn.
Willfull waste makes woeful want.
Will neither work nor hold the candle.
Will wet your bed if you play with fire.
Wind up the ball and bite off the thread.
Witches plat horses' manes for their stirrups, and ride the horses very hard, sometimes to death.
With half an eye.
Wonders will never cease.
Worse and worse like old Beck's prayers.
Worse than the third-day ague and fever.

Yellow as a gourd—as a pumpkin.
You are a nice young man for a small tea-party.
You are in your hornbook yet.
You are so restless you must have a worm in your backside.
You asked me for a lie and I gave you one.
You can't get blood out of a turnip.
You don't catch an old bird with chaff.
You have to go away from home to hear the news.
You have upset your apple-cart and spilt all your peaches.
You'll be well before you are twice married.
You'll find the latch string on the outside.
You'll whistle another tune.
You might put it in your eye and see none the worse for it.
You might ride to town on that knife it is so dull.
You measure your neighbour's corn by your own bushel.
You move like the dead lice were dropping off you.
Your eyes are bigger than your belly.
You sit like a mumchance, and say nothing.
You think you know, but I know I know.
You waste your words and your wind.
You were behind the door when beauty was given out.
You were not behind the door when noses were given out.
You will die when your time comes, and not before.

VIRGINIA COUNTIES.

In 1634. The country divided in eight shires, which are to be governed as the shires in England.

The names of the shires are:—

James City,	Warwick River,
Henrico,	Warrosquoyoake,
Charles City,	Charles River,
Elizabeth City,	Accawmack.

ACCOMACK.—Formed in 1672 from Northampton. The name was changed to Northampton in 1643.

An Indian word that means "the other-side place," or "on-the-other-side of water place." "A broad bay."

One of the eight "shires," as they were then called into which Virginia was divided in 1634.

ALBEMARLE.—Formed in 1744 from Goochland. Included the present Amherst, Nelson, Buckingham and part of Appomattox. In 1761 part of Louisa was added.

Albemarle county was named after William Anne Kemp, second Earl of Albemarle, who was Governor of Virginia for seventeen years without ever having occupied the chair.

ALEXANDRIA.—Originally a part of Fairfax county. Ceded to the General Government as a part of the District of Columbia, and ceded back to Virginia in 1847.

Named after the Alexander family, who owned much of the land.

ALLEGHANY.—Formed in 1822 from Bath, Botetourt and Monroe.

From the Indian word, Welhíkhauna, "best or fairest stream."

AMELIA.—Formed in 1734 from Prince George and Brunswick. Included the present Prince Edward and Nottoway.

From Princess Amelia, second daughter of George II.

AMHERST.—Formed 1761 from Albemarle. Included the present Nelson.

Named after Sir Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Amherst, commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, 1758–64. Lord Amherst was appointed Governor of Virginia in 1763, but did not assume the office.

APPOMATTOX.—Formed 1845 from Buckingham, Prince Edward, Charlotte and Campbell.

Indian name, Algonquin, means "a sinuous tidal estuary." The country of the Indian came to be called "the curls of the river" by the English.

AUGUSTA.—Formed in 1738 from Orange. Included all the country west "to the uttermost limits of Virginia," that is, to the Pacific ocean. Of present Virginia counties: Botetourt, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Washington, Montgomery, Bath, Russell, Lee, Wythe, Floyd. In 1752 the part of Augusta lying within the Northern Neck (that is within the possession of Lord Fairfax) was added to Frederick.

Augusta was named after Augusta, wife of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and mother of George III.

BATH.—Formed in 1790 from Augusta, Greenbriar and Botetourt. Included part of the present Alleghany.

Named Bath after "The Bath," or Hot Springs.

BEDFORD.—Formed in 1753 from Lunenburg. Included the present Campbell and part of Franklin. In 1754 parts of Lunenburg and Albemarle were added.

Named after John, fourth Duke of Bedford.

BLAND.—Formed in 1861 from Wythe, Tazewell and Giles.

Named after Richard Bland.

BOTETOURT.—Formed in 1769 from Augusta. Included present Roanoke, Washington and Montgomery, and part of Bath and Rockbridge. The county of Fincastle was formed from Botetourt in 1772, and in 1776 Fincastle was divided into Washington, Montgomery and Kentucky counties, and the name Fincastle became extinct.

Botetourt was named after Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, Governor of Virginia.

Botetourt is pronounced *Botetòt.*

BRUNSWICK.—Formed in 1720 from Prince George. Included the present Nottoway, Greenville, Lunenburg, Charlotte, Halifax, Bedford, Pittsylvania and the country westward. In 1732 parts of Surry and Isle of Wight were added.

Named after the German house of Brunswick.

BUCHANAN.—Formed in 1858 from Russell and Tazewell.

Named after President James Buchanan(?).

BUCKINGHAM.—Formed in 1761 from Albemarle. Included part of Appomattox.

Name uncertain.

CAMPBELL.—Formed in 1781 from Bedford.

Named after General William Campbell, of the Revolution.

CAROLINE.—Formed in 1727 from Essex, King and Queen, and King William. In 1762 part of King and Queen was added.

Named after Queen Caroline, wife of George II.

CARROLL.—Formed in 1842 from Grayson.

Named after Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

CHARLES CITY.—Formed in 1634. Included the present Prince George, and the country to the westward.

Named after Charles I.

CHARLOTTE —Formed in 1764 from Lunenburg.

Named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George II.

CHESTERFIELD.—Formed in 1748 from Henrico.

Named after Philip Dormer Stanhope, the celebrated Lord Chesterfield.

CLARKE.—Formed from Frederick in 1836.

Named after General George Rogers Clark. The name should be spelt *Clark*, without the final *e*.

CRAIG.—Formed in 1850 from Botetourt, Roanoke, Giles and Monroe.

Named after Robert Craig, member of Congress.

CULPEPER.—Formed in 1748 from Orange. Included the present Madison and Rappahannock.

Probably named after Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia, as a compliment to Lord Fairfax, who had inherited from him the ownership of the Northern Neck.

CUMBERLAND.—Formed in 1748 from Goochland. Included the present Powhatan. In 1778 part of Buckingham was added.

Named after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden.

DICKENSON.—Formed in 1880 from Russell, Wise and Buchanan.

Named after W. J. Dickenson, a prominent member of the dominant, Readjuster party, when the County was formed.

DINWIDDIE.—Formed in 1742 from Prince George.

Named after Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ELIZABETH CITY.—Formed in 1634. Included till 1657 the present Princess Anne.

On 17 May, 1620, the "Burrough of Kicowtan" was called Elizabeth City after the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I.

ESSEX.—Formed 1692 from the now extinct County of Rappahannock. Included portions of the present Caroline, Spotsylvania.

Probably named after the Earl of Essex.

FAIRFAX.—Formed 1742 from Prince William. Included the present Loudoun.

Named after Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

FAUQUIER.—Formed in 1757 from Prince William.

Named after Francis Fauquier, Governor of Virginia.

FLOYD.—Formed in 1831 from Montgomery and Giles.

Named after John Floyd, Governor of Virginia.

FLUVANNA.—Formed in 1777 from Albemarle.

The upper portion of James River was formerly called Fluvanna in honour of Queen Anne. The branch of the river still retains the name of Rivanna.

FRANKLIN.—Formed in 1785 from Bedford and Henry.
Named after Benjamin Franklin.

FREDERICK.—Formed in 1738 from Orange. Included all the Valley of Virginia north of Rockingham and extending westward to the uttermost limits of Virginia. In 1752 that part of Augusta lying in the Northern Neck was added.
Named after Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II and father of George III.

GILES.—Formed in 1806 from Tazewell and Monroe.
Named after Governor William B. Giles.

GLOUCESTER.—Formed in 1652 from York. Included present Mathews.
Named after Henry, Duke of Gloucester (b. 1640, d. 1660), third son of Charles I.

GOOCHLAND.—Formed in 1727 from Henrico. Included present Cumberland, Powhatan, Fluvanna, Albemarle, Buckingham and Amherst.
Named after William Gooch, Governor of Virginia. Governor Gooch's wife was Lady Staunton.

GRAYSON.—Formed in 1792 from Wythe. Included the present Carroll.
Named after William Grayson, United States Senator.

GREENE.—Formed in 1838 from Orange.
Named after Nathaniel Greene, a General of the War of Independence.

GREENVILLE.—Formed in 1780 from Brunswick. In 1780 part of Brunswick was added.
There is doubt about the naming of this County. After Sir Richard Greenville, who took Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony to Virginia, April to October, 1585, that landed at Roanoke Island, or Richard Temple Greenville (Grenville), Pitt's brother-in-law. Born 1711; died 1779. The name is spelt *Greenville*, *Greeneville* and *Greenesville*.

HALIFAX.—Formed in 1752 from Lunenburg. Included present Pittsylvania and Henry.
Named after George Montegue, second Earl of Halifax Secretary of State.

HANOVER.—Formed in 1720 from King and Queen and King William. Included the present Louisa.

Named from the Royal House of England.

HENRICO.—Formed in 1634. Included the present Goochland, Chesterfield and indefinite extent of country westward on both sides of James River.

Named after Henry, Prince of Wales, oldest son of James I.

HENRY.—Formed in 1776 from Pittsylvania. Included present Patrick and part of Franklin.

Named after Patrick Henry, the first State Governor of Virginia.

HIGHLAND.—Formed in 1847 from Bath and Pendleton.

Named from the situation of the country.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Formed in 1634 under the name of Warrosquoyacke, that means "a swamp in a depression of land"; "A point of land." It was given its present name in 1637. In 1769 and 1772 parts of Nansemond were added. Included the present Southampton.

Named after the Isle of Wight in England. At a very early date a settlement was made within the limits of this County by a company, several of whose members lived in Isle of Wight, and which was called "The Isle of Wight Plantation."

The Isle of Wight is an island in the English Channel. *Wight* means a *channel*, or *passage*. The name means the "island of the channel."

JAMES CITY.—Formed in 1634. Included the present Surry and the country to the westward.

Named after King James I.

KING GEORGE.—Formed in 1720 from Richmond county. At its formation the County of King George was entirely on the Rappahannock side of the Northern Neck, and Stafford entirely on the Potomac side. In 1776 the two Counties were given their present boundaries. In 1777 part of Westmoreland was added.

Named after George I.

KING AND QUEEN.—Formed in 1691 from New Kent. Included present King William, and parts of Hanover and Caroline.

Named after King William and Queen Mary.

KING WILLIAM.—Formed in 1701 from King and Queen. Included present Hanover, Louisa, part of Caroline.

Named after William of Orange, King of England.

LANCASTER.—Formed in 1652. Included present Middlesex, Essex, Richmond, parts of King George and Stafford, and the country to the westward on both sides of the Rappahannock. The county of Rappahannock was formed in 1656 from Lancaster and became extinct in 1692, when divided into the present Counties of Richmond and Essex. The records of this extinct County, which from 1656 to 1692 comprised all the country on the Rappahannock west of Lancaster, are at Essex Court-House, Tappahannock.

Named probably from the County of Lancaster in England. As that is one of the northern shires of England, so this Lancaster is one of the northern Counties of Virginia. It is probable that Northumberland and Westmoreland in Virginia were given the names for the same reason, as they are on the northern border of Virginia.

LEE.—Formed in 1792 from Russell.

Named after General Henry Lee.

LOUDOUN.—Formed in 1757 from Fairfax.

Named after John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in North America during the latter part of the French and Indian War.

LOUISA.—Formed in 1742 from Hanover.

Named after Louisa, daughter of George II and wife of Frederick V, King of Denmark.

LUNENBURG.—Formed in 1745 from Brunswick. Included present Halifax, Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Mecklenburg and Pittsylvania. In 1771 part of Charlotte was added.

The Anglicized form of Luneburg, which was one of the titles of George I, as Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg.

MADISON.—Formed in 1792 from Culpeper.
Named after James Madison.

MATHEWS.—Formed in 1790 from Gloucester.
Named after Major Thomas Mathews, of the Revolution, afterwards prominent in the Legislature.

MECKLENBURG.—Formed in 1764 from Lunenburg.
Named after the Queen of George III, Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

MIDDLESEX.—Formed in 1675 from Lancaster.
Named probable after the English County. The country of the Middle Saxons.

MONTGOMERY.—Formed in 1776 from the now extinct County of Fincastle. Included the present Russell, Lee and parts of Scott and Smyth.
Named after General Richard Montgomery.

NANSEMOND.—Name changed from Upper Norfolk in March, 1645-46. This County had been formed (or defined) by act passed January, 1639-40.
Indian name, from an Indian tribe and river. From *nansamend*, "one who goes fishing."

NELSON.—Formed in 1807 from Amherst.
Named after Thomas Nelson.

NEW KENT.—Formed in 1654 from York. Included the present King William, King and Queen and parts of Hanover.
Named after the English Kent.

NORFOLK.—Formed in 1691 from the now extinct County of Lower Norfolk, formed in 1637 and became extinct in 1691, when divided into Norfolk and Princess Anne. The records of the old County are at Norfolk County Court-House, Portsmouth.
Named after an older County of Lower Norfolk or New Norfolk. The latter was probably so named after Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Norfolk, who was granted a large tract of land in that section.

NORTHAMPTON.—Formed in 1643. The whole of the Eastern Shore was formed into one County, called Accomack, in 1634; but in 1643 the name was changed to Northampton.

Said to have been named after the English County as a compliment to Obedience Rooins, a Burgess for the Virginia County, and a native of Northamptonshire, England.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Formed in 1648. Included the present Westmoreland, and country to the westward and the Potomac.

Probably named after the English County.

NOTTOWAY.—Formed in 1788 from Amelia.

Indian; named after a tribe and river. Means "adders," or enemies.

ORANGE.—Formed in 1734 from Spotsylvania. Included the present Culpeper, Madison, Greene, Augusta, and Frederick.

Named after William of Orange, King of England, who in his life, as well as when he became a "glorious and immortal memory," was held in deserved honour by Virginia.

This feeling is shown by the name of this County, as well as those of King William, King and Queen, the city of Williamsburg, the College of William and Mary and the parish of King William, where the refugee Huguenots found a home.

PAGE.—Formed in 1831 from Rockingham and Shenandoah.

Named after Governor John Page.

PATRICK.—Formed in 1790 from Henry.

Named after Patrick Henry.

PITTSYLVANIA.—Formed in 1766 from Halifax. Included present Henry and Patrick.

Named after William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham.

POWHATAN.—Formed in 1777 from Cumberland.

Named after the great Indian chief of the name.

Powhatan, "falls in a current of water"; "at or near the falls of the stream."

PRINCE EDWARD.—Formed in 1753 from Amelia.

Probably named after Edward Augustus, Duke of York, brother of George III.

PRINCE GEORGE.—Formed in 1702 from Charles City. Included the present Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Amelia, Prince Edward and Nottoway.

Named after Prince George of Denmark, Prince Consort of Queen Anne.

PRINCE WILLIAM.—Formed in 1730 from Stafford. Included present Fairfax, Fanquier and Loudoun.

Named after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the same person after whom Cumberland County was named.

PRINCESS ANNE.—Formed in 1691 from the now extinct County of Lower Norfolk.

Named after Princess, afterwards Queen Anne.

PULASKI.—Formed in 1839 from Wythe and Montgomery.

Named after Count Pulaski.

RAPPAHANNOCK.—Formed in 1831 from Culpeper.

Indian name from the Rappahannock river. "Where the tide ebbs and flows."

RICHMOND.—Formed in 1692 from the now extinct County of Rappahannock. It included part of the present King George.

Name uncertain.

ROANOKE.—Formed in 1838 from Botetourt.

Indian name, from Roanoke river.

Roanoke means, "northern people"; "A white-shell place"; "Shell money."

ROCKBRIDGE.—Formed in 1778 from Augusta and Botetourt.

Named from what is called the "Natural Bridge."

ROCKINGHAM.—Formed in 1777 from Augusta. Included part of present Page.

Named after Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

RUSSELL.—Formed in 1785 from Washington. Included present Lee and parts of Scott and Tazewell.

Named after General William Russell, of the Revolution.

SCOTT.—Formed in 1814 from Lee, Washington and Russell.

Named after General Winfield Scott.

SHENANDOAH.—Formed in 1772, as Dunmore, from Frederick. Present name given in 1777. Included parts of present Page and Warren.

When Dunmore, the last Royal Governor, made himself objectionable to the Virginians at the beginning of the Revolution the name was changed to Shenandoah, after the river of that name.

Shenandoah is an Indian word, and said to mean, "the stream passing through spruce trees."

The Indians called the river Shenandoah, that means the "Beautiful daughter of the stars."

SMYTH.—Formed in 1831 from Washington and Wythe.

Named after General Alexander Smyth, of the War of 1812, a native or resident of Southwestern Virginia.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Formed in 1748 from Isle of Wight. Part of Nansemond was added in 1785.

Named after Henry Wrothesley, second Earl of Southampton, the friend of Shakespeare and a leading member of the Virginia Company.

SPOTSYLVANIA.—Formed in 1720 from Essex, King and Queen and King William. Included Orange, as heretofore defined, Culpeper, Madison, Augusta.

Named after Governor Alexander Spotswood.

STAFFORD.—Formed about 1666 from Westmoreland. Included present Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, and part of King George.

Said to have been named after the English shire, as a compliment to Colonel George Mason, a prominent settler in the Virginia County, who was born in Staffordshire, England.

SURRY.—Formed in 1653 from James City. Included present Sussex.

Named after the English County.

SUSSEX.—Formed in 1754 from Surry.

Named after the English County; the country of the South Saxons.

TAZEWELL. Formed in 1799 from Russell and Wythe.

Named after Henry Tazewell, United States Senator.

WARREN.—Formed in 1837 from Frederick and Shenandoah.

Named after General Joseph Warren, a General of the War of Independence.

WARWICK.—One of the original "Shires" into which Virginia was divided in 1654.

Was first called Warwick River, but given its present name in March, 1642-43.

Named after Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, a prominent member of the Virginia Company.

WASHINGTON.—Formed in 1776 from the now extinct County of Fincastle. Included present Russell, Lee and parts of Scott and Smyth.

Named after George Washington.

WESTMORELAND.—Formed in 1653 from Northumberland. Included the present Stafford, with its former extent, and part of King George.

Uncertainty as to its naming.

WISE.—Formed in 1855 from Lee, Scott, and Russell.

Named after Henry A. Wise.

WYTHE.—Formed in 1789 from Montgomery. Included the present Grayson and part of Smyth.

YORK.—Formed in 1634, under the name of Charles River, but the present name was given in 1642-43. Included the present New Kent, King and Queen and King William.

Was named after Charles, Duke of York, afterwards Prince of Wales, and Charles I. Charles was King when the County received its name, but "York Plantation," the nucleus of the county, had existed a number of years.

WORD-BOOK.

A. Has the broad sound; and is used before many participles: as, a-doing, a-coming, a-going, a-running.

A, *v.* For *have.* "He would *a* been five years old." "He should *a* done it long ago."

A, *prep.* Of. What kind *a* man; by no manner *a* means.

Ab, ab's and ba ba's. The beginnings of spelling lessons; used to show that a person is in the very beginning of things, and has everything to learn. "Why he is hardly in his *ab* and *ab's*, and *ba ba's* yet."

Aaint, *v.* To smear with fatty matter. Int. An-oint.

A B C, *n.* The alphabet.

A-B-C-Book, *n.* Primer used for teaching children their letters.

Abed, *adv.* In bed. "He is still *abed.*"

Abide, *v.* Endure; suffer. "I can't *abide* that person."

Able, *adj.* Wealthy. "He is an *able* man."

About, *prep.* Near. "It is *about* twenty miles from here." "That horse is worth *about* fifty dollars."

About, *adv.* To be about, to be astir; be on the move; be attending to one's usual duties; be *about* after a spell of sickness.

Above-board, *adv.* Straight-forward; open; unconcealed. "He always acts *above-board.*"

Abscond, *v.* To hide. "I immediately absconded myself."

Ace, *n.* A trifle, a very small quantity: "He came within an *ace* of being drowned."

Ache, *v.* To express intense desire, rather than pain. "I am *aching* to get back."

Accommodate, *v.* To supply or furnish. "The tavern-keeper *accommodated* us very well." "We got good *accommodations* for ourselves and our horse."

Account, *n.* Esteem; reputation. "He is of no *account.*"

Achemy, *n.* Alcamy, alcomy, alkomy, occomy. A mixed metal used for utensils, a modification of brass.

Ackerel. A man's given name.

Acreage, *n.* The extent of land, or acres taken collectively; as the *acreage* in corn.

Adam's ale, *n.* Water.

Adam's apple, *n.* The knot on the windpipe in front of the neck.

Adays, *adv.* By day; in the daytime.

Addle, *v.* To confuse; muddle: "You *addle* my brain with your noise."

Addle, *adj.* Rotten; as an *addle* egg.

Addle-brain, *n.* A stupid person.

Addled, *p. p.* Eggs are said to be *addled* when they fail to hatch on being in the nest the proper time.

Adoors, *adv.* At doors; at the door. "Out *a-doors.*"

Adventurers, *n. pl.* Name given to all traders to foreign parts. "Merchant adventurers."

Afeard, *v.* Afraid; affected with fear. Also, *feard*: as, "Are you *feard* to go?"

Afire, *adj.* On fire. The house is *afire.*

Afore, *prep.* Before. "A little *afore* day." "Night *afore* last."

After, *adv.* For about. "That hen is *after* laying."

Afterclap, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event. Something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

Afterlaine, ?

After-night, *n.* The time after it becomes night.

After-thought, *n.* A later or second thought.

Again, *conj.* *Agen; agin:* By the time that, untill: "I'll have it ready *agin* you come."

Against, *prep.* In resistance to; or defense from. "They marched *against* the Spaniards." (2.) Opposite. "Over *against* a point called Sandy Point." Against, *conj.* "Keep 'em *against* I come."

Age, *v.* To grow old. "He *ages;* he grows old." "He begins to *age.*"

Ageable, *adj.* Aged, old. "They are right *ageable* people."

Agen, *adv.* For *again.* Another time. *Agin.*

Ager, *n.* For *ague.*

Agg, *v.* To raise a quarrel. *Agging* means exciting people to quarrel. "They *agged* him on."

Aggravate, *v.* To provoke; irritate; tease: "*Aggravating* fellow."

Aggravation, *n.* Provocation; irritation. "He is a great *aggravation* to his mother."

Aglee, *adv.* All aglee; full of glee. "The children were all *aglee* at the idea of going to the play."

Agnail, *n.* Angnail. A hangnail. A small piece of partly separated skin at the root of a nail or beside it.

Agog, *adv.* In a state of eager desire; astir; ready; highly excited by curiosity. "They were all *agog* to make a start."

Agreeable, *adj.* Assenting to any proposal. Acquiescent; consenting.

Aguecake, *n.* An enlarged and hardened spleen, the consequence of intermittent fever.

Agwine, *part.* Going.

Agy, *adj.* Aged; old.

Ahoo, *adv.* Ahuh. Awry; when anything is out of perpendicular; or lopsided; or a wheel runs not true, it is said to be *ahoo*, "all *ahoo*."

Ail, *v.* To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of mind or body; used in relation to some uneasiness or affection whose cause is unknown; as, "What *ails* the man?"

Ailing, *pr. part.* To feel pain; be unwell; as, "He is *ailing* to-day."

Ailments, *n. pl.* Disorders; diseases. "She is full of ailments."

Ails, *n. pl.* Pains.

Aim, *v.* To design; as, "I *aim* to do so." Intend.

Ain't, *v.* Is not; am not. "Bob *ain't* coming to-day."

Aintment, *n.* *Intment.* For ointment.

Air, *v.* To dry damp clothes; or to hang out clothes that have been packed away.

Air, *v.* To ventilate. To open the doors and windows to let the wind blow through.

Airish, *adj.* Chilly: "It is right *airish* this morning."

Airs, *n. pl.* Affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity; to put on *airs;* to give one's self *airs*.

Aisle, *n.* The passage between the pews in a church. Men and women sat on different sides where the seats were on benches, no pews. Women sit on left side going from end door towards pulpit; men on right-hand side.

Akimbo, *adj.* or *adv.* Said of the arms when the hands are on the hips and the elbows are bent outward at an acute angle.

Akin, *adj.* Related by blood.

Alewife, *n.* A sort of fish. Of the herring tribe.

Aliene, *v.* Alien, to transfer or convey to another. Alienê.

Alight, *v.* To get down from a carriage. Dismount from a horse.

Alive, *adj.* Bread made from newly ground meal, being soft and elastic, instead of dry and crumbly, is said to be *alive*.

"This bread is fresh and alive." (2) *Alive;* swarming with live moving things: "The river was *alive* with fish."

All, *adj.* Every one. "We *all;*" "you *all.*"

All-about, *adv.* Scattered; in disorder. "I found their things scattered *all-about* the house."

All-alone, *adv.* Quite alone. "He is now living *all-alone.*"

All-along, *adv.* Throughout; continually; from the beginning; onward.

All-but, *adv.* Almost. Nearly. "Have patience we are *all-but* there."

All-day, *adv.* Continuing a whole day; able to work a whole day or every day; steady; strong.

All-day meeting. In the summer-time in the country; there was a sermon in the morning; rest in the middle of the day for dinner; then service again; in the Baptist and Methodist churches.

Alley, *n.* A choice taw or playing marble, made of alabaster. "A white *alley.*"

Alley, *n.* Walk-way in a church leading from the door towards the chancel. "Buried in the *alley* near her Pew." (2) In a garden between rows of flowers.

All-fours, *n.* To go on hands and feet like an animal. To walk on *all-fours.*

All-fours, *n.* A game of cards.

All-holler, *adv.* To beat one *all-hollow*, or *all-holler*, is to beat him thoroughly.

All-one, *adv.* All the same; the same in affect: as, "It's *all-one* whether you do or not."

All-over, *adv.* In every part; everywhere; over the whole body. "He is father *all-over;*" he is exactly like his father.

All-overish, *adj.* Feeling confused or abashed.

Allow, *v.* To say in the sense of confirming a statement. To give as an opinion. "He *allowed* that he'd go."

Allowance, *n.* Lowance. Ration. Quantity of food given by the week.

Allowance, *n.* License. Book "Published by *Allowance.*"

All right, *adj.* Quite correct; quite satisfactory; in a satisfactory manner or condition. "Are you ready?" "*All right* go ahead."

Alls, *n. pl.* All one's belongings: "We packed up our *alls.*"

All sorts and sizes, *n.* Of every kind or pattern.

All sorts of, *n.* Expert; excellent; acute; capital; expert in many ways.

Allspice, *n.* Spice. Fruit of a tree of the West Indies.

All the go, *n.* The fashion. "Broad-brim hats are *all the go.*"

All-to, *adv.* Excessively; out and out. The gray horse beat the bay *all-to* pieces."

Almanick, *n.* For almanack.

Almost, *adv.* Nearly all; the most part. "*Almost all.*"

Almost, *adv.* "Not used by *any almost* in this place." "*Almost none.*"

Along, *prep.* To get along; to get on; make one's way in the world.

Along of, *prep.* Through; because of: "It was *along* of her tongue that it happened."

Alongst, *prep.* Along; through or by the length of.

Aloof, *prep.* At a distance, intentionally remaining apart. "He keeps himself *aloof* from all that."

Alter, *v.* To castrate, as an animal.

A-many, *n.* Many people; a multitude; "*a-many* a one;" a great many.

Amaze, *n.* Wonder; perplexity: "He was in *amaze* at it."

Ambeer, *n.* Tobacco juice; the spittle produced by chewing tobacco. Thick nicotine in a pipe stem.

Amind, *v.* Aminded. Disposed; inclined to. "Any person *aminded* to buy it."

Ammon, *n.* Almond.

Amost, *adv.* Almost; nearly all; for the most part.

Ampersand, *n.* The character & put at the end of the A–B–C's in the old spelling-books. *And per se, and.* & by itself *and.*

An', *n.* For aunt. "It belongs to *an'* Fanny."

An, *conj.* Than. "I'd rather he'd have it *an* Tom." "This is better *an* the other."

An, *conj.* For *and.* "*An* so he said."

Ancient, *n.* Ensign; banner; flag of a ship,

Andirons, *n. pl.* Metal frames for holding wood on an open hearth.

Anear, *prep.* Close to; near. "Don't come *anear* me."

An-end, *adv.* Onwards; forwards; to go *an-end,* to go straight on without delay in any project.

An-end, *adv.* Upright; not lying down; on one end.

Angry, *adj.* Inflamed, as a sore. Red.

Anigh, *prep.* Nigh; near. "Don't go *anigh* him."

Anights, *adv.* For at night. "When we go out *anights.*"

Another-gess, *adj.* Another-guess. Another kind; of a different sort. "He is *another-gess* man."

Answer, *v.* To meet, satisfy, or fulfill one's wishes, expectations or requirements; be of service; with *for;* absolutely to serve the purpose; attain the end; serve or do; suit.

An't. A colloquial contraction of *are n't, are not,* and of *am not;* also of *is not;* also written *ain't,* or *aint.*

Antics, *n.* Odd, strange, or ludicrous posture or gesture; a caper.

Antimonial cupp, *n.* A cup made of glass of antimony, to communicate emetic qualtities to wine.

Antony over, *n.* "High Antony." A game of ball played by two parties of boys on opposite sides of a house, over which the ball is thrown.

Anuder, *adj.* Another; one more.

Anxious bench, *n.* The bench near the pulpit where persons go who wish to be prayed for. "He has long been on the *anxious bench.*" Uncertainty.

Anyhow and everywhere, *adv.* By any means and every means.

Anymore, *adv.* "Do you wish *anymore.*"

Anyways, *conj.* In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow.

A-one, *n.* A individual; one person. "Not *a-one* of you will go." "Not *a-one* of them."

Apern, *n.* For apron.

Apollo, *n.* A banquetting room. There was a room in the old Raleigh Tavern, in Williamsburg, called "*Apollo.*" There was a motto in the "Apollo," over the mantlepiece, near the ceiling: "*Hilaritas sapientiæ et bonæ vitæ proles.*" "Jollity the offspring of wisdom and good life." Named from a room in Devil Tavern in London; so-called because bust of Apollo was placed on a chimney-piece.

Apple jack, *n.* Brandy made from the juice of apples.

Apple-pie order, *n.* Perfect order.

Apple-pummace, *n.* The ground apples after the cider has been pressed out.

Apple-toddy, *n.* A drink made with apple brandy, water, sugar, and roasted apples, served hot or cold.

Apple-turn-over, *n.* A pie made by putting stewed apples on one half of a thin, circular cake of dough and turning the other half over the fruit.

Apple-orchard, *n.* A place where a number of apple trees grow.

April-Fool's day, *n.* The first day of April.

Aprize, *v.* Same as appraise. To fix the value of.

A-projeckin', *part.* Experimenting. "He is always *a-projeckin'* with something." "Projeckin' round."

Apron, *n.* The caul of a hog. Also, frill. (2) The part of a crab's shell folded under the body.

Apron strings, *n.* To be tied to a woman's apron strings. To be unable to break away from her control or influence. Apun.

Apt, *adv.* Likely. "*Apt* to be so."

A-purpose, *adv.* Intentionally. "You knocked that child down *a-purpose.*"

Arbour, *n.* A bower formed by trees, shrubs, or vines, sometimes dry boughs, trained over a lattice work, so as to make a leafy roof, usually provided with seats; where meetings are held.

Arbour-beans, *n. pl.* Lima beans, the vines of which run on sticks.

Arching, *adj.* Bending; convex. "The top of that door isn't *arching* enough."

A'ready, *adv.* Already; at this time. "Have you came back *a'ready.*"

Arfter, *adv.* For after.

Argufy, *v.* To argue; signify. *Argify.*

Arky, *adj.* For archaic. "Came out of the ark." "She had on a very *arky* bonnet."

Arm, *n.* The end of the axle-tree that goes into the hub of the wheel.

Armfull, *n.* As much as can be carried with the two hands together. A large woman is called an *armfull.*

Arn, *v.* To earn. "He can't *arn* his living."

Arnins, *n. pl.* Earnings.

Around, *prep.* About; near; as, "He waited *around* till dinner time."

Arrand, *n.* Arrant. Old form of errand. Tidings. A message.

Arrant, *adj.* Notorious; manifest; an *arrant* thief. Downright; thorough.

Arter, *prep.* For after.

Arsle, *v.* To arsle, to move backwards; to back out.

Ary, *adj.* Any; as, "I haven't seen *ary* one of them."

Ashame, *v.* To feel shame; be ashamed. "He is *ashame* to do it." "Aint you *ashame* to serve me so."

Ashcake, *n.* A loaf of corn bread baked in the ashes.

Ashcake, *n.* Lumps of clay formed on the ends of tobacco hogsheads on the "rolling-roads."

Ashcat, *n.* A child that plays in the ashes, dirtying its hands, face and clothes.

Ashy, *adj.* Angry.

Asked, *past part.* Invited; as, "He was not *asked* to the wedding."

Asleep, *adv.* Sails are *asleep* when filled with wind so as not to move. (2) A top is asleep when turning rapidly on the peg without wabbling.

Aslew, *adv.* Askew; diagonally; one-sided.

Assembly, *n.* A subscription ball.

Ass over head. Head over heels; topsy-turvy. No sound of *r* in *ass.*

As soon as, *adv.* Never "*so* soon as."

Ast, *v.* Asked. "I *ast* him when he was going."

Astraddle, *adv.* Astride. "He was sitting *astraddle* of the fence."

Aswarm, *adj.* In a swarm; swarming. "*Aswarm* with folks."

Aswim, *adj.* Swimming; overflowing.

A-went, *v.* Gone; "They might *a-went.*"

As yet, *adv.* So far; up to this time; "He has done nothing *as yet.*"

Atom, *n.* Anything very small; a minute quantity. "An *atom* of sense."

A-tremble, *n.* Trembling all over; in a state of general agitation or excitement. "All of *a-tremble.*"

At that. A phrase used to define more nearly, or intensify something already said; as, "He's got a scolding wife, and an ugly one *at that.*" .

Atturney, *n.* Attorney.

Auf, *adv.* Off. "Christmas is a long way *auf.*"

Aught, *n.* Ort; naught; a cipher o.

Aunt, *n.* Word used by white children when speaking to or of old negro women. "*Aunt* Judy," "*Aunt* Sillah."

Author, *n.* A person on whose authority a statement is made, "Brown is my *author* for what I tell you."

Authureskine, *n.* For otter's skin. *Old Record.*

A-went, *v.* Gone: "They might *a-went.*"

Awhile, *adv.* For a time. "We shall have no frost yet *awhile.*"

Awkward, *adj.* Difficult; not easily overcome. "It was an *awkward* job."

Awork, *v.* Small animals in restless activity and motion, like ants in a hill, or fish in a net. "The seine was *awork* with fish."

Awork, *v.* At work; in a state of action. "The bacon was all *awork* with the skippers."

Ax, *v.* Ask.

Axletree, *n.* A wooden beam on which cart-wheels turn.

B.

Baby, *n.* A doll; doll-baby.

Baby-clouts, *n. pl.* Baby-clothes. Pieces of stuff of different colours given to children to dress their dolls with. (2) The clothes used for swaddling babies.

Baby-rags, *n. pl.* Small pieces of various kinds of cloth collected by children for their baby-clothes. Dolls' clothes.

Babtize, *v.* For Baptize.

Bachelors' buttons, *n.* A flower.

Back, *v.* To *back* a letter is to *direct.*

Back, *v.* To mount a horse: "The first time I backed that horse he threw me off."

Back and forth, *adv.* Going in and out, or to and fro, backwards and forwards.

Back-band, *n.* A chain passing over the saddle of a cart-horse to support the shafts. Or a band to hold up the traces of plough harness.

Back-door-trots, *n. pl.* The diarrhœa.

Back-hander, *n.* A blow with the back of the open hand; a sarcastic retort or snub.

Back-house, *n.* A necessary house; a privy.

Back-lane, *n.* Any street or lane leading from the highway.

Back lay, *n.* ? Apparently a cast-iron plate put at the back of a fireplace.

Back-log, *n.* A large log put at the back of an open fireplace to throw out the heat.

Back of, *phr.* Behind. *Back* of the garden.

Back out, *v.* To give up. "He tried to do it but *backed out.*" (2) To get out of a difficulty. "He *backed out* and wouldn't fight."

Back-porch, *n.* A porch at the back-door of a house.

Backside, *n.* Backyard; the yard behind the house. (2) The buttocks,

Back-seat, *v.* To take a *back-seat*; be modest; be refused a favour.

Back-step, *n.* A step in dancing; by placing one foot behind the other, alternately.

Backstitch, *v.* To sew with stitches overlapping each other. A backstitch.

Back up. To get the *back up* is to provoke or be provoked.

Backward, *adj.* Timid; bashful; retiring in disposition; modest; slow; sluggish; behind in progress. (2) Backward; not up in learning; a boy who has not learned at school what boys of his age ought to know, is said to be *backward.*

Backwards and forwards, *adv.* To walk in a direction and return on one's steps; as, "He walked *backwards and forwards* in the room all day long."

Backwater, *n.* Slackwater, kept back by something in the watercourse.

Backway, *n.* The yard or space at the back of a house. "He came in the *backway.*"

Back yonder, *adv.* A long time ago. "Away back yonder."

"Back your leg!" Said to a milch cow to make her take the right position for milking.

Bacon, *n.* Hog's flesh salted and smoked.

Bacon-rind, *n.* The skin of bacon that becomes hard and dry by smoking.

Bad, *adj.* Leading an evil life. "He's been pretty bad in his time."

Bad-bowels, *n.* Diarrhœa.

Bad disorder, *n.* Veneral disease.

Bad dogs, *n. pl.* Fierce and apt to bite strangers: "Have you got any *bad-dogs* at your house?"

Badly, *adj.* Sickly; poorly. "He looks *badly.*"

Bad manager, *n.* A person who wants skill and industry in the management of his affairs is called a *"bad manager."* "B. has never done anything on his farm, he has always been a *bad manager.*"

Badness, *n.* A bad name given to children.

Bad-off, *adv.* Badly provided for; not in comfortable circumstances; poor; in want. "Their father lost all his money and I'm afraid they are *bad-off*."

Bad place, *n.* Hell. Children are warned against the "*bad place.*"

Bad words, *n. pl.* Profane or vulgar words: "He knows how to use *bad words.*"

Baffle, *v.* To confound; to defeat by stratagem; perplex; deceive.

Bag, *n.* Udder of animals. (2) A "meal *bag*" was usually made of a salt-sack, and held three bushels of meal or corn. It was used to send the "tolls" to mill each week.

Bag, *v.* To claim: to seize; to take without right. "He *bagged* the whole lot.

Bagging, *n.* Material for making bags.

Baggy, *adj.* Loose hanging. *Baggy* trowsers.

Bag of bones, *n.* A very lean person or animal.

Bagonet, *n.* Bayonet.

Baile-piggon, *n.* Bail-piggin; a bucket or pail for bailing water out of a boat.

Bait, *v.* Soft crabs are used for bait in fishing; the act of catching the crabs is *to bait.* "*I baited* all the tide and caught two dozen crabs."

Baker's bread, *n.* Bread made by a baker, as distinguished from "home made bread."

Baker's dozen, *n.* Thirteen.

Balance, *n.* Apparatus for weighing. (2) A remainder; the rest; what is left over. The *balance* of a meal.

Baldface hornet, *n.* A hornet so called because it has a whitish head.

Baldfaced, *adj.* Having a white face. Said of animals.

Balk, *n.* A ridge; a ridge left unplouged in a field, or between two fields.

Balk, *n.* To hinder; to disappoint.

Balky, *adj.* Given to balking. "A *balky* horse."

Ball, *n.* The ball of the thumb; the palm of the hand, on the fleshy thumb-side.

Ballance, *n.* The rest or remainder of anything. "I rode with him all the *ballance* of the way."

Ballast, *n.* "With their *ballast* on board;" that is, *drunk.*

Ballet, *n.* Ballad.

Ballocks, *n. pl.* Testicles. Bollocks.

Balm, *n.* A sweet smelling herb, *melissa.*

Balm of Gilead, *n.* The balsam poplar.

Balm-tea, *n.* A decoction of the balm, used for sweating in intermittent fevers; also as a tonic.

Balmy, *adj.* Soft, refreshing. "A *balmy* day."

Bamboo-briar, *n.* Bamboe-briars. A tall thorny climber. A large briar.

Band, *n.* The string by which the old hand spinning-wheel was driven.

Band-box, *n.* A pasteboard box for holding bonnets, caps, and light articles. A neat, tidy woman was said "to look as if she had just stepped out of a *band-box.*"

Bandy, *n.* A game of ball played with crooked sticks. Bandy-ball.

Bandy, *v.* To move about from one place to another. "He goes *bandying* about and does nothing."

Bandy-legs, *n. pl.* Crooked legs; bow-legs.

Bang, *v.* To beat as with a club. To make a noise by slamming a door.

Bang, *v.* To travel about in a careless way: "You could *bang about* and pick up all the antiquarian love you could find there." A vessel *beats* and *bangs* about against a head wind and rough weather.

Banger, *n.* A large person. A great falsehood.

Banging, *adj.* Large; as, "A great, *banging* snake."

Bang up, *adj.* In fine style; complete; perfect.

Bank, *n.* A dark, thick cloud, behind which the sun goes down. "The sun set in a *bank* this evening, we are going to have rain."

Bannisters, *n.* A common surname, as well as Christian name. Travellers in distress. Basket or hamper carrier, or maker; used as a surname.

Banter, *n.* A challenge to a contest.

Banter, *v.* To challenge to a contest. "He *bantered* him to a race."

Bar, *adj.* *Bare.* "On his *bar* back."

Barbecue, *n.* Meat roasted over coals in a hole in the ground. (2) A large open-air feast on social or political occasions.

Barefooted, *p. p.* Without shoes and socks; with the feet naked. The children all like to go barefooted in summer-time.

Barge-board, *n.* A board placed in the gable where the roof extends over the wall covering the rafter.

Bark, *v.* To cough.

Bark, *v.* To *bark* one's shins is to knock the skin off.

Bark, *v.* (1) To bark a tree, to cut through the bark all around the tree so as to kill the tree. (2) To bark a squirrell is to shoot a rifle ball between him and the limb.

Barking-iron, *n.* Instrument for removing bark for tanning.

Barlow-knife, *n.* Pocket-knife with long metal jaws and one blade.

Barn-yard, *n.* The open space about the barn, where the wheat is thrashed; and the straw ricked.

Barrel, *n.* A barrel of corn is five bushels of corn in the ears, or unshelled.

Barren, *adj.* *Barren* cows, cows not having calves at the usual season.

Barring-out, *n.* Turning out. Barring the schoolmaster out to get holidays.

Barrow, *n.* A castrated hog. (2) A wooden frame for carrying a load between two men. Hand-barrow.

Bars, *n. pl.* The ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth.

Bars, *n. pl.* Poles put in holes in posts, to stop the passage in a road.

Bar-shear plough, *n.* A plough with a wooden mould-board on which thin bars of iron were nailed to save the board from wear. *Barkshire. Berkshire.*

Bason, *n.* A large circular vessel for holding water for washing purposes. A *basin.*

Baste, *v.* To sew together with long stitches, as for trying on. Sew slightly. (2) *Baiste. Baste*; to beat.

Basting, *n.* A beating.

Basting-thread, *n.* The thread used in basting.

Bat, *n.* The night hawk.

Bat, *n.* A loose flattened cylinder of cotton made on hand-cards and put between two layers of cloth for making quilts.

Bat, *v.* To *bat* the eyes; to wink, or move the eyelids up and down.

Batch, *n.* A number of individuals or articles like each other. A "*batch* of bread." A "*batch* of prisoners."

Bate, *n.* Bait. The solution in which hides are steeped to remove the lime in tanning.

Batteau, *n.* A flat, light-draught boat, built of planks.

Batten, *n.* The frame in which the slay is held in a hand-loom, used for beating the threads of the weft together. (2) The thick frame that holds the panel in a panel-door.

Batter-bread, *n.* Bread made of corn meal, eggs and milk, and baked in a deep earthenware dish or tin pan.

Batter-cake, *n.* A thin cake made of corn meal, milk and eggs and baked on a hot iron.

Batting, *n.* Sheets of raw cotton for wadding; padding in clothes, or between layers in quilts.

Battle, *v.* To contend; to struggle; I have been so many years *battling* about the world.

Battle-royal, *n.* A fight between three, five, or seven cocks all fighting together, so that the cock that stands the longest gets the day.

Battoon, *n.* A stick; a club.

Bawl, *v.* To cry out with a loud, full sound; to shout. "The child has been *bawling* for an hour."

Bay-side, *n.* The Chesapeake Bay side of Accomack and Northampton counties.

B B B, *n.* Tribble *b's*, a large shot; double *b's*, B B, a smaller size.

Be. A common prefix to verbs; as, "Your face is all *be-gormed* with molasses."

Be-all, *n.* All that is to be. "The *be-all* and end-all."

Beam, *n.* The long arm of a pair of stillyards on which the "pea" is slid while weighing.

Bear a hand, *v.* To lend a hand; take hold; give aid or assistance. To work quickly.

Beard, *n.* (1) The fringe around the mouth of an oyster. (2) The barb of a fishhook. (3) A lock of black hair hanging from the breast of a fullgrown turkey gobbler.

Beareing, *n.* The womb? "That her water scalded her and that her *beareing* came down." York Rec. p. 168. Sept. 25, 1646.

Bearing, *n.* "Those external parts of animals which are concerned in parturition." "The teats and external parts, called by farmers the bearing." Murray, N. E. D

Bear-grass, *n.* The yucca. The tough leaves are used as strings for hanging up beef to be smoked.

Beasts, *n. pl.* Horned cattle.

Beat, *v.* "To beat an orchard." Possibly to beat off part of the fruit when the trees were overloaded.

Beat, *v.* To be too difficult for; to baffle. "That *beats* me."

Beat-biscuit, *n.* An unrisen biscuit.

Beat, *v.* Something difficult to be done: as, "You can't *beat* that into his head."

Beater, *n.* One who surpasses; excells; goes beyond. The beater. "He *beats* the Jews."

Beau, *n.* A piece of thorn or briar which becomes attached to a woman's dress and drags along after her.

Beaufatt, *n.* A corner-closet, with glass doors for holding "chaney."

Beauty-sleep, *n.* The sleep before twelve o'clock at night.

Becase, *adv.* For *because.*

Beck, *n.* The nod of the head intended to express a desire, or as a sign of command. At one's "*beck* and call."

Bedcord, *n.* The rope that goes from side to side and end to end of the bed-rails to hold the bed.

Bedding, *n.* Bedclothes. "Beds and *bedding.*"

Bedlam, *n.* A noise and confusion. "Hush! you make a regular *bedlam.*" "You'd as well be in *bedlam.*"

Bedquilt, *n.* A wadded and quilted covering for a bed.

Bed-rug, *n.* A counterpane; a coverlid.

Bed-spread, *n.* A coverlid spread over the other bed clothes.

Bedstick, *n.* Bedstaff. A long stick used for smoothing the bedclothes when bedsteads were too high and broad to be reached with the hand.

Bedstid, *n.* A bedstead.

Bed tyke, *n.* Bed-tick.

Bed-wrench, *n.* A wooden instrument divided at one end something like a boot-jack used for tightening the cords of the old-fashion corded bedsteads.

Beebread, *n.* Brown, bitter substance found in honeycomb, food for young bees.

Beef, *n.* Cattle fattened for food. Flesh of cattle when killed. Beeves, Beaves. The animal sold to the butcher for meat.

Beef-rope, *n.* A large, strong rope used when a beef is to be butchered, for controlling the animal and hoisting it up to be skinned.

Beefy, *adj.* Stout; fleshy. "He has grown very *beefy.*"

Bee-glue, *n.* A soft substance with which bees cement the comb to the hive and close up the cells.

Bee-gum, *n.* Hollow section of a tree used as a beehive.

Bee-line, *n.* The straightest line from one place to another.

Bee-martin, *n.* A small bird that fights and keeps off hawks, crows and other birds of prey, and is encouraged to live near, by having a small box put on a pole where he can make a nest.

Been to, *v.* "I've *been to* dinner." "Have you *been* to church?" Simply asks a question.

Beer, *n.* The number of threads in a chain of warp.

Beestlings, *n.* *Beeslings, Beaslins, Beslings.* First milk of a cow with her first calf. Generally poured on her rump to make her gentle and a good milch cow.

Bee-tree, *n.* A hollow tree in which the wild honey-bee makes its hive.

Beforehand, *adv.* In advance. "He is well *beforehand* with his crop."

Befriend, *n.* To act as a friend; to benefit; to help.

Beggar's lice, *n.* The seeds of a weed that stick to clothing.

Begin, *v.* To begin to scold; trouble; to cry; to a child about to cry it is said: "Now you are going to *begin.*"

Begrudge, *v.* To ill-wish: "He *begrudges* him everything."

Behanged. *An exclamation.* "You *behanged.*"

Behave, *v.* To conduct one's self properly. "Come, behave!" is a caution often given to unruly children.

Behind, *n.* Backside: "I'll kick your *behind* if you don't mind what you're about."

Behindhand, *adv.* In a state in which means are not adequate to wants. To be *behindhand* in one's circumstances.

Behind the door, *prep.* Showing how one has been overlooked. *Behind the door*, when beauty (or any feature), was given out. A person wanting in beauty or with a faulty nose was *behind the door*, when beauty and noses were served out.

Beholden, *part.* Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted. "He is *beholden* to A. for his success in life."

Belated, *past part.* Hindered; behind the time. "Hurry up, don't be *belated*."

Belie, *v.* To deceive: "She looks old and doesn't *belie* her looks."

Beliked, *v.* Liked; beloved. "Much *beliked*."

Bell-metal, *n.* A variety of bronze of which skillets, preserving-ketties, etc., are made.

Bellowses, *n.* For *bellows*.

Bell-wether, *n.* Leader of a flock of sheep with a bell. Applied also to persons who lead a number of followers.

Belly-ache, *n.* Cholic.

Belly-band, *n.* A girth to secure a cart-saddle. (2) An infant's binder.

Belly-bound, *n.* Costive.

Belly-buster, *n.* To jump from a height into the water, falling on the belly, is to make a *belly-buster*.

Bellyfull, *n.* Enough; a sufficiency. "He has gotten his *bellyfull* this time."

Belly-part, *n.* The thin bacon that comes from the abdomen of the hog.

Belly-shot, *v.* Cattle that have become lean and pinched from lack of food in the winter. "Their guts shrink up and they become *Belly-shot* as they call it."

Belly-timber, *n.* Food; that which supplies the belly.

Belittle, *v.* To make smaller; to lower in character; to speak of in a depreciatory or contemptuous way.

Belong, *v.* To have it's or one's proper place; be resident; as, "This book *belongs* on the top shelf." "I *belong* here." To be the property of. "That house *belongs* to me."

Belongings, *n. pl.* Property; possessions; that which belongs to one. "He has moved away with his family and all his *belongings*."

Belt, *v.* To cut away the bark around the body of a tree a few feet from the ground that it may die.

Belt, *v.* To beat; to whip.

Bench-fice, *n.* A cur-dog with long body and short legs like a bench.

Bend, *n.* A turn in a road, or river: "He lives near the *bend* of the road."

Bender, *n.* A spree; a frolic. "He was on a *bender* for a week."

Bend-leather, *n.* Sole leather: "Bend-leather for soles."

Bent, *n.* Gap in a chain of hills; steep place; slope. In the old land surveys.

Bent, *adj.* Determined; set. "He is *bent* on doing it."

Bergamot, *n.* One of the garden yarbs; used as a medicine.

Berlue, *n.* Great noise among children. Racket. Hulla-bulloo. (?)

Bermoothes, *n.* An old name for the Bermuda Islands.

Berryin'-ground, *n.* *Burying-ground*; grave-yard.

Besides, *prep.* Except. "All of the fleet, *besides* three or four ships, stood out to sea."

Bespoke, *past part.* Bewitched; conjured.

Best-girl, *n.* Sweetheart.

Betimes, *adv.* In good season of time. Before it is too late; early. "Up *betimes.*"

Better, *v.* To improve one's affairs: "He did not *better* himself much by that."

Better, *adv.* More, without any idea of superior excellence; as, "It is *better* than a mile to town.

Betterment, *n.* A making better, usually applied to some improvement to land.

Betty, *n.* A chamber-pot.

Betweenwhiles, *n.* In the meantime; at odd times; at leisure intervals.

Between hawk and buzzard, *phr.* The twilight hour.

Beverage, *n.* A drink made of hard cider and water.

Bezel, *n. Basil.* The slope at the edge of a cutting-tool, as a plane-iron or chisel.

Bias, *adj.* Oblique; diagonal to the outline of the texture; as, to cut a piece of cloth *bias.*

Bib, *n.* A cloth put under children's chins when they are eating; the part of an apron above the waistband.

Bib-an-tucker, *n.* The clothes; the whole costume. "She was dressed in her best *bib-an-tucker.*

Bibble, *v.* To drink like a duck. "Ducks *bibbling* in the water."

Bid, *n.* An invitation. "He got a *bid* to the party."

Bid, *v.* To invite.

Bide, *v.* To wait. "I'll *bide* my time."

Big, *adj.* Great as regard wealth, influence, standing. "He is a *big* man among them." (2) Also, strong; violent. "I don't like to be out in a *big* wind." (3) Grown up. "He was a boy, and she a *big* woman."

Big-bugs, *n. pl.* People of consequence.

Big-chair, *n.* A large chair with arms, usually occupied by some of the elder members of the family. "He was sitting in the *big-chair* by the fire when I went in."

Big church, *n.* The devil's church.

Big-coat, *n.* A large coat worn over other coats.

Biggest, *adj.* Most. "I was there the *biggest* part of the day."

Bight, *n.* A small, circular sheet of water between two points of land. "We put the boat in the *bight*, out of the way of the ice."

Big-meeting, *n.* A meeting at country churches kept up for several days, the preachers and congregation coming from a distance. "Protracted meeting."

Big-men, *n. pl.* Not big in size, but in importance.

Bigness, *n.* Size, large or small. "They are about of the same *bigness.*"

Big woods, *n.* A large growth of trees, distinguished from a thicket. "The hogs are now in the *big-woods*, feeding on the mast."

Bile, *n.* The true English form. An inflamed tumour.

Bile, *v.* For *boil.*

Bill, *n.* Bank-note; paper money.

Billett, *n.* A stick of wood, such as cut for firewood.

Bill-holt, *n.* A strong hold of anything; as when a muscovy drake seizes with his bill and will not let go, he is said to have a "*bill-holt.*"

Bills, *n. pl.* Bank-notes; all kinds of paper money.

Bill of Loading, *n.* For bill of *lading.*

Billy-goat, *n.* A he goat.

Bimeby, *adv.* By and by.

Bin, *n.* A large wooden box for holding grain, or food for cattle.

Bin, *past part.* For *been.*

Bind, *v.* To tie the bands around the sheafs in the harvest field.

Binder, *n.* One who ties up sheaves.

Binder, *n.* A soft, broad piece of cloth around the body of a new-born child.

Binding, *part.* Forming a border or edge on. "Land *binding* on the north side of the inlet."

Binding, *part.* Causing constipation. "Cheese is very *binding.*"

Bird, *n.* A name applied to a wild and frolicsome youth: "He's a *bird.*"

Bird-dog, *n.* A pointer or setter; a dog for hunting "birds"—partridges.

Bird-hunting, *n.* Hunting and shooting partridges.

Birds, *n.* Always means partridges. "Are there many *birds* this season?"

Birth, *n.* Berth. A place; station: "I have £1300 ster. from the *birth.*"

Birthmark, *n.* Stain on the face or body of a new born child.

Biscuit, *n.* A small, round, soft cake made from dough raised with yeast, sometimes shortened with lard.

Biscuit-block, *n.* A block, or poplar plank about four inches thick on which the dough for making biscuits was beaten with a rolling-pin.

Bishop, *n.* A woman's bustle.

Bishop's Commissary, *n.* The officer who represented in Virginia the Bishop of London, who was the spiritual head of the colonial Church before there were Bishops.

Bit, *n.* A small West India coin worth 10 cents.

Bit, *n.* The part of a key that is cut to pass the wards of a lock. The part of a key at right angles to the barrel or stock. "To every ward on the plate make a slit or ward in the *bit* of the key."

Bit, *n.* A small piece or fragment of anything. It is used depreciatingly. A little *bit* of a man. Little *bits* of children.

Bite, *n.* A mouthful. "To take a *bite* out of an apple."

Biting-frost, *n.* A heavy frost that kills young plants: "We had a biting-frost last night."

Bitter, *adj.* Unpalatable; hard to swallow, literally or figuratively. A *bitter* pill. *Bitter* cold.

Bitter-end, *n.* The utmost extremity; to the very last. "He held on to the *bitter-end.*"

Bity. Good bye; good bye to ye.

Blab, *v.* To tell in a thoughtless manner what ought to be kept secret. A *blab,* a talker, telltale.

Black, *n.* Mourning clothes; as, "She's in *black.*"

Black and white, *n.* In writing. "I'd like to have it in *black and white.*"

Black-book, *n.* An imaginary record of offences and sins.

Black-eyed peas, *n. pl.* Small, roundish peas with black eyes, used for food when fresh, and also when dry.

Blackberry, *n.* The fruit of those species of *rubus* in which the receptacle becomes juicy and falls off.

Black cattle, *n.* Cattle for slaughter, not work cattle, or for breeding.

Blacken, *v.* To smear with blacking; as to *blacken* shoes.

Blackleg, *n.* A gambler.

Black-sheep, *n.* Flocks of sheep were small, and nearly every flock had a black sheep to furnish black wool, before there were facilities for dyeing. Used for mixing the colours or making stripes or checks. A black sheep was also for good luck.

Blade, *n.* A leaf; *blade* of wheat; *blade* of grass.

Blades, *n. pl.* The leaves of corn pulled and dried for fodder.

Blades, *n. pl.* An implement on the four arms of which a skein is stretched by means of sticks for winding into balls. Winding-blades.

Blame, *n.* Responsibility for something that is wrong. "You'll lay the *blame* on me."

Blame, *v.* A common substitute for a worse word; as, "I'll be *blamed* if I do." (2) To condemn, "She did it, but I was always *blamed* for it." (3) "They *blame* it on me."

Blast, *n.* A small wood-fire in a fireplace: "Make a small *blast*, it is chilly this morning."

Blare *v.* To open wide: "The door was *blared* wide open."

Blast, *v.* To wither; be blighted. The crops are *blasted.*

Blate, *v.* Bleat. The voice of a sheep or calf.

Blather, *n.* Bladder.

Blaze, *v.* To mark a tree by cutting off the bark. To *blaze* a path.

Blaze-face, *n.* With a white face or white spot on the forehead: as, a *blaze-face* horse.

Bleak, *adj.* Cold; chill; piercing. "That is a very *bleak* place during a nor'wester." "Right on the river, and very *bleak.*"

Blemish, *n.* A motion as if to strike. "He made a *blemish* at him." (2) A speck or defect in the eye. "He's got a *blemish* in one eye."

Blessing, *n.* A fierce scolding. "You'll get a *blessing* when you go home."

Blind, *n.* Anything which obstructs the sight. A *blind* bridle.

Blind, *n.* A small hut of boughs in which one hides from approaching game. A duck-*blind.* A pretence; a stratagem. "He did it only for a *blind.*"

Blind bile, *n.* A bile that does not come to a head.

Blind man's holiday, *n.* Twilight; when it gets too dark to see how to work.

Blindside, *n.* Weak or unguarded side of a person or thing. "I'll try to get on his *blindside.*"

Bline, *adj.* Blind.

Blink, *v.* To smile, to look kindly, but with a modest eye, the word being generally applied to females.

Blizz, *n.* "At last a mighty *blizz* of rain." May 31, 1770.

Blob, *n.* A big drop.

Blob, *n.* A blister; a small globe of liquid.

Blob out, *v.* To blab out. "He *blobs* everything right out."

Block, *n.* Block of cotton, a number of hanks put up in the shape of a square block, the hanks twisted together and tied, weighing five pounds.

Block out, *v.* To hew out a piece of work roughly: "He *blocked out* the axle-tree and let the other man finish it."

Blood-blister, *n.* A small blister filled with blood, made by a blow or a pinch.

Blood-raw, *adj.* So raw that the blood runs out; as, undercooked meat.

Blood-shotten, *part.* Red and inflamed, said of the eye, from a blow, or other cause.

Blood-sucker, *n.* A stinging jelly-fish.

Bloom, *n.* A blossom. "The apple tree is full of *blooms.*"

Blotch, *n.* A spot of any kind, especially a large, irregular spot.

Blow, *n.* Wind storm. "A heavy *blow* yesterday."

Blow, *n.* A blossom; bloom; as, "*peach-blow.*"

Blow, *v.* To rest by breathing hard: "You don't give me time to *blow.*"

Blow, *v.* To bloom; blossom; flower.

Blow in, *v.* To come at some uncertain time, as when a vessel is driven into port by the wind. "He'll *blow in* soon."

Blower, *n.* Braggart. "Blow-hard."

Blowfly, *n.* The large blue fly that blows meat.

Blow-out, *n.* A great demonstration. A hearty meal.

Blow-up, *v.* To scold severely.

Blowy, *adj.* Windy; blustering. "It's a *blowy* day."

Blowzy, *adj.* Unkempt; as *blowzy* hair; wild; disordered; confused.

Blubber, *v.* To weep; especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks; used in sarcasm or ridicule.

Blubber, *n.* For bubble.

Blubber-lip, *n.* Very thick lips, like blubber.

Blue, *adj.* Dismal; unpromising as applied to things.

Blue-boar, *n.* A *bubo.* So called by sailors.

Blue-devils, *n. pl.* Low spirits; depression of mind. Delirium tremens.

Blueing, *n.* A preparation of indigo used for giving a blue color to clothes.

Bluemange, *n.* For *blancmange.*

Bluestone, *n.* Sulphate of copper.

Bluff, *n.* A hill, bank, or headland, with a steep broad face. "Drewry's *Bluff.*" (2) A game of cards; poker.

Bluff, *adj.* Blustering; surly.

Bluff, *v.* To repulse or frighten by a bold front. To *bluff* off a dun.

Blunder, *v.* To make a noise; stumble about. "What are you doing *blundering* about there in the dark?"

Blunderbuss, *n.* A stupid, blundering person.

Blunt, *adj.* Plain spoken; direct; as, *blunt* bearing.

Blur, *v.* To obscure without effacing; render indistinct.

Blur-eyed, *adj.* Blear eyed.

Blurt, *v.* To utter suddenly; divulge unadvisedly. Commonly with *out.*

Blush, *n.* Glance; look. "At the first *blush* it looks like it."

Bluster, *v.* To be loud, noisy, or swaggering.

Blustering, *part.* Stormy; windy. A *blustering* day. Blustery.

Boar-cat, *n.* A he-cat; a male cat.

Boar-chinch, *n.* A large bug shaped like a chinch, and having a strong chinchy smell.

Bob, *n.* The pear shaped piece of lead at the end of the line of a carpenter's level. *Plumb-bob.*

Bobtail, *n.* A contemptible fellow; a cur. (2) Short, cut tail of an animal, horse, dog, or other.

Bob-white, *n.* A partridge. The word *quail* is never used as the name of this bird.

Boddom, *n.* For *bottom.*

Bodily, *adv.* Entirely. "He carried all off *bodily.*"

Body, *n.* In the sense of a person. "Why can't you let a *body* alone?" (2) The fundament; when a person has falling out of the rectum he is said to have his "*body down.*" (3) Tract of land. "He has a good *body* of land on the river."

Bofet, *n.* A buffet, generally in a corner, with glass doors, for holding crockery and such like. Boffet. M. E. Baufat.

Boggle, *v.* To do anything in a slovenly, blundering way; to bungle.

Bogue, *v.* To grope, or wander uncertainly about: as, "*Bogueing* about in the dark.

Boil, *v.* "Boil the pot." Country folks "boiled the pot," that is boiled ham, corned beef, or chine, with vegetables, nearly every day in the week.

Boiling, *n.* Every one; the entire lot; all put together. "He is worth the whole *boiling* of them."

Boll, *n.* The pod that holds the cotton.

Bolt, *v.* To swallow hurriedly without chewing: as, to *bolt* food. (2) To remove the bran from flour; the mills have *bolting* cloths for that purpose. To sift.

Bolt, *n.* A roll of indefinite length, canvass, tape, or other woven goods. *Bolt* of cloth.

Boltings, *n. pl.* The "bran," and "seconds" separated from the flour in the bolting process.

Boltsprit, *n.* The head yard of a vessel. Bosplit.

Bone, *v.* To call a person to account for something: "As soon as I saw him I *boned* him about it."

Bone to pick, *v.* To have a bone to pick with some one is to have a cause for a quarrel with him.

Bones, *n. pl.* To make "no *bones*," to make or have no scruples about, or in regard to.

Book-learning, *n.* Learning acquired by reading.

Book-muslin, *n.* A fine kind of thin muslin, folded like a book.

Boom out, *v.* When a boat is running before the wind the sails are *boomed out*, one on each side to catch as much wind as possible.

Boot, *n.* Wheat is in the *boot* when the stalk is swollen near the top, just before the head has come out of the upper leaf or sheath.

Boot, *n.* To the advantage; into the bargain; in addition; over and above; besides; to *boot*.

Booting-bat, *n.* Name given to the large bat that appears about twilight, in imitation of the sound it makes.

Boot-jack, *n.* A metal or wooden implement for pulling off boots when they were worn with long legs.

Bootlick, *n.* A person who tries to gain favour by mean behavior.

Boottee, *n.* Foot-gear for women to come high about the ankle.

Boozy, *adj.* Partly drunk.

Bo-peep, *n.* Amusement for children; generally *pee-bo*.

Bore, *n.* One who or that which bores one, or causes annoyance.

Born-days, *n.* In one's born days, in one's lifetime. "I've never seen anything like that before in my *born-days.*"

Borrow, *n.* Barrow. A gelt hog.

Borrowing-days, *n. pl.* The last three days of March are said to have been borrowed from April, and supposed to be especially stormy.

Bosplit, *n.* The head yard of a vessel. Boltsprit, Bosprit.

Bosom-pin, *n.* Breast-pin, Broach.

Botch, *n.* A bungled or unfinished part.

Botch, *v.* To mend or patch in a clumsy manner.

Botcher, *n.* One who botches; a clumsy, bungling workman.

Bother, *v.* To give trouble to; annoy; pester; worry.

Bother one's head, *v.* To trouble one's self. "He don't *bother his head* with that."

Bothersome, *adj.* Troublesome; annoying; vexatious; inconvenient.

Bots, *n. pl.* Intestinal worms in animals.

Bottom, *n.* Low land near a river; or between two hills; a valley.

Bottom, *n.* Cocoon of the silkworm. "Sent over ten *bottoms* taken from Apple trees."

Bouge, *n.* For bulge; bilge: the round swelling part of a cask. Virginia Tobacco hogshead. "Forty-three inches in length, and the head twenty-six inches wide, with the *Bouge* proportionable."

Bough, *n.* A smaller branch of a tree. "A *bough* full of cherries."

Bounce, *n.* A drink made by adding cherries, sugar and flavouring spices to alcoholic liquors, and left to stand.

Bounce, *n.* The bound of a ball.

Bounce, *adj.* With a bounce; suddenly.

Bouncer, *n.* A large, strong, vigorous person. A bareface lie.

Bouncing, *part.* Exaggerated; excessive; big.

Bound, *p. a.* Obliged by moral, legal, or compellable ties; under obligation or compulsion. Determined; resolved; as, "He is *bound* to do it." "I'll be *bound* you'll find Tom there." "I'll be *bound* for him." (2) Costive; constipated in the bowels.

Bounden, *p. a.* Obliged; bound or under obligation. The *bounden* duty.

Bouquet, *n.* A bunch of cut flowers tied together.

Bout, *n.* As much of an action as is performed at one time. A turn or fit of sickness, as a *bout* of rheumatism.

Bow, *n.* Handle of scissors; or of a key.

Bow-arrow, *n.* A bow and arrows.

Bowels, *n.* To move the bowels; to produce evacuation of the bowels by giving a purgative.

Bower, *n.* A shelter made with boughs; an arbour; a shady recess. A "*bower* meeting."

Bow-knot, *n.* A large, loose, and wide knot, made by doubling the two ends and tying.

Bowsplit, *n.* Bosprit, The spar that goes out of the bow of a vessel for holding the head sails. Boltsplit.

Box, *n.* A blow with the open hand. (2) A coffin.

Box, *v.* To strike on the side of the face with the open hand. "*Box* his jaws."

Box-elder, *n.* The name of a tree.

Box-iron, *n.* A hollow smoothing-iron, kept hot by a piece of hot iron put inside called a "heater." Spoken of as a "*box-iron* and heater."

Box-turtle, *n.* A species of terrapin the lower shell of which is joined by a hinge, by means of which the body may be enclosed as in a box.

Boy, *n.* Name given to a black male servant whatever his age.

Brace, *n.* A measure of length. Originally the measure of the outstretched arms. Fathom. (The French *brasse* was 1.62 metres=to about 64 inches.)

Brack, *n.* A break; a crack; a flaw. "Without a *brack or a crack.*"

Brad, *n.* A slender nail having, instead of a head, a slight projection on one side.

Brag, *v.* To use boastful language; boast; vaunt.

Braggart, *n.* A boaster; a vaunting fellow.

Brake, *n.* Break. A fork in which pieces of wood are held when slabs and staves are riven with a froe.

Brambles, *n. pl.* Blackberry bushes.

Bramble-saw, *n.* A saw the use of which is undetermined. "Cross-cut *bramble*-saw."

Branch, *n.* A small stream of water. A brook, or one prong of a stream or run. "Western Branch." "Southern Branch."

Branch, *n.* A pilot's license given to one who has stood an examination and been received as competent.

Bran new, *adj.* Quite new; fire new.

Brash, *n.* Sudden nausea, with acid rising in the mouth, as in heartburn.

Brash, *adj.* Impetuous; rash.

Brass, *n.* Money.

Brass, *n.* Excessive assurance; impudence; brazenness.

Brat, *n.* A child.

Brawny, *adj.* Fleshy; muscular; having large strong muscles.

Brazen, *adj.* Impudent; having a front like brass.

Brazen-faced, *adj.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless.

Bread-basket, *n.* The stomach. (2) A basket in which bread was put for use at the table.

Bread-corn, *n.* The white, and best corn, was always used for grinding into meal for bread. When a man had a scant crop it was said that he would not make *bread-corn*; that is enough for bread.

Break, *v.* To change money. "He *broke* the note and it soon went."

Break, *v.* To *break* wool was to mix the white and black wools, card them together to make gray or mixed colour for cloth or stockings.

Break, *v.* To break out in a new spot; to do something new; to do something else.

Break, *v.* To become bankrupt; to fail in business.

Break-down, *n.* A riotous dance.

Breakfusses, *n. pl.* For breakfasts.

Break out, *v.* As an eruption; as sores on one's body or face.

Break up, *v.* To plough pasture land for cultivation.

Breath, *n.* The air breathed at one time; to take "a *breath* of air," as one who suffers from want of fresh air, or from too much heat.

Breath, *n.* For *breadth.*

Breathing-spell, *n.* A short time to rest. "I haven't had a *breathing-spell* all day."

Breck, *n.* A break; breach; fracture.

Bred and born, *v.* A person who has been born and grown up in a certain place is said to be *bred and born there.*

Breech-clout, *n.* The cloth put around the buttocks of a child. (2) A cloth worn about the buttocks of backwoodsmen. *Britch-clout.*

Breed, *n.* Sort; kind; in a general sense. A good *breed* of dogs.

Breeder, *n.* That which produces, causes, or brings about. "A weather *breeder.*"

Breeder, *n.* A woman who has many children. "She is a *good-breeder*, she has a dozen children."

Breeding, *n.* Education: good-*breeding*.

Breeding, *part.* That breeds. "His wife is *breeding* again." A *breeding* mare.

Breeze, *n.* A noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a row.

Breeze up, *v.* When the wind begins to grow in force from a calm. "The wind began to *breeze up* from the south."

Bresh, *n.* Brush. The small branches and twigs of trees. "*Bresh heaps*," when piled to be dried and burnt.

Brickbat, *n.* A piece of brick.

Brickly, *adj.* Easily broken; brittle. Brickle.

Brick oven, *n.* An oven made of bricks, with a dome top, in which bread and pies were baked. Het by putting wood into the oven, and when hot the coals and ashes were taken out, and the bread put in.

Bricks, *n. pl.* A paved walk near a house or garden. "He was standing on the *bricks*."

Bridle up, *v.* To raise the head scornfully. "She *bridled up* at what he said."

Bridle-wise, *adj.* A horse trained to the use of the bridle; "not *bridle-wise*," said of an untrained colt, and also of a young person headstrong and undisciplined.

Brief, *adj.* Common; rife; prevalent: as, "I hear that small-pox is very *brief* there."

Briary, *adj.* Full of briars; rough; thorny.

Bright, *adj.* Intelligent; quick; having an active mind.

Bright-mulatto, *n.* A negro of less than one-half black blood.

Brile, *n.* and *v.* For *broil*.

Brim, *n.* Brink; edge or margin: as, "full to the *brim*." The upper edge of any thing hollow: as, the *brim* of a cup. Hat-*brim*.

Brimming over, *part.* Over full; running over.

Brimstone, *n.* Sulphur in rolls.

Brindle, *n.* A colour or mixture of which gray is the base, mixed with darker colours; applied to cattle or dogs.

Bring up, *v.* To rear; to raise. "They tried to *bring up* their children well."

Brisket, *n.* Of beef, a piece cut off the breastbone.

Bristle, *v.* To show anger, resentment, or defiance. To *bristle up.*

Bristly, *adj.* Thickly set with bristles; rough. "*Bristly* hair."

Britch, *n.* Breech. *Britch* of a gun.

Britches, *n. pl.* Breeches; garment for a man's legs.

Britchin, *n.* That part of horse-harness passing around the hind part of the horse and fastened near the ends of the backband on the shafts to keep the cart from running on the horse in going down hill.

British, *n.* For the *British* army. In use when the troops were in Virginia.

Broach, *n.* A pin for fastening the clothes or ornamental purposes.

Broach, *n.* A quantity of cotton or yarn spun and run up on the spindle of a spinning-wheel, then reeled into hanks, washed, and wound into balls. A strip of corn shuck was put on the spindle so as to slip it off when the *broach* was big enough.

Broach, *v.* To bore a hole in a cask to draw off liquids.

Broad, *n.* "He was lying on the *broad* of his back." (2) A trip for pleasure. "Don't come back till your *broad* is out."

Broad-axe, *n,* A broad-bladed axe for hewing timber.

Broad-cast, *n.* Wheat sown by hand and not in drills.

Broad-day-light, *n.* The time when the sun is shining bright. "He was robbed in *broad-day-light.*"

Broad-hoe, *n.* A hoe with a blade a foot wide, and long handle for weeding corn.

Broad-spoken, *adj.* Out-spoken, using coarse language.

Broke, *v.* A young woman who has lost her beauty is said to be "*broke* all to pieces."

Broke, *v.* In the sense of bankrupt, or failing in business: "He *broke* twice before."

Broken, *past part.* Rough; uneven. "The land is very much *broken.*"

Broken-doses, *n.* Small and often repeated doses. "It is better to take quinine in *broken-doses.*"

Brood, *n.* The number of chickens that a hen hatches at one time; or the number given to her to take care of: a *brood* of chickens.

Brood, *v.* To ponder; to meditate long and anxiously.

Brood-mare, *n.* A mare that is kept for breeding purposes and not for work.

Broom-corn, *n.* A sort of corn that grows six or eight feet high, from the tops of which brooms are made.

Broom-sage, *n.* For *broom-sedge.* Broom-straw.

Broomstick-marriage, *n.* Two people living together as man and wife without legal marriage, are said to have been married by jumping over the broomstick.

Brothren, *n. pl.* Brethren.

Brow, *n.* Edge of a hill. "The trees were growing on the very *brow* of the hill."

Brow-ague, *n.* Frontal neuralgia.

Brown-study, *n.* A reverie. "There he sat in a *brown-study* and didn't hear what was said to him."

Bruff, *adj.* Rough; short in manners and speech.

Bruised-blood, *n.* Clotted blood under the skin. "His lip was cut, and his mouth was full of *bruised-blood.*"

Brung, *v.* Brought. Past tense of *bring.*

Brunswick Stew, *n.* A stew made of squirrel or chicken meat, lima beans and green corn cooked together and seasoned with pepper and salt.

Brush, *n.* The tail of a fox.

Brush, *n.* *Bresh*; a skirmish: "We had a small *brush* (*bresh*) with the enemy."

Brussles, *n. pl.* A variant of *bristles.*

Bubby, *n.* A woman's breast.

Buck, *n.* A gay or fashionable man. (2) The nickname for William.

Bucket, *n.* Wooden or metal vessels, usually carried by a handle over the top.

Bucket-ears, *n. pl.* The metal eyelets at the upper edge in which the handle works.

Buckle, *v.* The bending of a mast. "How that mast *buckles* with this wind."

Buckle to, *v.* To set to work in downright earnest.

Buck-load, *n.* A large drink of liquor.

Buckram, *n.* A fine and costly material used for personal wear.

Buck-saw, *n.* A long, narrow saw set in upright sticks, as handles, used for sawing wood, on a *buck*, or *horse.*

Buckshot, *n.* Large shot used in deer-shooting.

Buckskin, *n.* Name given to colonial Virginians from their buckskin hunting-shirts. General Braddock asked: "If His Majesty's Regulars were to be taught the art of war by 'Virginia *Buckskins.*'"

Buck-up-to, *v.* To make advances of courtship. "I saw Bob *bucking up to* her at the party."

Bud, *v.* A calf's horns *bud.*

Budge, *v.* To move; stir; change position; give way; now usually with a negative, implying stubborn resistance to pressure. "He didn't *budge a peg.*"

Budget, *n.* A bundle. "He had a *budget* of clothes under his arm."

Buff, *n.* The bare skin.

Buff, *n.* Thick leather made of oxhide, dressed with oil, of a yellowish white colour.

Buffalo, *n.* Cattle without horns. "Pied *buffalo*-cow."

Buffalo-robe, *n.* The skin of the buffalo dressed for use.

Bug, *n.* General name for insects; any hard-winged insect.

Bugabo, *n.* A ghost.

Bugabo, *n.* Hardened mucus in a child's nose.

Bugabo, *n.* A louse.

Bugalug, *v.* To move about in an aimless way: "What are you doing *bugalugging* about here."

Buggy, *n.* A light, one horse, four-wheel carriage, with or without a top.

Build, *v.* To make: To *build* a fire.

Bulchyn, *n.* A young male calf.

Bulge, *n.* The bung-diameter of a barrel.

Bulge, *v.* To swell out; not to indent. To *bulge out*, not *in*.

Bull-bat, *n.* Night-hawk; whippoorwill.

Bulling, *part.* A cow in heat is said to be *bulling*.

Bullion, *n.* A knob or boss of metal: "Nails and *bullion*."

Bull-ring, *n.* The word was used without any special meaning being applied to it: as, "Come up to the *bull-ring*." May have some forgotten connection with bull-baiting.

Bull-stagg, *n.* A bull castrated when half grown or full grown.

Bull-woolley, *n.* Coarse, homespun cloth, of cotton and wool. In old times the people declared their determination to "wear *bull-woolley* and vote agin the tariff."

Bully, *n.* A large marble.

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Bully, *adj.* Fine; capital; the highest term of commendation: "He is just *bully.*"

Bull yellin, *n.* Bull yearling. A year old bull calf.

Bullyrag, *v.* To banter or abuse.

Bum, *n.* The buttocks; the part of the body on which one sits.

Bum-fodder, *n.* *Bung-fodder.* Paper used in the water-closet.

Bumbo, *n.* A liquor made of rum, or gin, sugar, water, and nutmeg.

Bumby, *adv.* By and bye.

Bump, *n.* A swelling or protuberance; a large pimple. "He always did have *bumps* on his face."

Bump, *v.* It was the custom to punish the person who did not arrive at the appointed time; usually sunrise, at a fox-hunt, by bumping his backside against a tree, being held by four men.

Bump, *v.* (2) To *bump* against a thing is to strike one's self awkwardly against it. "He *bumped* his head against the table."

Bumpy, *adj.* Covered with swellings, or large pimples. (2) Uneven; said of a rough road.

Bunchy, *adj.* The clothes gathered in bundles about the waist. (2) Short and stout.

Bung, *n.* A large wooden stopper for closing the bung-hole of a barrel.

Bung-bellies, *n. pl.* Name given to *black-eye* or *cornfield peas.*

Bungersome, *adj.* Clumsy.

Bungle, *v.* To act in a clumsy, or awkward manner.

Bung up, *v.* To be bruised or swollen from a blow. "His eyes are *bunged up.*"

Bunnet, *n.* For *bonnet.*

Bunny, *n.* Pet name for a squirrel.

Bunt, *v.* For *burnt.*

Burdock, *n.* A coarse, broad-leafed weed; used as a common remedy.

Bureau, *n.* A chest of drawers for holding clothing and other articles.

Burgess, *n.* The representative of a borough, or plantation in the Virginia colonial General Assembly. There were one or more from each place represented, without regard to the numbers represented. This held until 1830. House of Burgesses.

Burly, *adj.* Thick; clumsy; big; strong.

Burn, *v.* To inflame or tan the skin, as sunlight.

Burn-daylight, *v.* To light candles before there is need; waste of time.

Burning-shame, *n.* An exceedingly shamefull action.

Burnt up, *v.* Parched by heat or drought; as, the crops are all *burnt up.*

Burr, *n.* Burr of the ear, the external opening of the ear. (2) The washer placed on the small end of a rivet before the end is swaged down.

Burr, *v.* To burrow.

Burrying, *n.* A funeral.

Burrying-ground, *n.* A grave-yard.

Bush, *v.* To line the hole in the nave of a cart-wheel with wood when it becomes worn, so as to hold the iron box.

Bushelman, *n.* A tailor's assistant whose business it is to repair clothes. A tailor who does odd jobs. A busheller.

Bushing, *n.* The wooden piece put in the nave of a wheel.

Bushy, *adj.* "*Bushy-wiskered* man"; one with heavy beard.

Business, *n.* When a child wants to relieve his bowels he says: "I want to do my business."

Bussen, *p. a.* Affected with rupture or hernia.

Bust, *n.* A spree: as to go on a *bust.*

Bust, *v.* To fail in business.

Buster, *n.* Something of extraordinary size.

Buster, *n.* A crab bursting open behind and about to shed.

Buster, *n.* A familiar term applied to a boy: "Hello *buster.*"

Bustle, *v.* To be active and stirring; to move quickly and energetically.

Bustler, *n.* One who bustles; an active, stirring person.

But, *conj.* Except. "All were there *but* Tom." Bible word. (Ps. XIX. 3, Pr. Book.)

Butcher, *v.* To slaughter for food or the market.

Butt, *n.* The buttocks; the posteriors.

Butt-cut, *n.* The first length cut off a tree after it is cut down, usually much bigger than the others; also applied to a short thick person.

Butt-end, *n.* The buttocks.

Butter and eggs, *n.* Junquel. The Jonquil.

Butter-and-point, *n.* When butter was scarce in the country children were told not to eat butter, but to eat bread and *point* at the butter.

Butter-boat, *n.* A boat shaped bowl for holding melted butter.

Butter-fingers, *n.* A person who is apt to let things fall.

Buttermilk-gout, *n.* A disease of country people, who are said to live largely on buttermilk.

Butter-money, *n.* The money made from butter, eggs, etc., which is the perquisite of the farmer's wife.

Butter-piggin, *n.* A wooden piggin in which butter was worked with a wood butter-stick.

Butter-pot, *n.* An earthenware pot holding a few pounds in which butter was salted for winter use.

Butter-print, *n.* A piece of wood shaped like a stamper on which some device is cut, used for making pats of butter.

Butter-stick, *n.* A paddle three or four inches wide, six inch blade, and a handle, eight or more inches long, usually made of red cedar, for working the water out of butter.

Button-moulds, *n. pl.* Forms of wood to be covered with the material to match the clothing.

Buxom, *adj.* Healthy and cheerful; brisk; lively and vigorous.

Buzzard, *n.* A disagreeable, worthless fellow. "What a nasty *buzzard* he is."

Buzzards picked him, *v.* A person who looks dilapidated and seedy, is said to "look like the *buzzards had picked him.*"

Buzzard-dance, *n.* Buzzards get together on the ground, stretch out their wings and jump about as if dancing.

By and large, *adv.* Altogether; in every aspect; "Taken *by and large* he was the best of all of them."

By-baby, *n.* Hush baby. A nurse's song: "Come, let me sing *by-baby*, and go to sleep."

By-blow, *n.* An illegitimate child; a bastard.

By-by, *interject.* Good-by.

By-chance, *n.* An accident.

By-gone, *n.* Past; gone by. "Let *bygones be bygones.*"

By heart, *n.* By rote; in the memory: as, "I get a lesson *by heart.*"

By-now, *adv.* By this time. "He has come *by now.*"

By-path, *n.* By-path, a private footway or bridle-path, or one that is little used.

By-rights, *adv.* Property; of right. "He should be here now *by rights.*" "*By good-rights.*"

By-sun, *adv.* Counting by the sun; an hour by *sun:* when the sun is an hour high.

By that, *prep. By then.* By that time. "Come in on your way back; he'll be here *by that.*"

By the by, *adv.* By the way; introducing an incidental remark. "*By the by*, did John come back yesterday?"

By then, *adv.* By that time. "Come back about 10 o'clock, he'll be here *by then.*"

By-way, *n*; A by-road; an out of the way path. By-path.

By-word, *n.* A saying; a word used as a proverb. "He knows all the *by-words* in the country."

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Cabbage, *v.* To steal; to keep possession of a part of a customer's cloth of which a garment was made.

Caboodle, *n.* Crowd; pack; lot; company. The "whole *caboodle.*"

Caboose, *n.* Cambouse. The small house on board a vessel where cooking is done.

Cackle, *v.* To talk in a silly way.

Cacky, *n.* Human excrement.

Caddow, *n.* A quilt; a coverlet.

Caddy, *n.* A box for keeping tea when in use.

Cag, *n.* Kag. A small wooden barrel for holding liquids; a *keg.*

Cage, *n.* For *kedge: cage-anchor.* (2) A lock-up at a police-station.

Cahoot, *n.* A partnership or company: as, to go into *cahoot* with a person.

Cake, *v.* To stick together in a concrete mass.

Calf, *v.* To have a calf. "The red cow *calfed* last night." always pronounced with the hard *c.* *Cearfed.*

Caliker, *n.* For calico; printed cotton cloth.

Call, *n.* Occasion; obligation: as, he had no *call* to do it.

Call, *v.* To call out of name; to call by improper and abusive names. "He *called* me everything he could lay his tongue to." "He *called* me shameful." "What do they *call* you?" "What is your name?" "He *called* me names." "A negro woman who *calls* her name Sally."

Call, *v.* To consider: he is *called* a good workman.

Call hogs, *v.* To snore.

Call in, *v.* School *calls in* at 9 o'clock.

Calline, *n.* The pronunciation of Caroline.

Calling, *n.* Profession; trade; employment or occupation to which one is called by aptitude, necessity, etc.; usual occupation, profession, or employment; vocation.

Candle-light, *n.* The time at which candles or lamps are lighted. "The evening service will begin at *candle-light.*" Marriages took place at "early *candle-light.*"

Candle-moulds, *n. pl.* A frame of cylindrical moulds of pewter or tin for making candles.

Candy, *n.* Sugar cooked, and flavored in many ways.

Canker, *n.* Verdigris, formed on the surface of dirty brass candlesticks.

Canker, *v.* To corrode; to rust.

Cankery, *adj.* Corroded; rusty; metallic. Having a *cankery* taste in the mouth.

Cannister, *n.* A small box for tea, coffee, etc.

Cant, *v.* To put or set at an angle; to set up on edge; to throw with a sudden jerk. To tilt over; upset.

Canvass, *n.* Thick linen stuff used for sheets; "canvass-sheets."

Cap, *v.* To put a sheaf of wheat with the heads down over the top of a shock is to *cap* it.

Cap, *v.* To puzzle. "That *caps* me." (2) To surpass. "He *capped* all."

Cap, *n.* A piece of leather put on the toe of a shoe.

Cape-merchant, *n.* The man who had charge of the general store or magazine.

Caper, *n.* A sportive or capricious action; a prank. A leap; a skip or spring; as in dancing or mirth.

Caper, *v.* To leap; skip or jump; prance. To cut *capers* like a child.

Cap-sheaf, *n.* A sheaf of wheat or straw forming the top of the stack.

Captain of the corn pile. The negro who walked up and down on top of the pile of corn at the corn-shucking, led in the singing, and made most of the noise, hollered more than he shucked corn.

Car, *v.* Ceaar; caire. To carry. Carried; carring. "*Caire* this letter to the postoffice."

Carboy, *n.* A demijohn. A large bottle with a short neck, covered with wicker-work, or in a wooden case.

Carcase, *n.* The trunk; the body. "He takes good care of his *carcase*."

Card, *n.* Keard. A personal statement in a newspaper over the writer's signature. "B is out in a *card*, explaining his standing in the matter."

Card, *v.* Keard. To use the hand-cards for cotton or wool. To card rolls.

Care, *v.* To be concerned so as to feel or express objection; feel an interest in opposing. "I don't *care* if he does come."

Cared, *v.* For *carried*.

Careing, *v.* Carrying. "For *careing* you to town."

Caren, *n.* Carrion. Carren.

Carry, *v.* To lead or conduct in going; escort. "*Carry* the horses to water." "Are you going to *carry* Miss A. to the theatre?"

Carry-on, *v.* To complain, or find fault for a lengthened period. To behave improperly.

Carrying-on, *n.* Frolicsome or riotous behaviour. Usually in the plural, *carryings*-on.

Carry-log, *n.* A set of very tall wheels for carrying timber.

Cart-body, *n.* The wooden body of a cart.

Carthrage, *n.* For *cartridge.*

Case, *n.* In case he should go.

Case, *n.* A person who is peculiar or remarkable in any respect: as, a queer *case;* a hard *case;* sometimes without qualification: as, he is a *case.*

Case-bottle, *n.* A bottle, often square in shape, made to fit in a case with others.

Case-hardened, *p. a.* Figuratively, not sensitive; having no sense of shame; indifferent to reproof or dishonor.

Case-knife, *n.* A table knife kept in a wooden knife-case.

Cash, *n.* A receptacle for money; a money-box.

Cast, *n.* Motion or turn of the eye; direction, look or glance; hence, a slight squint: as, to have a *cast* in one's eye. Opaque spots on the cornea. May come from these spots having a tendency to cause squint.

Cast, *n.* Tinge; a slight shade of colouring: as a *cast* of green.

Cast-away, *v.* A ship when lost is said to be *cast-away.*

Castor, *n.* Caster. A beaver hat; made of beaver fur.

Catalpa, *n.* Catawba. An ornamental tree.

Cat-bird, *n.* A bird of the thrush family.

Cat-briar, *n.* A kind of bramble, the briars of which are like the claws of a cat.

Catch, *n.* The quantity of fish taken at one time.

Catch a crab, *v.* To catch the blade of the oar in the water in an awkward manner when rowing.

Catching, *adj.* Infectious; contagious. "He has got some *catching* disease or other."

Catch-penny, *n.* Bad work done for gain.

Catercornered, *adj.* Diagonal; cut from corner to corner of a square; irregular in shape. (2) A table cloth not put on square is *catercornered.*

Cat-hammed, *adj.* Said of a horse that has very crooked hind legs.

Catherine pear, *n.* A small pear, the sunny side of which is bright red.

Cat-hole, *n.* A very deep place in any body of water, either pond, creek or river.

Cat-nap, *n.* Short intervals of sleep. "He does not sleep much at night but takes *cat-naps* in the day."

Catnip, *n.* A plant stimulant and tonic, a domestic remedy for various ailments. Given as a tea to new-born children.

Catooch, *n.* A cartridge box.

Cat's-cradle, *n.* A children's game played by two with a looped string.

Cat's foot. An expression of dissent or disapproval.

Cat's-paw, *n.* Small patch of ripple on the water from a slight breeze.

Cat-tail, *n.* Name given to a water plant the spike of which is long and furry like a cat's tail. Catkin.

Cat-tongues, *n. pl.* Very long, slender, small oysters.

Cattle, *n.* Human beings, in contempt or ridicule.

Caucus, *n.* Adviser; urger. *Cockarouse.*

Caul, *n.* "You were born with a *caul* over your face." A sign of prosperity, and its possessor was safe from drowning.

Caution, *n.* Security, as one became *caution* for the appearance of another, or for the payment of a sum of money.

Caution, *n.* Something to excite alarm or astonishment; something extraordinary. "The way they ran was a *caution.*" "He's a *caution.*"

Cave, *v.* To break down; yield; give up; submit. "He *caved in.*" Said also of earth that falls down when dug in a bank.

Cavort, *v.* To prance about; said of a horse. To bustle about nimbly; said of a person.

Cawfy, *n.* For *coffee.*

Ceapp, *n.* Sheep. "The *ceapp* in Cont'versie between Mrs. L. and Robt° W. shalbe sheared equally."

Cearfullie, *adv.* For *carefully.*

Ceart, *n.* Cart. Hard *e.* A two wheel vehicle for hauling, generally used with one horse.

Cearr, *v.* Carr. To carry. "You can't *carr* more than two bushels in that bag."

Cedar-bird, *n.* A small bird that feeds on cedar berries.

Cedar-pencil, *n.* Lead-pencil used for writing.

Cellar-cap, *n.* Small roofed cover over the door leading to the cellar.

Certain, *adv.* Certainly; assuredly. "'Tis *certain* so."

Certain sure, *adv.* Without doubt or question; without fail; in truth and fact.

Certny, *adv.* Certainly. "He'll *certny* come tomorrow."

Cess, *n.* For *cease*: He talked for two hours without *cess.*

Chaff, *v.* To assail with sarcastic raillery; banter; make game of; tease; worry; joke.

Chafing-dish, *n.* A portable grate for coals. A dish with a lamp under it for keeping food warm, or cooking.

Chalk, *n.* Not by a long *chalk;* not on any account; not by any means; not at all.

Chalk for cheese. One thing for another.

Chalk line, *n.* A small line used by carpenters for making long marks to saw by.

Chalk-pipe, *n.* A tobacco-pipe of white chalk, with the stem from six to twelve inches, or more, long, with the end glazed. A *churchwarden.*

Chance, *n.* A considerable but uncertain number. "He's got a right smart *chance* of children."

Change, *n.* The balance of money returned after a purchase is made.

Changes, *n. pl.* Suits of clothes. "How many *changes* of clothes have you got."

Channel-crab, *n.* A large, fullgrown crab. "*Chandler*-crab."

Chaney, *n.* Chainy. Chinaware.

Character, *n.* A person of marked peculiarities; an odd person; as, "He was a *character.*"

Charger, *n.* Contrivance for measuring and putting into a gun a load of powder or shot.

Charles's wain, *n.* The constellation of the Great Bear.

Charmber, *n.* For *chamber.* Pronounced with broad *a.*

Charmber, *n.* A chamber pot.

Charmber-lye, *n.* Urine.

Charn, *n.* Churn.

Chary, *adj.* Sparing; not lavish; not disposed to give freely.

Chase, *n.* A fox-hunt. "We had a good *chase* to-day and caught the fox."

Chat, *n.* Free, informal talk.

Chat, *n.* To converse in a familiar way; talk without form or ceremony.

Chattel, *n.* Cattel; cattle.

Chatter, *v.* To talk thoughtlessly, idly, or rapidly; jabber; gabble.

Chattle, *n.* and *v.* Idle talk. To talk idly.

Chattling, *n.* Chatter; loud, idle talk: "What is all that *chattling* about."

Chatty, *adj.* Entertaining in style; unconventional; easy.

Chaumber, *n.* Chamber. A room of a dwelling house; a sleeping room. Charmber.

Chaw, *v.* To bite and grind with the teeth.

Chaw-bacon, *n.* A countryman.

Cheapen, *v.* To beat down the price.

Cheaply, *adv.* At a small price; at a low cost.

Cheat, *n.* A person who cheats.

Cheat, *n.* Darnel, a deleterious grass growing among wheat.

Cheatery, *n.* Deception; cheating. "All kinds of *cheatery*."

Checks, *n.* A game among children, in which five marbles are thrown and caught on the back of the hand; or one is thrown up, and before it is caught as it falls the others are picked up, or placed in ones, twos, threes, or fours.

Check apron, *n.* An apron made of checks, cotton goods of narrow blue and white stripes at right angles, worn by women while indoors and engaged in household matters.

Cheek, *n.* Cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; an impudent manner.

Cheeky, *adj.* Impudent; brazen-faced; self-confident.

Cheer, *n.* Chair. Chear. Chers.

Cheesecake, *n.* Used for the name of a church called after a tribe of Indians at that place; *Kiskyake*, *Cheescake*, *Chiscake*.

Cheese, *n.* The pummage in a cider-press.

Chermany, *n.* A boys' game with a ball and bats.

Cherry-bounce, *n.* Made by steeping cherries in brandy with sugar.

Cherup, *v.* To urge on by cherupping. A noise made with the lips to urge on a horse.

Cheshire-cat, *n.* A cat with a broad grin on his face, and applied to a person always laughing. "He was grinning like a '*Cheshire-cat.*'"

Chest-founder, *n.* A horse disease. Rheumatism of the muscles of the chest and forelegs.

Chicken, *n.* A person of tender years; a child; used with a negative in satirical implication of mature age. "She's no *chicken*."

Chicken-hearted, *adj.* Timid; without courage.

Chicken-weed, *n.* A weed the seeds of which are mixed with chickens' food as a remedy.

Chigger, *n.* A small, red *acarus* or tick that buries itself in the skin.

Childern, *n. pl.* Children.

Childish, *adj* In second childhood: "From his doings people think he must be *childish.*"

Chile, *n.* Child. "Fetch that *chile* here."

Chill, *n.* To take the *chill* off, is to warm a cold liquid to an agreeable warmth.

Chiller, *adj.* Chillier; colder. "Oysters will be better when the weather is *chiller.*"

Chilled, *past part.* Cold. "The wind is very cold, and I am thoroughly *chilled.*"

Chills, *n.* Intermittent fever.

Chimbly, *n.* Chimney. *Chimbley; Chimly.*

Chimbly-back, *n.* A large, iron plate at the back of the fireplace where wood fires are used, to protect the bricks, and to throw out the heat.

Chimbly-jam, *n.* The inside wall of a fireplace.

Chimbly-pole, *n.* In clay chimneys a pole is put across some distance above the fire on which the chain was fastened to hang pots on when cooking was done.

Chimley-crook, *n.* In the old kitchen chimneys a chain swang to which pots were hung by means of the *crook*, or hook, when cooking was carried on.

Chimney-corner, *n.* Fireside; a place near the fire.

Chimney-hook, *n.* A hook hanging from the bar for holding pots and kettles over the open fire. Chimney-rack.

Chimney-sweepers, *n. pl.* Swallows that live in chimneys. "*Chimbley-sweepers.*"

China-press, *n.* A cupboard for china.

China-tree, *n.* Pride of china. *China*-berry: the fruit of the tree.

Chinch, *n.* Bed bug. *Cimex.* Spanish *chinche.*

Chinching, *adj.* Miserly; niggardly. "A *chinching* rogue."

Chine, *n.* The backbone of a hog cut for cooking.

Chine, *n.* The edge of a barrel formed by the ends of the staves beyond the head. Chime.

Chine-hoops, *n.* The two end hoops on a cask, that cover the *chine*, usually much stouter than the others.

Chink, *n.* Money.

Chink, *n.* A crack; a gap: as, the *chinks* of a wall.

Chink, *v.* To fill up *chinks* in: as to *chink* the side of a log-house; with clay or mortar.

Chink, *v.* To caulk.

Chinkapen, *n.* The nut of a tree like a chesnut, but smaller.

Chinkapen-whistle, *n.* A boy's whistle made from the sappy sprout of chinkapen. The bark is loosened by rubbing. and pulled off the wood; then made into a whistle.

Chip, *v.* To break or crack. An egg is *chipped* when the chicken breaks the shell. (2) To chop; to cut with an axe.

Chip, *v.* To chop a tree with an axe so as to take out a chip. "To *chip* a tree."

Chisel, *v.* To cheat.

Chism, *n.* *Chissum.* Seminal fluid.

Chist, *n.* A form of *chest.*

Chit, *n.* A pert young girl.

Chitling, *n.* Hog's intestines prepared for food, linked into knots and boiled, then put into vinegar.

Choaty, *adj.* Fat; chubby, used of children. "*Choaty* Brown."

Chock, *v.* To wedge. Barrels are chocked to prevent their rolling. Chock, *n.* A wedge used for chocking.

Chockfull, *adj.* Full to the utmost.

Chock-up, *adj.* Close; tight; said of a thing that fits closely to another.

Choice, *adj.* Dainty; fastidious.

Chokey, *adj.* Tending to choke or suffocate.

Chomp, *v.* To chew loudly; as when a horse chews hard on a bit.

Chop, *n.* Cleft or crack in the hands or face.

Chop, *v.* To mark a tree by making three chops with an axe on each side, showing the boundary between tracks of land. Line-trees are chopped every three years by law.

Chop, *v.* To crack: open in slits. The hands *chop.*

Chop, *v.* To make a sudden retrograde movement. "The wind *chopped* round to the nor'rard."

Chopfallen, *adj.* Dejected; dispirited; silenced.

Chop-log, *n.* A log at a wood-pile on which smaller logs and limbs are cut.

Chops, *n. pl.* The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaws.

Chouse, *v.* To cheat; swindle. He *choused* him out of his money.

Christial, *n.* A glass to cover the face of a watch; a glass for spectacles: "He broke the *christial* of my watch."

Christmasses, *n. pl.* "Two *Christmasses* ago."

Christyde, *n.* Christmas.

Chubby, *adj.* Round and plump.

Chutch, *n.* Church.

Chuck. Word for calling hogs. *Chok. Chook.*

Chuck, *v.* To pat playfully; give a familiar blow to. *Chuck* a child under the chin.

Chuckaluck, *n.* A game with dice: "*Chuckaluck,* the more you put down the less you take up."

Chucklehead, *n.* A large or thick head; a dunce; a numskull.

Chuckle-headed, *adj.* Stupid.

Chuffy, *adj.* Blunt; rude; surly.

Chuffy, *adj.* Fat, plump, or round, especially the cheeks.

Chum, *n.* Intimate friend; crony.

Chune, *n.* A tune.

Chunk, *n.* A short, thick piece of anything. A *chunk* of wood. A *chunk* of meat.

Chunk, *v.* To throw stones or sticks at one. (2) To punch or poke the fire with a stick or poker. "You'll put the fire out *chunking* it so much."

Chunk-of-fire, *n.* The burning end of a *chunk* of wood. Fire was carried in *chunks* from one place to another before matches came into use.

Chunky, *adj.* Short and thick. A *chunky* person.

Church-mouse, *n.* A mouse supposed to live in a church, where there is nothing for it to eat. "Poor as a *church-mouse.*"

Church-warden, *n.* Colonial *church-wardens*, became afterwards *Overseers of the Poor.*

Churm, *n.* Form of *churn. Chirme.*

Churm, *v.* The process of getting butter from milk by agitation.

Churm-dasher, *n.* A staff with a flat disk with holes bored in it at one end used in an upright churm. The dasher is of ash, a wood dedicated to Wodin. (?) The staff of oak.

Chusen, *n.* (?) May be an Indian word for a kind of fish.

Cinder-tea, *n.* Sweetened warm water into which a live fire-coal has been dropped; given to babies for colic.

Cipher, *n.* The character of the form o.

Cipher, *v.* To reckon in figures. To *cipher-out.*

Ciphering, *n.* Arithmetic. "I have to learn my *ciphering* the first thing in the morning." "He has learnt reading, writing and *ciphering* at school."

Circumbendibus, *n.* A roundabout way.

Circumstance, *n.* *Not a circumstance*, nothing in comparison; a thing of no account.

Circumstances, *n. pl.* A person's worldly estate, or condition of wealth or poverty; fortune; means; generally in the plural. "In good *circumstances.*"

Citified, *adj.* Having the peculiarities and appearance of residents in cities.

Clabber, *n.* Curdled milk. Bonnyclabber. Clobber.

Clam, *v.* To ascend by both feet and hands. To climb.

Clamb, *v.* For *climb.*

Clammy, *adj.* Damp; moist: as, imperfectly dried clothes.

Clammy, *adj.* Bread not thoroughly baked.

Clap, *n.* To express something taking place suddenly: "It was like a *clap* of thunder."

Clap, *v.* To clap eyes on. To look at; see. "As soon as I *clapped* eyes on her I knew who she was."

Clap, *v.* To sprinkle light articles of clothing with water before being ironed; in order to dampen them equally they are *clapped* between the hands several times. To pat.

Clapboard, *n.* A roofing board about 4 feet long and 8 inches wide, riven from a log by splitting it from the center outwards, not quartered, with a froe in a break. (2) Feather-edge weather-board. (3) Oak staves for casks.

Clapper, *n.* An instrument made of two pieces of thin wood, and used to scare birds away. (2) Part of the hopper of a mill. (3) Tongue of a bell; *bell-clapper.*

Clark, *n.* Writer of a court. Clerk. Clarke.

Clash, *n.* Idle talk. "What is all that *clash* going on about?"

Clatter, *n.* Idle gossip. Fast and idle talk; rattle with the tongue; confusion; talk or gabble. Confused noise.

Claw, *n.* The human hand.

Claw, *v.* Snatch; handle; lay hold of roughly. "They *clawed* over everything as soon as it came in reach."

Clayey, *adj.* Like clay; abounding in clay.

Clean, *adv.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully. "The shot went *clean* through both sides of the house."

Clean, *v.* To fan chaff and dirt out of wheat is to *clean* it.

Clear, *adj.* Free from dilution; as, "*clear* brandy." Free from defect: as, "*clear* lumber;" "*clear* heart."

Clear, *v.* To make room; go away: as, to *clear* out.

Clear-headed, *adj.* Sagacious.

Clear of the world, *phr.* Free from debt.

Clearing, *n.* A small piece of land from which the trees have been cut, and planted in corn, tobacco and vegetables.

Clearing-off, *adj.* The *clearing-off shower* is the one that ends the spell of rainy weather.

Clear-sighted, *adj.* Having acute mental discernment; judicious.

Clench, *n.* ? "One *clench* of the door."

Clerking, *part.* Acting as a clerk, or salesman. To clerk, *v.*

Clever, *adj.* Good-natured; obliging; possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. Pretty. Handsome; healthy; tall.

Clever, *adj.* Suitable; agreeable; of advantage: as, "A rich relation promised to do something *clever* for them."

Clevis, *n.* A cuff at the end of the plough-beam, to which the singletree is fastened. Pl. Clevises. Clevy. Clevvy. Clevyses.

Climb down, *v.* To descend slowly and with difficulty: as, "I saw him *climbing down* the tree."

Clinch, *v.* To fasten a nail or staple by beating down the points after going through.

Clincher, *n.* A retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy.

Clinker-built, *n.* A boat built with the upper plank edges lapping over the lower.

Clip, *n.* A smart blow. "I gave him a *clip* over the head."

Clip, *n.* A quick motion, or short space of time. "Four dollars saved to you at one *clip*."

Clipping, *part.* Swift; as, a *clipping-pace*; smart; showy; first-rate.

Cloak, *v.* To protect from discovery.

Clocked-stockings, *n. pl.* They had on each side, rising about six inches above the ankle, a flowery pattern of raised work; the clocking of different colour from the stockings, or the clocking knit with a different stitch.

Clock-work, *n.* A thing smooth and in order, that goes without a jar is said to go like *clock-work*.

Clod, *v.* To pelt with clods; to throw lumps of dirt.

Cloddy, *adj.* Abounding with clods.

Clod-hopper, *n.* A farmer's labourer.

Clog, *v.* To choke up; obstruct so as to hinder a passage through. "*Clogged-up* with dirt."

Cloggy, *adj.* Clogging or having the power to clog; adhesive; obstructive.

Clomb, *v.* For climbed.

Close, *adj.* Sultry, still weather. "It is very *close* to-day, it is going to rain."

Close, *adj.* Near; parsimonious. "He is as *close* as wax." Miserly.

Close-body-coat, *n.* A coat fitting close to the body. Not a "sack."

Close-fisted, *adj.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.

Closet, *n.* A small room for storing utensils, clothing, provisions.

Clothes-press, *n.* A wardrobe.

Clotty, *adj.* Full of clots, or small, hard masses.

Clout, *n.* Any piece of cloth: as, a baby's clout; or, one designed for a mean use: as, a dishclout; a rag.

Clout, *n.* A blow with the hand; a cuff.

Cloy, *v.* To satiate; gratify to repletion so as to cause loathing; surfit. "These preserves are too sweet, they *cloy.*"

Cluck, *v.* To make a sound between the tongue and teeth to make a horse go faster. Also, a sound made between the tip of the tongue and the inside of the front teeth as a sign of dissent and disappreciation. *Click, n.*

Clucker, *n.* An oyster that has been kept so long out of the water as to lose its liquor, and sounds hollow when the shell is struck, is called a "*clucker.*"

Clucking, *v.* A hen wishing to set makes the noise *clucking.*

Clum, *v.* Climbed.

Clump, *n.* A cluster; a small group of persons or things.

Clumse, *n.* A stupid, awkward person. "What a great *clumse* you are."

Clunk, *n.* Large, irregular lump. "*Clunk* of sut in the stove-pipe."

Cluster, *n.* A number of things forming a mass. "The cherries hang in great *clusters.*" *Cluster*-roses.

Clutch, *v.* To grasp tightly; sieze or grasp strongly.

Cluver, *adj.* For *clever.* Bright; intelligent: "She is *cluver* and was a belle."

Co., *n.* For in company. "There were two of them in *co.* together.

Coasters, *n. pl.* Vessels sailing and trading coastwise.

Coasting-coat, *n.* Coursing-coat; a hunting or coursing-coat.

Coats, *n. pl.* Women's outer garments. Petticoats.

Coat-tail, *n.* The whole skirt of a woman's dress from the waist. "They went about in the rain with their *coat-tails* over their heads."

Cob, *v.* To beat on the buttocks with a board.

Cobay, *n.* Call for calves.

Cobbing-board, *n.* A wooden paddle for *cobbing* one on the buttocks.

Cobwebby, *adj.* Abounding with cobwebs.

Cockcrow, *n.* Daybreak. "I was up before *cockcrow*."

Cocket, *n.* Cockquet. A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to a merchant as a warrant that his merchandise is entered.

Cockeyed, *adj.* One eye looking *out*.

Cock-fighting, *n.* "That beats *cockfighting*;" to surpass everything; to go beyond expectations.

Cockle, *n.* The round clam.

Cockle, *n.* A weed that grows in wheat; corn-rose, or corn-cockle; the small, black seeds that grow in a capsule.

Cockle-burr, *n.* A weed filled with burrs. Sheepburr. Cuckle-burr.

Cockles of the heart, *n. pl.* The innermost recesses of the heart. "It warmed the *cockles* of my heart."

Cock-loft, *n.* A garret.

Cock of the walk, *n.* Chief or leader.

Cocky, *adj.* Pert; conceited; self-confident.

Cocoa-nut, *n.* Made by sawing off one fourth of the stem-end of a cocoa-nut shell, a handle a foot long is made by putting a stick through holes bored near the edge. It is used for dipping water out of a water-can.

Cod, *n.* The inmost recess of a bay or sea; also of a marsh; "the *cod* or farthermost part of it." "The line of the property crossing the *cod* of the marsh."

Coddle, *v.* To boil gently; to stew.

Codger, *n.* An old fellow; an odd person.

Cods, *n. pl.* Testicles.

Cohee, *n.* Name given to the valley Virginians from their use of *quo'he* for "quoth he," in their talk.

Cohonk, *n.* The sound made by wild-geese when flying to the southward in cold weather; and used by the Indians for winter.

Cold-bread, *n.* Bread not warm; stale bread.

Cold-harbour, *n.* A protection at a wayside for travellers who are benighted, where they found shelter and a lodging place; no food was supplied, but means to cook what the traveller had; he used his own bedding, and feed might be had for his animals. Such places were established by the Romans on their military roads in England, and occupied by travellers until inns were used. The name came thence into eastern Virginia.

Cold-shoulder, *n.* To be received coldly: "He got nothing but the *cold-shoulder* wherever he went."

Cold-snap, *n.* A short cold spell of weather.

Colicky, *adj.* Causing colic: as, "Green apples are very *colicky*."

Collar, *v.* To sieze by the collar. "The policeman *collared* him and took him off."

Collar-beam, *n.* A piece of timber between the two legs of a rafter some distance above the foot to keep them from spreading.

Collard, *n.* A cabbage.

Collards, *n. pl.* The leaves that grow on a cabbage stalk after the head has been cut off, and the stalk left in the ground. Collard-leaf.

Colleague, *v.* To combine for a common end.

Collogue, *v.* To join together, in a bad sense, in league or conversation. "They were *colloguing* together for sometime."

Coloury, *adj.* Having a colour characteristic of good quality. "Fine *coloury* tobacco 21 cts. a pound." "*Coloury* coffee," of a bright bluish tint.

Colonel, *n.* It does not seem that the title of *Colonel* before the Revolutionary war was used as an honorary or derisive

title. From the earliest colonial times there were military expeditions against Indians, and defenses against foreign attacks from the sea. When the inhabitants increased making the formation of separate governments distant from Jamestown necessary, counties were formed after the manner of English shires with a county-lieutenant at the head of each county. He was usually a colonel, at the head of the civil as well as military affairs. Then colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and ensigns were added for the military organizations. The members of the Council were colonels or of other high military title as they were of the principal men of the colony. The house of Burgesses were largely made up of men of military titles. So, Virginians seem to have had a right to titles that have since fallen into contempt, as being used or claimed by men who have no right to them whatever.

Comb, *n.* The ridge of a roof.

Comb, *v.* Instead of combing the *hair* they always *comb the head.*

Combing, *n.* The ridge of a roof. "The boy was astraddle of the *combing* when they saw him."

Combustion, *n.* Tumult; violent agitation with much noise.

Come, *v.* The forming of butter in a churn after the proper churning. "Has the butter *come* yet, you've been churning at it long enough."

Come, *v.* Never used in the sense of going from one place to another. "*Go* home with me," not "*come* home with me."

Come about, *v.* To happen; take place. "How did that *come-about?*"

Comeatable, *adj.* Capable of being approached or come at: that may be reached, attained, or procured.

Come and go, *v.* People who come at unexpected times are said to *come and go.*

Come-back, *n.* The cry of the guinea-fowl.

Come-back, *v.* Of the dead, to appear after death. "Old Brown died last month but he *came back.*" "Do you know that Mrs. A. who died last week has *come back.*" "I'll *come back* after you."

Come-by, *v.* To obtain. "How did you *come-by* that horse."

Come-by, *v.* An invitation: "*Come-by* and get dinner."

Come-down, *n.* A fall, or downfall; a set-back.

Come in, *v.* To be brought into use: as, "Everything to read *comes in.*"

Come-off, *n.* Evasion; escape; means of escape. "It was a great *come-off.*"

Come on, *v.* A mode of salutation: "How you *come on.*"

Come out, *v.* How did you *come out?*" How did you fare in your undertaking.

Come round, *v.* Recover: "He has been very sick, but is beginning to *come round.*"

Comers, *n. pl.* Visitors; there are *comers* and *goers* all the time.

Come up, *v.* A general invitation: "*Come up*, one and all, and have a drink."

Come-up, *interj.* Said to horses to urge them on.

Comfort, *n.* A thickly wadded and quilted bed-cover.

Comfort, *n.* A knitted or crochetted woolen scarf, long and narrow, for tying around the neck in cold weather.

Comfrey, *n.* A plant so called with reference to its medicinal qualities.

Comical, *adj.* Odd in appearance; having some peculiarity. "He is a *comical* looking person." Strange; extraordinary.

Commissionate, *v.* To give a commission; to appoint or empower a person to act for another. "Comiconate."

Commissioner, *n.* A justice of the peace.

Commons, *n. pl.* Provisions. "Short *commons*," a scant supply.

Commons, *n. pl.* Unenclosed land, though having an owner, is subject to the uses of stock going at large.

Complain, *v.* To speak of ailing. "He is always *complaining.*"

Complected, *adj.* A certain complexion; as, dark *complected.*

Complete, *adj.* "*Complete* horse," a stallion.

Composant, *n.* A ball of fire seen on a ship's rigging on a stormy night.

Con, *v.* To learn by heart. A boy *cons* his lesson.

Conceit, *n.* Opinion; fancy; liking; prejudice. Out of *conceit* with a person or thing; not having a favourable opinion; no longer pleased.

Concern, *n.* A sort of business. "The *concern* does not seem to be doing well."

Concerned, *p. part.* Interested in a certain business.

Conch, *n.* A large marine shell.

Conclude, *v.* To decide. "So he *concluded* to stay in the house all day."

Conestoga, *n.* A large, coarse, rough horse; as distinguished from a "thoroughbred;" also applied to men in the same sense.

Confab, *n.* Familiar talk or conversation. Chat.

Congy, *n.* Congee. A bow or a courtesy.

Conjuration, *n.* A magic spell; an enchantment.

Conjure, *v.* *Cunjur.* To practice the art of a conjurer; to use arts to engage the aid of supernatural agents.

Conanny. A sheep call.

Conniption fit, *n.* Hysterics or tantrums.

Consequence, *n.* A matter of very little *consequence;* of little importance.

Consequential, *adj.* Conceited; giving one's self airs: "He is very *consequential.*"

Consider, *v.* To regard in a particular light; judge to be; take for: as, "I *consider* him a rascal."

Considerable, *adj.* A good deal.

Considering, *part.* Viewing carefully; taking everything into consideration. "He does very well *considering.*"

Constancy, *n.* To make a practice of doing something. "I don't do it as a *constancy.*"

Consumpted, *past. part.* Suffering with consumption. "I always thought she was *consumpted.*"

Contraption, *n.* A contrivance; new and peculiar things; device.

Contrary, *adj.* Disagreeable; stubborn; crossgrained; contradictory. He will not do one thing nor another. "He is just as *contrary* as he can be." Contrairy.

Contrive, *v.* To *contrive* a thing is to send it to the person. "If I see anybody going that way I will try to *contrive* the bundle to him." To manage by a device, plan or scheme.

Contrive, *v.* To imagine; find out. (2) A mild oath. *Contrive* that boy.

Contrivance, *n.* The thing contrived, planned, or invented; a device, especially a mechanical one; an artifice; a scheme; stratagem.

Convenient, *adj.* Near. "He lives *convenient* to town."

Coob, *n.* Coop, a small building for fowls. "Chicken-*coob.*"

Coob up, *v.* To coop up; confine for space. "The children have been *coobed up* in the house all day with the rain."

Cooche, *n.* Word used for calling chickens. Contraction from *come chick.* (?)

Coodle, *n.* A terrapin.

Coohees, *n. pl.* Of Scotch origin "Quo'he." *Coohees* was the nickname applied to people in western Virginia, while those in the east were called "Tuckahoes."

Cook-woman, *n.* A cook.

Cookey, *n.* A small, thin cake made of corn-meal and milk and cooked on a griddle.

Cool, *adj.* Absolute; round; used in speaking of a sum of money. "A *cool* hundred dollars it cost me."

Cool-headed, *adj.* Not easily excited or confused; possessing clear and calm judgment; not acting hastily or rashly.

Cooling-board, *n.* A board on which a dead body is placed before putting in the coffin.

Coon, *n.* A sly, knowing person. "A coon's age," a long time. "A gone *coon*," one who is in a very bad way.

Coon-oyster, *n.* A small oyster.

Coonner, *n.* A canoe. Hard to express by letters. Not *cunner*, nor *conner*.

Coop. Word used for calling a horse. Contraction for "come up." *Cope.*

Coot, *n.* A water fowl. "As bald as a *coot*."

Cooter, *n.* A terrapin.

Cope, *v.* To strive or contend; meet in combat; oppose.

Copee-pee-pee. A call used for turkeys.

Coo-wench. A word used for calling cows, repeated several times.

Copsil, *n.* A cuff at the end of a plough beam to which the singletree is fastened. *Copsal.*

Coram, *n.* For *quorum*, certain magistrates who were necessary to form a court.

Cord, *n.* A cord of wood is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. high and 4 ft. thick.

Corded-bed, *n.* Bedstead with cords crossing the rails, on which cords the bed lay.

Corduroy, *n.* A road made by laying small logs across and covering with dirt.

Corduvant, *n.* Thin leather named from the town Córdoba in Spain where it was made. "Corduvant gloves"

Cordwinder, *n.* Cordwainer. A shoemaker.

Cord-wood, *n.* Firewood cut four feet long and sold by the cord.

Core, *n.* The hard, white plug in the centre of a bile.

Corking-pin, *n.* A pin of the largest size. Manikin pin, the smallest size. Pins were ordered by the thousand, *m.* "12m best pins, 3 sorts, from manikin to corking." "6m short whites."

Cork-leg, *n.* An artificial leg made of light wood usually *willow*, but never of *cork*. Not a *peg-leg*.

Corn, *n.* Indian corn. Maize.

Corn, *v.* To make drunk with whiskey. Corned=drunk.

Corn-basket, *n.* A large basket for carrying ears of corn.

Corn bread, *n.* Bread made of the meal of Indian corn.

Corn-broom, *n.* Brooms made from the tops of broom-corn.

Corn-cob, *n.* The spike on which the grains of corn grow.

Corn-crib, *n.* A house for holding corn in the ears.

Cornder, *n.* A corner. A receding angle. "Put that broom in the *cornder*."

Corn-dodger, *n.* A dumplin' made of corn meal and boiled in a pot with ham and cabbage.

Corn-dropper, *n.* Generally a boy or girl, who stepped two feet and dropped three or four grains to grow.

Corned-beef, *n.* Beef that has been a few days in pickle but not fully salted.

Corner-tree, *n.* The marked tree at the angle of boundary between two or more tracts of land.

Corn-fed, *adj.* Stout; plump: said of a man or beast.

Corn-field hand, *n.* A negro who worked in the field, to distinguish from others who were house-servants, boatmen and so on.

Corn-husk, *n.* The spike on which the grains of corn grow.

Corn-pile, *n.* The pile of corn pulled off the stalk and ready for shucking.

Corn-peg, *n.* A peg of some hard wood, or bone, about six inches long, held in the right hand, fastened to the middle-finger by a string, or leather loop, and the point used for shucking corn.

Corn-shuck, *n.* The outer covering of a ear of corn.

Corn-shucking, *n.* A gathering of people for the purpose ot shucking corn.

Corn-song, *n.* The song sung at the corn-shucking. The neighbours' hands come, with consent of their masters, to shuck corn until about midnight. The "captain of the corn-pile" marched up and down on the heap of corn, with a shuck in his hat, gave out the song and led the chorus. The shuckers were given supper, and one or two drinks of whiskey. Boys and women were not allowed. It was a great frolic.

Corn-stalk, *n.* The stem of the plant on which the ears of corn and fodder grow.

Corn-stalk fiddle, *n.* A child's plaything, made by loosening the outer fibre of a corn stalk and putting a bridge under each end.

Corn to sell, *n.* Said of a person who stands with his hands behind him.

Corporal, *adj.* Corporal oath, an oath ratified by touching a sacred object, especially the New Testament, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath.

Corruption, *n.* Putrid matter; pus.

Cortenions, *n. pl.* Curtenemous? Like capers. "Gathering Tuckahoe, Cortenions and other Wild Fruits," from the Englishman's land.

Cos, *adv.* Because; by reason of.

Cosey, *adj.* Snug; comfortable.

Cost-free, *adj.* Free of charge; without expense.

Cotch, *v.* Caught.

Cote, *v.* To quote.

Cote-house, *n.* For courthouse.

Cotton, *v.* To become closely or intimately associated with; to acquire a strong liking for.

Cotton-cards, *n. pl.* Hand cards made with bent wires as teeth for carding cotton into *rolls* for spinning.

Cotton-patch, *n.* Most of the farmers planted a *patch* of a few acres of cotton, enough to be spun, and woven for homespun socks, cloth, and other family uses.

Cotton-tail, *n.* Popular name for the rabbit, "old hare." "Molly *cottontail.*"

Coulter, *n.* An iron blade attached to the beam of a plough to cut the ground.

Count, *v.* To expect or think. "I don't *count* on his coming."

Counter-jumper, *n.* A salesman in a dry-goods store.

Counterpane, *n.* A bed-cover; a coverlet woven of raised figures.

Counterpin, *n.* Covering for a bed; counterpane.

Countrified, *adj.* Looking like people from the country.

County, *n.* The unit of government in Virginia.

Couple, *n.* A man and woman associated together by marriage or by betrothal.

Couple, *v.* To hitch a horse to a wagon or plough: "It is time to *couple up* now."

Court-cupboard, *n.* A sideboard with a number of shelves for the display of plate, and distinguished from the "livery cupboard," or wardrobe.

Court-house, *n.* County seat. Shortened to C. H., often having no other name.

Cove, *n.* A small inlet, creek, or bay; a nook in the shore of any considerable body of water.

Cover, *v.* To copulate with; said of male animals, usually horses.

Cover, *v.* To sit on: as, a hen on eggs or chickens.

Covering, *n.* Something spread over or wrapped about another, for protection or warmth: bed-covering.

Coverlid, *n.* A cover for a bed. Bed quilt. Coverled.

Covey, *n.* A flock of partridges.

Cow, *v.* To daunt the spirits or courage; overawe.

Cow-calf, *n.* A female calf.

Cowcumber, *n.* A form of cucumber.

Cow-dab, *n.* A lump of cow-dung.

Cower, *v.* To sink by bending the knees; crouch; squat; especially in fear or shame.

Cowhide, *n.* A whip made of raw cowhide.

Cowhide, *v.* To whip with a cowhide: "She tried to *cowhide* him in the street."

Cow-lick, *n.* A tuft of hair that looks like it had been licked by a cow, out of its proper position and natural direction.

Cow-path, *n.* A path or track made by cows.

Cow-pen, *n.* To manure land by penning cattle on it.

Cow'pon, *n.* For *coupon.*

Cows, *n. pl.* In the sense of cattle. "The boy has gone to fetch up the *cows.*"

Cowslip, *n.* A plant.

Crabbed, *adj.* Perverse; cross; peevish; springing from a sour temper.

Crab-shed, *v.* The dead shell thrown off by a crab when he sheds.

Crack, *n.* A sharp blow; a shoot: as, "Let me have a *crack* at him."

Crack, *n.* Space between the door and door post. "She peeped through the *crack* of the door."

Crack, *v.* To open a short distance: as, "*Crack* the door a little to let out the smoke."

Crack, *v.* To chat; talk familiarly: as, to *crack* jokes.

Crack, *adj.* Excellent; first rate: as, a *crack* shot.

Crack a smile, *v.* To laugh; to smile. "He sits and tells the funniest tales and don't *crack a smile.*"

Cracked, *part.* Impaired intellectually; crazy.

Cracker, *n.* A thin, hard or crisp biscuit.

Cracker, *n.* A long foreskin.

Crackling-bread, *n.* Bread made with cracklings and corn meal.

Cracklings, *n.* The crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been *dried out.* (2) Hardened mucus in the corners of the eyes in the morning.

Crack of day, *n.* Break of day. The narrow crack of light on the horizon which is the first appearance of dawn. "He was up by the *crack of day.*"

Crack up, *v.* Cry up; puff. "He is not what he is *cracked up* to be."

Cradle, *n.* The frame for catching the grain that is cut by the scythe.

Cradle, *v.* To cut grain with a scythe-cradle.

Cram, *v.* To fill with more than can be conveniently, properly, or comfortably contained; fill to repletion; overcrowd.

Cram, *v.* To fill with food beyond what is necessary, or to satiety; stuff.

Cramp, *n.* An involuntary and painful contraction of a muscle.

Cramp, *v.* Hinder from free action or development; restrain; hamper; cripple.

Cramps, *n. pl.* "He had *cramps* from eating too much."

Crane, *v.* To stretch or bend the neck like a crane. "*Craning* his neck."

Craney, *adj.* A person is said to be *craney*, when he is tall and slender.

Craney Island. The name of a small, sandy island in Hampton Roads at the mouth of the Elizabeth river. Have seen the surname *Craney*. "Craney's Island."

Crank, *n.* The handle of a grindstone or any similar machine.

Crank, *adj.* Cranky; liable to lurch or capsize. Cranksided. Unsteady; not firm.

Cranksided, *adj.* Onesided. One side heavier than the other.

Cranky, *adj.* Full of cranks; full of whims and crotchets; having the characteristics of a crank.

Cranky, *adj.* In a shaky or loose condition. Rickety. Unsteady.

Crap, *n.* A crop of grain.

Crap, *v.* To raise a crop. *Crapping*, farming.

Cratch, *n.* Crotch, fork of a tree. *Cratches*, crutches.

Crave, *v.* To long for or eagerly desire, as a means of gratification.

Craving, *n.* Vehement or urgent desire, or longing; appetite; longing.

Craw, *n.* The crop of a bird. When a person has received a slight, and cannot forget it, it is said to "stick in his *craw;*" "to stick in his gizzard."

Crawly, *adj.* Having the sensation as of the contact of crawling things. "I felt *crawly.*"

Craziness, *n.* Mental weakness, or flightiness. "That's her *craziness.*"

Crazy, *adj.* Broken; delapidated; weak; applied to any structure, but especially to a building, or to a boat, or a carriage. *Crazy* condition of health.

Crazy-bone, *n.* The point of the elbow, where the ulnar nerve comes near the surface and is hurt by a casual blow.

Creaky, *adj.* Creaking; apt to creak.

Cream, *n.* The best part of a thing; the choice part. The *cream* of a joke. *Cream* of a bargain.

Cream-pitcher, *n.* Cream-pot. A small pitcher for holding cream at table. Never called a *jug.*

Crease, *n.* A line or long thin mark made by folding or doubling.

Creasy, *adj.* Full of creases; marked by creases.

Creek, *n.* A small stream where there is an ebb and a flow of the tide.

C'reen, *v.* To lean to one side as a ship under press of sail. Careen. "The boat *creened* so I thought she'd turn over."

Creep-coat, *n.* A kind of light grass that is said to *creep* up the women's coats.

Creepers, *n. pl.* Head-lice.

Creepings, *n. pl.* Shivery sensations from dread, or cold.

Creep-mouse, *n.* To tickle babies to make them laugh by moving the fingers rapidly on their bodies as if a mouse was running over them.

Creetur, *n.* A creature. Creetur. A disparaging term for a person. "He is a poor *creetur.*" Also applied to animals: "dumb *creeturs.*"

Creepy, *adj.* Chilled and crawling, as with horror or fear.

Cre'owl, *n.* For *creole.*

Crib, *n.* A child's bed.

Crib, *n.* A house usually built of logs for holding corn. *Corn-crib.*

Crick, *n.* A painful spasmodic affection as of the neck or back.

Crick, *n.* For *creek.* A small stream.

Cricket, *n.* A small, low stool of wood, with four legs like a bench; a seat for one person.

Cried up, *p. part.* Well spoken of; much praised.

Crimp, *v.* To cause to contract or pucker so as to become wrinkled or wavy.

Crimple, *v.* To contract or draw together; cause to shrink or pucker.

Crinkly, *adj.* Full of crinkles; wrinkly; crimpy; like a crinkle; uneven of service as crumpled paper is.

Cripple, *n.* One who creeps, halts or limps; one who is partially or wholly deprived of the use of one or more of his limbs. A lame person; also applied to animals.

Crisp, *adj.* Brittle; breaking or crumbling into fragments.

Crispy, *adj.* Curled; formed into curls of little waves. *Crispy* hair.

Croaker, *n.* A small fish getting its name from a peculiar croaking sound it makes when caught.

Crock, *n.* An earthen vessel used for holding milk, butter, etc.

Crony, *n.* A old familiar friend; an intimate companion. "He is an old *crony* of mine."

Crook, *n.* A hook on which the pots are hung in the kitchen chimney.

Crookeder, *adj.* More crooked.

Crooked-stick, *n.* A crooked-stick cut from a limb, shaped like that, for carrying a basket over the shoulder.

Crope, *v.* Crept.

Croppercrown, *n.* A top-knot on a fowl's head.

Cropping, *pres. part.* Farming; raising crops.

Cross, *n.* A mixing of breeds in raising animals; an animal of a *cross*-breed.

Cross, *adj.* Peevish; fretful: illhumored; perverse.

Cross-cut saw, *n.* Croskarfe. A saw to cut across the grain of wood, with a handle at each end, and used by two persons.

Cross-eyed, *adj.* One or both eyes looking *in.*

Cross-furrow, *n.* A furrow cut across the other furrows to intercept the water that runs along them, to carry it off the field.

Cross-garnets, *n. pl.* Hinges for windows or doors shaped like a |——; the shorter part fastened to the frame and the longer to the leaf.

Crossed-grained, *adj.* Perverse; crabbed; untractable.

Cross-jostle, *n.* A wrangle. To cross-jostle, *v.*

Cross-legged, *adj.* Having the legs crossed when seated. "There he sat *cross legged* in the shade."

Cross-lift, *v.* When men are carrying a heavy load with handspeaks two will put their handspeak under that of two already carrying; this is called *cross-lifting;* when a mighty effort is made to upset or get one out of a place it is said: "We wlll try to *cross-lift* him."

Crossness, *n.* Ill-humour; fretfullness; peevishness.

Cross-purposes, *n. pl.* Persons who interfere and oppose each other are said to be at "*cross-purposes.*"

Cross-road, *n.* A road that crosses from one main road to another; a by-road.

Cross-wise, *adv.* Across; transversely. Figuratively, contrary to desire; at cross purposes; across the grain. "Everything goes *crosswise* today." Crossways.

Cross-words, *n. pl.* A quarrel. "They have been neighbours all their lives and never had a *cross-word.*"

Crotch, *n.* A fork, or forking, as of two legs, or branches. A man's crotch is the fork of his legs. "His boots came up to his *crotch.*"

Crotchet, *n.* A singular opinion; an unusual and whimsical notion.

Crotchety, *adj.* Full of odd fancies; eccentric in thought; whimsical.

Croupy, *adj.* Hoarse like one about to have croup. "The child has a very *croupy* cough."

Crow, *n.* A large black bird; the American crow feeds on grain and not on carrion like the English crow.

Crow, *n.* *Rook*, is never used.

Crow, *n.* Groove in the head of a barrel into which the head is fitted.

Crow, *v.* To boast in triumph; vaunt; usually with *over*. "He *crows over* him now."

Crow-blackbird, *n.* A large black bird

Crow-cracklings, *n. pl.* *Crow* is the mesentery of the hog; *crow-cracklings* are the brown, crisp pieces left after drying out the lard from the fat of the mesentery, or "gut-fat."

Crowd, *v.* To push; force forward; shove. To press close, or closely together; squeeze; cram.

Crowder, *n.* A kind of pea; many in the hull.

Crow-feet, *n. pl.* Wrinkles about the outer corners of the eyes.

Crowner, *n.* For coroner.

Crow over, *v.* To bully; to triumph: as, a cock does when he has won a fight.

Cruet, *n.* A small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, etc. The small bottles in casters.

Crumb, *v.* To break into small pieces with the fingers.

Crumbly, *adj.* Apt to crumble; friable: as, *crumbly* bread.

Crummy, *adj.* Full of crumbs; soft as the crumb of bread is.

Crumple, *v.* To draw or press into irregular folds; rumple; wrinkle.

Crumply, *adj.* Crooked; twisted: as, a cow with *crumply* horns.

Crunch, *v.* To grind with the teeth; chew with violence and noise.

Crupper, *n.* For *buttocks*.

Crupper-bone, *n.* The lower end of the backbone.

Crusses, *n. pl.* For crusts. "Promises like pie-*crusses* are made to be broken."

Crusty, *adj.* Peevish; snappish; surly; harshly curt in manner of speech.

Cry, *n.* The voice of the foxhound. "We heard the pack in full *cry* about sunrise."

Cry, *v.* "She was *crying* a'most to death." To weep inordinately.

Cry, *v.* The peculiar crackling noise made by leather when bent: as, "*crying* shoes."

Cry-baby, *n.* A child babyish for its age, and disposed to cry for a small hurt or disappointment.

Crystal, *n*: The glass cover of a watch face. Cristial.

Cubbord, *n.* Cupboard. A series of shelves open or enclosed in a closet to hold cups, plates, food, etc.

Cud, *n.* Quid; something that is chewed.

Cuddle, *v.* To lie close or snug.

Cuddy, *n.* A small cupboard, or storeroom for odds and ends.

Cuff, *n.* A woolen wristlet worn for warmth.

Cuff, *n.* An iron band with a hook, at the end of a single-tree, to which the trace-chain is fastened.

Cull, *v.* To pick out; select or separate one or more from others. "To *cull* oysters."

Cullender, *n.* A metal vessel with the bottom full of small holes to let liquids run through; a strainer.

Culls, *n. pl.* Things of an inferior quality separated from a better sort. "There were a number of good red-oak hogsheads staves, and some *culls.*" Cullings.

Cullumpus, *n.* In imitation of the sound made by a person falling: "He slipped and fell, coming down *cullumpus.*"

Cumbersome, *adj.* Burdensome; awkward; unwieldly.

Cunning, *adj.* Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant.

Cunny-fingered, *adj.* A peculiar way of using the fingers in shooting a marble, it being held on the thumb nail with the end of the fore-finger. A way of bending the thumb into the closed hand to shoot the taw, in playing marbles.

Cupboard-love, *n.* The love of self interest.

Cuppen, *n.* Pen for cattle. Cowpen.

Cup-plate, *n,* A small glass plate in which the tea or coffee cup was put when coffee was poured into and drank from the saucer.

Cups and saucers, *n.* A child's term of acorns, and the cups that hold them.

Cup-towel, *n.* The last yard or so of a piece of cotton cloth in a loom had spaces of an inch cut out of the warp, the filling going all the way across, the thrums were tied so as to form lozenge shaped spaces, and tossels at the ends; used for wiping cups.

Cur, *n.* A surly, ill-bred man; a low despicable, ill-natured fellow.

Curat, *n.* Cuirass.

Curchy, *n.* A gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; a kind of obeisance made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body, with the bending of the knee. Curtsy; curtshy; courtesey.

Curcumber, *n.* A cucumber.

Cur-dog, *n.* A cur, a worthless dog. A dog of unknown breed or blood, but of mean stock.

Cure, *v.* To ripen in the sun. "The apples were peeled, and *cured* in the sun." "Sun-*cured* tobacco."

Curles, *n.* Name of a place on the James river from the "*Curles* of the river," 1612. From an Indian word meaning "a sinuous tidal estuary;" "the *curles* of the river."

Curlicue, *n.* Something fantastically curled or twisted: as, to make a *curlicue* with a pen.

Currel, *n,* Name of some household implement; found in inventories.

Curry favour, *v.* To gain favour by officious show of kindness; or by flattery.

Curt, *adj.* Short and dry; tartly abrupt; brusk.

Cush, *n.* A dish made by stirring broken corn-bread in a spider with the gravy of fried bacon, water being added, and pieces of red-pepper pods. "Coosh."

Cuss, *n.* A fellow; a perverse or refractory person: as, "*a hard cuss.*"

Cuss, *v.* To curse; swear; use profane language.

Cut, *n.* A blow. "I gave him a *cut* with the whip and he went off."

Cut, *n.* Part of a cornfield. "Have you finished weeding the corn in the upper *cut?*"

Cut, *v.* To *cut* the foot. A person "*cuts his foot*" when he treads on dung. (2) To *cut one's finger*, is to break wind. "Somebody has *cut his finger.*"

Cut, *v.* To castrate.

Cut, *v.* To cast or turn stealthily: as, "She *cut* her eyes at him."

Cut, *v.* To gnaw as a rat. "I heard a rat *cutting* in the closet."

Cut-across, *v.* To make a short cut. "You go on, I will *cut-across* and meet you at the gate."

Cut butter, *v.* When two boys are riding on a see-saw they try to throw each other off by suddenly moving the end of the see-saw to one side.

Cut down, *v.* To fell trees. "He *cut-down* all of his timber."

Cut down, *v.* At the last hour just before the school breaking up all the children who were big enough to spell were made to stand up and the master gave out the words. The scholar who spelt a word missed by those ahead of him *cut them down*, and went ahead of them.

Cute, *adj.* Clever; sharp; smart; quick; cunning.

Cut-jackets, *v.* Two boys or young men, white or black, each armed with a hickory switch gave it to each other over the shoulders and back as long as they could stand it. The one who gave in first lost the game.

Cutlash, *n.* A cutlass.

Cut loose, *v.* As to shoot a gun. "He *cut loose* with both barrels at the flock and knocked down six ducks."

Cut-money, *n.* Small silver coins were cut into two or three pieces to make change.

Cut-nail, *n.* A nail cut by machinery, not hammered.

Cut-out, *v.* Generally with *for*. Intended for some particular trade or calling: "I never was *cut-out* for that."

Cut out, *v.* After hogs are killed and the meat cold they are *cut out*, into hams, middlings, shoulders, etc.

Cut stick, *v.* To be off; to go away.

Cuttle-ex, *n.* A cutlass.

Cut the comb, *v.* To humiliate; abase.

Cut throat, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

Cutty. The given name of a short, stumpy negro woman.

Cut up, *v.* To be riotous. "He *cut-up* so they put him out."

Cymblin, *n.* A sort of eatable gourd.

Cymblin-gourd, *n.* The dried shell of the cymblin that is used for dipping water, and many other household purposes.

D

The *t* has a tendency to change to *d* in the middle of words: as, *boddle* for *bottle; coddon* for *cotton*, etc.

Dab, *n.* A small lump or mass of something soft, or moist; a small quantity: as, a *dab* of mortar; a *dab* of butter.

Dab, *v.* The sense of striking with a soft or moist substance.

Dab, *v.* To strike; peck.

Dabble, *v.* To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play as in water.

Dabs, *n. pl.* Lumps; pieces. "Your hands are just like *dabs* of ice."

Daddy-long-legs, *n.* Spider like creatures with small body and long legs.

Daddy, *n.* A father; papa. Grand-daddy.

Dade, *adj.* For *dead.*

Daft, *adj.* Simple; stupid; foolish; weak-minded; silly.

Daggle, *v.* To trail in the dirt; to trail through mud and water, as a garment.

Daggly, *adj.* Wet.

Dainty, *adj.* Nice as regards behaviour, decorum; weak; fastidious; effeminate.

Dally, *v.* To trifle away time in any way, as in idleness; linger; loiter; delay. "Why have you dallied so long."

Damage, *n.* Cost; expense. "What's the *damage.*"

Damnify, *v.* To hurt, or injure; damage.

Damp, *adj.* Rainy: a *damp* day.

Dampen, *v.* To make damp or moist; wet slightly. To put a check or damper on; make weak or dull; dim.

Dampishness, *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moisture.

Dampness, *n.* Moistness; moisture; moderate humidity.

Dance, *n.* A country party where dancing is the chief amusement.

Dance about, *v.* To move about from place to place. "He is never still, but always *dancing about.*"

Dander, *n.* Scurf; dandruff. Anger; passion. "When his *dander* is up."

Dangerous, *adj.* In danger from illness: as, "He is not *dangerous*, but very sick."

Dangle, *v.* To dance attendance; hover longingly, as for notice or favours: as, to *dangle* about a woman.

Dangler, *v.* One who dangles about another.

Dapper, *adj.* Pretty; elegant; neat; trim. Small and active; nimble; lively.

Dapple, *adj.* Marked with spots; spotted, with spots of diffdrent colours, or shades of colour: as, a *dapple*-horse.

Dapple-gray, *n.* Of a gray colour variegated by spots of a different colour or shade.

Dare, *n.* Take a *dare*, to receive a challenge without accepting it.

Daredevil, *n.* One who fears nothing and will undertake anything.

Daresent, *v.* Not dare to do a thing.

Dark, *n.* Dark of the moon: nights when the moon does not shine, between the last of the last quarter and the new moon. (2) Also, in the dark; by the time it gets dark: as, "He will get there *by dark*."

Dark, *adj.* Not fair: applied to the complexion.

Darken, *v.* To grow dark or darker.

Darkey, *n.* A negro.

Darlen, *n.* Darnel; cheat; a deleterious grass that grows in wheat.

Darn, *v.* To mend a hole with yarn or thread, by means of a needle, so as to fill up the hole with threads without puckering the material.

Darning-gourd, *n.* A small, smooth gourd over which an article to be darned is drawn.

Darning-needle, *n.* A long needle with a large eye, used in darning.

Darnix, *n.* Darnick. A thick cloth used for table-covers. "Table carpets." A coarse sort of damask. *Darnex.*

Dash, *n.* A small infusion or mixture: as a *dash* of wine in water.

Dash, *n.* A straight stroke in writing — after the word.

Dash-board, *n.* The board in the front of a carriage to keep mud off the driver.

Dasher, *n.* A circular piece of wood full of holes to which a staff is fixed and used as a plunger for *churming* in the barrel-*churm*. The dasher-head was made of ash, and the staff of oak.

Dashing, *p. a.* Showy; brilliant. Bold; dashy.

Date, *n.* End; conclusion: as "up to *date*."

Daubing, *n.* The mud or mortar with which a wall was daubed, or plastered.

Daunce, *v.* *Dance*, with the very broad *a*.

Dawdle, *v.* To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter.

Dawdling, *p. a.* Sauntering; idling.

Day-light, *n.* The light of day; early morning. "I was up at *daylight*."

Daylight-down, *v.* When dark comes after sunset. "I expect him back by *daylight-down*."

Daze, *v.* To stun. A person is *dazed* by a blow on the head, or by fright. "He had a *dazed* look."

Dead, *adj.* Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; flat: said of liquors. (2) Fixed; sure, unerring: as, a "*dead* sure thing."

Dead, *v.* A tree was *deaded* by cutting off the bark all around it.

Deaden, *v.* To kill trees by belting.

Deadfall, *n.* A trap that kills the game by falling on it.

Deadhead, *n.* One who is allowed to ride in a public conveyance, to attend a theatre or other public place of amusement without payment.

Dead-lift, *n.* A last resort; a desperate emergency. "Some butts of small claret the captain had concealed in a cellar for a *dead-lift*."

Dead-men, *n.* Some inside part (lungs?) of a crab, not to be eaten, "as they will kill you."

Dead-men's fingers, *n. pl.* A part of a crab held to be unfit for food.

Dead-set, *n.* A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack.

Dead-stand, *n.* A dilemma; a fix; to be brought to a stand-still; be checked and prevented from motion or action. To come to a stop. "He seems to be at a *dead stand* in his business."

Deaf-ears, *n. pl.* Deef-ears. The auricles of the heart of a hog, always cut off and thrown away, being said to be poisonous.

Deal, *n.* An indefinite quantity, degree or extent: as, a "good *deal* of time."

Death, *n.* To be very tired of anything; "I am tired to *death* of it."

Death-bell, *n.* A sound in the ears like the ringing of a bell, supposed to foretell a death.

Debth, *n.* For depth. "He went too far into the river and got out of his *debth.*"

Decanter, *n.* A glass bottle for holding wine or liquor.

Decay, *n.* Loss of fortune or property; misfortune; ruin: applied to persons. "They have gone to *decay.*"

Decence, *n.* Decency. "Have *decence.*"

Decent, *adj.* Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; good enough: as, a *decent* fortune; a *decent* appearance.

Deck, *n.* A pack, applied to playing cards.

Decline, *n.* Any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish until the patient dies. "He's in a *decline.*"

Decoy-duck, *n.* A person who is acting as a decoy for other persons.

Deef, *adj.* Deaf.

Deep-mourning, *n.* When a person is dressed all in black.

Deer-drive, *n.* To hunt deer with dogs to drive them in a certain direction.

Deerskin-sifter, *n.* A sifter for separating the husk from the meal, made by punching small holes in a tanned deerskin, for lack of the wire gauze.

Deer-stand, *n.* The place where a hunter stands to shoot deer that are driven by him.

Deficient, *adj.* Lacking in mental abilities: "He is *deficient.*"

Delegates, *n. pl.* House of Delegates, the lower house of the General Assembly.

Delve, *v.* To practice constant toil; long and laborious. "To dig and *delve.*" "They are delving at it."

Demean, *v.* To lower; lower the dignity or standard of. "I wouldn't *demean* myself to do such a thing."

Dent, *n.* A hollow made by a blow or pressure.

Depend, *v.* To rely; rest in full confidence or relief, with, on or upon. "We couldn't *depend on* him."

Dependance, *n.* Reliance; confidence; trust; resting on something.

Deranged, *p. a.* Unsettled in mind; insane.

Dern, *v.* A mild oath. *Darn; durn.*

Descants, *n. pl.* Observations; remarks; criticisms: "But I'll make no more *descants.*"

Desert, *n.* Thicket, or wilderness.

Destitute, *adj.* Without means; indigent; needy; poor.

Determined, *p. a.* Showing determination of purpose; resolute; unflinching.

Devil, *n.* A drag with crooked iron teeth, for clearing grass out of ploughed ground.

Devil, *v.* To bother; torment.

Devilishness, *n.* Deviltry; trickery; roguishness; mischief.

Devil-marks, *n. pl.* Small dents on the inside of hogs' forelegs at which the devil went in.

Devilment, *n.* Roguery; mischief; trickery.

Devil's darning needle, *n.* Mosquito-hawk. Dragon-fly.

Devil's riding horse, *n.* The praying mantis.

Devil's snuff-box, *n.* The puff-ball.

Deviltry, *n.* Diabolical action; malicious mischief.

Dew-berry, *n.* A trailing plant bearing black berries. The running-blackberry.

Dew-claw, *n.* The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.

Dewfall, *n.* A fall of dew: as, heavy *dewfall* last night.

Diaper, *n.* A square piece of cloth for swaddling nates and adjacent parts of an infant; clout.

Dibble, *v.* The action of a duck when it fills its mouth with water and holds up its head to let it run down; drinking.

Dictionary-words, *n. pl.* Big words used in talk.

Dicky, *n.* A separate shirt front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this sort were also called *false-bosoms*, and *shams*.

Didapper, *n.* A small diving bird.

Diddle-daddle, *v.* To dawdle about. "You go *diddle-daddling* about all day and do nothing."

Diddles, *n. pl.* Young ducks. *Diddle*, a word to call ducks.

Didoes, *n.* A caper; prank; trick; cutting *didoes*, playing a prank; cutting capers.

Die, *v.* To be consumed with great yearning or desire; be very desirous: as, "She was just *dying* to go."

Die-away, *adj.* Languid; languishing; expiring.

Die-out, *v.* To come to an end gradually; become extinct by degrees; vanish.

Diet, *n.* Food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease. and limited in kind and quantity.

Differ, *v.* To quarrel.

Difference, *n.* A controversy. "They had a *difference* and have never settled it."

Difficulty, *n.* A quarrel: a fight. "They will have a *difficulty* the first time they meet." A falling out; a quarrel.

Dig, *n.* A thrust: a punch; a poke: as, "A *dig* in the ribs."

Dig, *v.* To push forward; run fast: "He went *digging* down the road as hard as he could."

Dig out, *v.* To run away: "When the policeman came in sight the thief *dug out.*"

Diggings, *n.* Neighbourhood. "In the *diggings*."

Dike, *n.* A low wall of turf; a ditch-bank.

Dike, *v.* To dress fine. "You are *diked up* to-day."

Dilly-dally, *v.* To loiter; delay; trifle.

Dimity, *n.* A cotton fabric used undyed for beds and bed furniture.

Din, *n.* A loud, rattling, clattering noise of long duration. "You make such a *din* I cannot hear my ears."

Din, *v.* To press or force with clamour or with persistent repetition. "It has been *dinned* in my ears for months."

Ding, *v.* To keep repeating; impress by reiteration. "You have been *dinging* at that all day."

Ding, *v.* "I cannot *ding* it into him." I cannot make him understand it.

Dingy, *adj.* Dingey (soft *g*); foul; dirty. Soiled; tarnished; of a dusky colour.

Dining-day, *n.* A dinner given to a large number of people was spoken of as a "*dining-day.*"

Dinner-pot, *n.* A large, iron pot holding about twenty gallons, in which dinner is cooked, ham and cabbage. Sometimes hung over the fire by pot hooks, sometimes standing on its three iron legs over the coals on the hearth.

Dint, *n.* Force; power: as, by *dint* of argument.

Dip, *v.* To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

Dip, *n.* The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper. "Give me a *dip* of it."

Dip-net, *n.* A net with a bow and long handle, for catching crabs. Crabbing-net.

Dipper, *n.* A bird so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. (2) A vessel of wood, iron or tin with a long straight handle, used to dip water or other liquid.

Dipsey-lead, *n.* Nautical change of *deep-sea lead.*

Directions, *n. pl.* When the old country doctors visited their patients and prepared their remedies, *directions* were carefully written out telling how the doses were to be taken; also, the diet and drink. *Directions* were followed literally.

Directly, *adv.* Straightway; without delay; at once; immediately; presently. "He'll go *directly.*"

Dirt, *n.* Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil.

Dirt-cheap, *adj.* As cheap as dirt; very cheap.

Dirt-dobber, *n.* *Dirt-dauber.* The mud-wasp, or mason.

Dirt-pies, *n. pl.* Imitation of pies made by children out of clay or dirt.

Dirty, *v.* To *dirty,* to discharge excrement from the bowels.

Dirty, *adj.* Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied. Morally unclean; base; low; mean; dishonest.

Dirty, *v.* To defile; make filthy; soil; befoul.

Disagree, *v.* To be in a state of discord; wrangle, quarrel.

Disbelief, *n.* A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing.

Discommode, *v.* To put to inconvenience; trouble; incommode.

Disgruntled, *p. a.* Dissappointed; disgusted; offended; thrown into a state of sulky dissatisfaction.

Dish, *n.* Angle at which spokes are set in the hub of a wheel.

Dish-cloth, *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

Dish-clout, *n.* A dish-cloth.

Dish-rag, *n.* A dish-cloth.

Dish-up, *v.* To take the dinner from pots, ovens and skillets and put it on dishes ready for the table.

Dish-water, *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

Dismals, *n. pl.* Gloom; melancholy; dumps.

Displeasure, *n.* Offense; umbrage.

Disposed, *p. a.* Inclined; minded; in the mood. "He is *disposed* to do what is right."

Disremember, *v.* Not remember; forget.

Distant, *adj.* Not on good term: "They are very *distant* now."

Distant cousins, *n. pl.* Kinsmen beyond third cousins.

Distemper, *n.* Disease for man or beast. "Living like that they will all have the *distemper.*"

Distracted, *p. a.* Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantic: *distracted* with the toothache.

Distraction, *n.* Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind: as, "You drive me to *distraction.*"

Ditch, *n.* Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground. A clear distinction is made between a *dike* and a *ditch;* a *ditch* is a trench dug in the ground, a *dike* is the bank made on the edge of the ditch.

Ditch, *v.* To dig or make a ditch. To dig a ditch in.

Ditch-water, *n.* Stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

Dividen, *v.* For *divided.* "Is *dividen.*" York Records, 1672.

Dividend, *v.* Divident. A body of land contained in one patent or survey.

Dizzy, *adj.* Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with proneness to fall.

Do, *v.* The phrase, "He will not *do* a thing to them," means that they would not be molested in any way.

Do, *v.* To act in an offensive or objectionable manner: "I don't like to go there they *do* so."

Do, *v.* Emphasizing, as: "I *do* go tomorrow."

Dobber, *d.* A dauber. "Dirt-dobber." A mud-wasp.

Dobbing, *n.* Plastering. Clay mixed with straw for filling chinks in log-houses, and building chimblies.

Dobble, *v.* Dabble. "To *dobble* in the mud," as children.

Dock, *n.* The space of water between two wharves.

Dock, *v.* To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; curtail: as, to *dock* the tail of a horse. (2) To deduct a part from; shorten; diminish: as, to *dock* one's wages.

Doctor, *v.* To disguise by mixture or manipulations; adulterate; tamper with; cook up. (2) To practice physic. To receive medical treatment; to take medicine.

Doctor-snake, *n.* When a snake was killed and left on the ground, and a hog, bird of prey or some other varmint made way with him, it is said that the "*doctor-snake*" has cured him so that he could get away.

Doddle, *v.* To toddle.

Dodge, *n.* A cunning trick. "He is up to some *dodge* or other."

Dodge, *v.* To start suddenly aside. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watching another's movements.

Dog, *v.* To pursue; to urge. (2) To chase cattle with dogs.

Dog-eared, *adj.* Having the corners of the leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book.

Doggery, *n.* A mean grog-shop,

Dog gawn it, *n.* Dog on it; a mild oath.

Dogs, *n. pl.* Doggs. Andirons. Fire-dogs.

Dogs'-ears, *n.* The turned corners of the leaves of books.

Dog-stud, *n.* The husband of a woman who had no children was called a *dog-stud*

Dog-trick, *n.* A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

Dolefull, *adj.* Full of grief; sorrowful.

Dolefully, *adj.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

Dolesome, *adj.* Doleful; gloomy; sorrowful; dismal.

Dolesomely, *adv.* In a dolesome manner.

Dolesomeness, *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

Doll, *n.* A toy representing a baby girl or boy, used by children.

Domestics, *n. pl.* Home-made cotton cloth, either bleached or unbleached, of the grades in common use, and neither printed nor dyed.

Domicils, *n.* Household furniture.

Dominica, *n.* A large white fowl covered with black spots: a *dominica* hen.

Done-up, *p. p.* Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out.

Donothing, *n.* One who does nothing; an idler.

Don't, *v.* For do not. The double negative often used: as, "They *don't* have *no* money."

Doodle, *n.* Male member.

Doodle-bug, *n.* Ant-lion. A kind of beetles which live in the ground in holes. By calling "*doodle*" near their holes it is said the bugs will come out.

Doom, *n.* To end of time. "The crack of *doom*."

Dooms-day, *n.* Judgment-day; the end of time; an indefinate time: "That will last till *dooms-day*."

Door, *n.* Next door to; near to; bordering on; very nearly: as, *next door to* a fool, he is not far from a fool.

Door-neighbours, *n.* People living next door to each other; "next-door-neighbours."

Door-sill, *n.* The piece of wood at the bottom of the door, over which all have to pass. Threshold. Door-step.

Doorstep, *n.* Threshold.

Dooryard, *n.* A yard about a door.

Do pray. Exclamation of disapproval: "*Do pray* don't talk like that."

Dormant window, *n.* Window in a slanting roof.

Dot, *n.* A speck; a small speck on a surface.

Dot, *v.* To make dots or spots. "Dot and carry"; to add as at school, *dot* down the units, and carry the tens to the next column.

Dotage, *n.* The state of one who dotes; feebleness of mind in old age; second childhood.

Dote, *v.* To bestow excessive love; lavishing extravagant liking. (2) To decay, as a tree.

Doty, *adj.* Decayed; decaying; applied to timber or old trees. *Doty* wood, decayed wood. *Doted.*

Double, *v.* To close the hand. "He *doubled* his fist."

Double-jointed, *adj.* A person particularly large and strong is said to be "*double-jointed.*"

Double-trouble, *n.* Double shuffle; kind of dance.

Dough-face, *n.* A mask made of thick paper moulded to form, and usually of hideous aspect. False-face.

Doughy, *adj.* Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked.

Do up, *v.* To mend; repair. "He must *do up* my hat."

Douse, *v.* To put out a light.

Douse, *n.* A blow; a stroke; a blow in the face.

Douse, *v.* To plunge into a fluid; to drench with a fluid.

Douse, *v.* To strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly: as, to *douse* sail.

Dowdy, *adj.* Slovenly; ill-dressed; slatternly: applied to women.

Dowel, *n.* A wooden pin used to fasten two pieces of wood together.

Dowlas, *n.* *Dowlass.* *Dowlace.* A strong and coarse linen cloth.

Down, *adv.* To be sick in bed: as *down* with the measles; *down* with chills, with chills and fevers.

Down-face, *v.* To contradict flatly. "She *down-faced* him that she didn't say it."

Downhearted, *adj.* Dejected; depressed; discouraged.

Down in the mouth, *adj.* Low spirited: "He was *down in the mouth* for a long time."

Downright, *adj.* Plain; unambiguous: as, "He is a *downright* liar."

Downright, *adv.* Completely; thoroughly; utterly.

Downstairs, *adj.* Pertaining or relation to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, "He is in one of the *downstairs* rooms."

Doze, *v.* To sleep lightly, or fitfully; especially, to fall into a light sleep intentionally. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep.

Drabble, *v.* To draggle; make dirty, as by dragging in the mud and water: wet and befoul.

Drabbletail, *v.* A slattern.

Draft, *n.* Drift. A gully worn in the ground by water, between hills and used as a road. "Watson's *Draft.*"

Drag, *v.* To break the clods by hauling an iron-toothed drag over the ploughed ground.

Draggle, *v.* To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

Draggletailed, *adj.* Untidy; bedraggled.

Draggletail, *n.* An untidy woman.

Draggly, *adj.* Bedraggled. "She came through the tall grass with her coats all *draggly.*"

Dram, *n.* As much spirits as is drunk at once. As liquor was furnished to soldiers on service it was usually spoken of as *drams:* "a bottle of *drams.*"

Dram, *v.* To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Drap, *n.* Drop: "a *drap* of something to drink."

Draw, *v.* To injure paint by being near the fire. "Heat will *draw* the paint."

Draw, *n.* A puff at a pipe: "Give me a *draw.*"

Draw-bar, *n.* A bar or set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path.

Draw-bucket, *n.* A bucket to draw water from a well.

Drawing the long bow, *phr.* Telling exaggerated stories.

Draw straws, *v.* To decide a thing, a number of straws of unequal lengths are held in the hand each person drawing one, the longest straw winning.

Draw-string, *n.* A string in the mouth of a bag to close it.

Drawl, *v.* To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affection, laziness or want of interest.

Drawl, *n.* The act of drawling; a slow, unanimated utterance.

Draw up, *v.* To move one's seat up to a table to eat. "*Draw up* your chair and have some supper."

Draw-well, *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a sweep, a long pole and bucket.

Dream-cake, *n.* A piece of the bride-cake put under the head at night to make one dream of his or her sweetheart.

Drean, *n.* A small stream of water; a small ditch.

Drean, *v.* To drean; to drean water off from land; to draw off gradually; to dry by letting the water drean: as, from a hanging cloth.

Dearisome, *adj.* Very dreary; gloomy; forlorn.

Dreggy, *adj.* Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy.

Dregs, *n. pl.* Sediment of liquors; grounds; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of the vessel containing them.

Drench, *n.* Draught for a sick horse.

Drench, *v.* To wet thoroughly; soak; fill or cover with water or other fluid.

Dress, *v.* To clean and prepare for food: to *dress* poultry; to *dress* salad; salad-dressing. To *dress* a dinner.

Dressing, *n.* Stuffing of a fowl; gravy.

Dressing, *n.* A whipping. "To give him a *dressing.*"

Dresser, *n.* A set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

Dress up, *v.* To dress one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments from those commonly worn.

Dressy, *adj.* Fond of dress; given to showy dressing.

Dribble, *v.* To fall in drops or a quick succession of drops. (2) To move slowly; a boy *dribbles* by shooting his marble, rolling along the ground slowly towards its object. *Dribbling.*

Dribblet, *n.* A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole. "He gave out the money in *driblets.*"

Dribblings, *n. pl.* Drippings of any liquid.

Drift, *n.* A heap of anything made by the wind: a *drift* of snow.

Drift-wood, *n.* Wood that has been carried by the chance of wind and current.

Drill, *v.* To sow in rows, channels or drills: as, to *drill* wheat.

Drilling, *n.* A stout linen or cotton cloth.

Drink, *n.* Strong or intoxicating liquor: as, a craving for *drink.* A draught; as much of any liquid as may be taken at one time: as, "Have a *drink?*"

Drinking-napkin, *n.* Drinking-towel. A napkin tied under the chin to protect the clothes while drinking.

Drinking-water, *n.* Water used for drinking. "This farm has good *drinking-water* on it."

Drip, *v.* To let fall in drops.

Dripping-pan, *n.* A pan put under meat roasting on a spit to catch the gravy, or *drippings.*

Drippin-wet, *adj.* Thoroughly wet from rain so that the water runs off. "He was out in the rain and came in *drippin-wet.*"

Drive, *v.* To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses. (2) To aim or tend: as, "What are you *driving at?*"

Driven-snow, *n.* A thing of superlative whiteness: "As white as the *driven-snow.*"

Driving-rain, *n.* A heavy rain accompanied with wind.

Droll, *adj.* Ludicrous; queer; laughable.

Drone, *n.* An idler: a sluggard; one who lives on the labour of another.

Droop, *v.* To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward. To be weak and heavy from sickness. "He *drooped* and died."

Droopy, *adj.* Drooping; bending or hanging down. "The flowers are going to die, they look mighty *droopy.*"

Drop, *v.* To give birth to a colt. "My mare *dropped* a colt to-day."

Drop, *v.* To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off from: as, to *drop* an acquaintance.

Drop, *v.* To miss a stitch in knitting: "How many stitches have you dropped?" (2) To *drop* corn at regular distances at planting.

Drop-dumpling, *n.* A dumpling made of corn-meal and dropped into a pot where a ham is cooking to be cooked with the cabbage.

Drop off, *v.* To fall asleep. "Mary didn't sleep much last night, she's just *dropped off* now."

Droppings, *n. pl.* *Droppings* of cattle; dung.

Drouth, *n.* Dry weather; want of rain. Thirst; want of drink.

Drouthy, *adj.* Dry; thirsty, requiring drink; thirsty from heat or fever.

Drove, *n.* A number of animals together. "A *drove* of horses;" "a *drove* of cattle;" a *flock* of sheep.

Drownded, *past. part.* For *drowned.*

Drown the miller, *v.* To pour two much water into the spirit when mixing grog.

Drowse, *v.* To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep.

Drowsy, *adj.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleep.

Drowsy-headed, *adj.* Sleepy-headed.

Drub, *v.* To beat with a stick; belabour; thrash.

Drubbing, *n.* Sound beating.

Drudge, *n.* A dredge. "They have been arrested for *drudging* oysters against the law."

Drudge, *v.* To *dredge;* to catch oysters in deep water with a *drudge*—dredge.

Drudge, *n.* One who toils at servile or mechanical labour. A spiritless toiler.

Drudge, *v.* To work hard at servile or uninteresting work; labour in tedious dragging tasks. "He *drudges* all the week."

Drudgery, *n.* The labour of a drudge; ignoble; spiritless toil.

Drudging-box, *n.* Dredging-box. A small box, usually of tin with holes in the top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, or a kneading-board.

Drugs, *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment in any liquid.

Drum, *n.* The cylinder of a thrashing-machine with teeth that beat out the wheat from the heads.

Drumline, *n.* A stout line used in drum-fishing.

Drumstick, *n.* From its shape, the lower joint of the leg of a dressed fowl, as a turkey.

Drunkards, *n. pl.* Small flies that fly about and light in sweetened liquors.

Dry out, *v.* The act of separating fat by heat. "We have been *drying out* lard all day."

Dry, *adj.* "Dry behind the ears." A contemptuous expression, applied to a young person: "That happened before he was *dry behind the ears.*"

Dry, *adj.* Humourous or sarcastic; slily witty or caustic.

Dry, *adj.* Thirsty. "I'm as *dry* as a fish." (2) Not giving milk. Said of cows: as, "a *dry* cow."

Dry-belly-ache, *n.* Strong pains in the belly without looseness of the bowels. "He looks like he had the *dry-belly-ache.*"

Dry-bread, *n.* Bread alone, usually corn-bread, without meat.

Dry-gripes, *n.* Pains in the belly without looseness, same as dry-belly-ache.

Dry-shod, *n.* Having the feet dry.

Dry-smoke, *n.* Keeping an unlit pipe or cigar in the mouth.

Dry so, *adv.* In that manner. "He said it just *dry so.*"

Dry-time, *n.* A slow entertainment; no fun.

Dub, *v.* To cut down with an adze. To work with an adze.

Dubbin, *n.* A preparation of grease for use in currying leather.

Duberous, *adj.* Doubtfull.

Dubersome, *adj.* Doubting; an uncertain state of mind.

Dubious, *adj.* Doubting; hestitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

Dubs, *n. pl.* Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two marbles out of the ring cries, "*dubs,*" and thereby claims both. If a boy says "*vents*" first, the other cannot take the two, but only one.

Duck, *n.* Strong linen or cotton fabric woven plain. Ducking.

Duck, *v.* To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw. (2) To lower or bend down suddenly, or in saluting awkwardly.

Duck, *v.* To dip a person's head under water by force.

Duck-fit, *n.* Sportively. In a great state of excitement about a thing. "I thought she'd have a *duck-fit* when the circus came by."

Duck-house, *n.* A house with the door low to the ground that ducks may go in and out easily.

Duck-legged, *adj.* Having short legs like a duck.

Duck-pond, *n.* A pond of water where young ducks swim.

Dudgeon, *n.* A state of offense; resentment; sullen anger. "He was in high *dudgeon.*"

Duds, *n. pl.* Clothes; especially poor or ragged clothing.

Due, *adv.* Directly; exactly; only with reference to the points of the compass. "The wind was *due* west."

Duff, *n.* Name given to all sorts of dessert. University word.

Duffels, *n.* Duffles. A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap, generally knotted.

Duftail, *n.* Dovetail. A manner of joining the end of planks to make boxes, used by carpenters.

Dug, *n.* The breast of a woman or female animal.

Dugout, *n.* A boat made of a hollowed out log.

Dull, *adj.* Stupid; foolish; slow of understanding. (2) Not sharp or acute; blunt: as, a *dull* knife; a *dull* needle.

Dull, *v.* To make less sharp or acute; render blunt: as, to *dull* a knife.

Dull, *adj.* "*Dull* of hearing," hard of hearing.

Dumb, *adj.* Lacking some usual power, manifestation, characteristic, or accompaniment: as, a *dumb* ague, an ague which is not accompanied by the usual shakings.

Dumb-cake, *n.* A cake made in silence, on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by girls, to discover their future husbands.

Dumb-creeters, *n. pl.* The lower animals.

Dumfounder, *v.* To strike dumb; confuse; stupify; confound.

Dummy, *adj.* Silent; mute; sham; fictitious; feigned: as, a *dummy* watch.

Dump, *v.* To throw or put down a mass or load of anything; unload; especially to throw down or cause to fall out by the lifting up of a cart.

Dumplin, *n.* A mass of corn-meal and water made into a flattish ball and put into a dinner-pot where a ham and cabbage were cooking, boiled not baked.

Dumps, *n. pl.* A gloomy state of mind; sadness; sorrow; melancholy; heaviness of heart.

Dumpy, *adj.* Short and thick; squat.

Dun, *n.* One who duns. A demand for the payment of a debt, especially a written one. To dun, *v.*, 1751.

Dun, *adj.* Colour partaking of brown and black; of a dull brown colour.

Dunce, *n.* A dull-witted, stupid person.

Dunderhead, *n.* A dunce; a numskull.

Dungaree, *n.* A coarse cotton stuff, generally blue, worn by sailors.

Dunghill, *n.* A heap of dung. One's own dunghill, his home.

Dungil, *n.* Dunghill: a cowardly, mean-spirited fellow; a "*dunghill* cock," as distinguished from a game-cock.

Dunnage, *n.* Loose wood laid in the hold of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom and prevent injury from water.

Durance, *n.* A kind of durable stuff made of silk or thread. "A green *durants* short coat."

Dusk, *n.* Twilight: as, "the *dusk* of the evening."

Duskish, *n* Moderately dusky; partially obscure.

Duskish, *adj.* The time of getting dark. "It was getting *duskish* when they came back."

Dusky, *adj.* Near dusk or twilight. "It was getting dusky."

Dust, *n.* A small quantity of any powdered substance. A beggar will often say: "I haven't a *dust* of meal in the house." (2) Money: "down with the *dust.*"

Dust, *n.* Discord; embroilment: as, to kick up a *dust.*

Duster, *n.* A light overcoat or wrap worn to protect the clothing from dust, especially in travelling.

Dusty, *adj.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust: as, a *dusty* road.

Dutch, *n.* Any speech not understood is said to be "Dutch." "That's all *Dutch* to me."

Dutchman, *n.* "If I do I'm a *Dutchman.*" A mild oath.

Dutchman's razor, *n.* When a person treads in dung he is said to cut his foot with a *Dutchman's razor.*

Dwarves, *n. pl.* Of darwf.

Dwelling, *n.* A place of residence or abode; a house for residence.

Dwelling-house, *n.* A house occupied as a residence.

Dwindle, *v.* To diminish; become less; shrink; waste away.

Dyed in the wool, *adj.* Ingrained; thorough. "He's a baptist, *dyed in the wool.*"

Dye-pot, *n.* A large, earthen-ware pot in which putrid urine, indigo, etc., were put for dyeing of a blue colour.

Dying-day, *n.* The day of one's death. "I'll remember it 'till my *dying-day.*"

E

Each, *n.* Form of *itch.*

Eachy, *adj.* Itchy. "Mosquito bites are very *eachy.*"

Ear, *n.* The ear. *Year.*

Ear, *n.* A head of corn, or grain; that part of a cereal plant which contains the flowers and seeds.

Ear, *v.* To shoot, as a ear; form ears, as corn. "The corn has *eared* very well this season."

Ear, *n.* The metal catches on the upper edges of metal and wooden buckets into which the handle is fastened for lifting them. Also, the place where the pothooks are hooked for lifting or hanging a dinner-pot.

Ear-bob, *n.* A ear-ring or ear-drop.

Ear-drops, *n. pl.* Ear-rings of all shapes.

Eared, *adj.* Having ears as grain. "The corn is well *eared.*"

Early, *adv.* Near the initial point of some reckoning in time: as, *early* in the morning.

Earning, *n.* That which is earned; wages; compensation; used chiefly in the plural. "His *earnings* keep his family in comfortable circumstances."

Ears, *n. pl.* "You make so much noise I can't hear my *ears.*"

Ears, *n. pl.* The handles of a pot, by which it is held with the hands, or by pot-hooks.

Ear-shot, *n.* Reach of hearing; the distance at which words may be heard. "He was out of *earshot* before I could tell him."

Ear-wax, *n.* Cerumen that gathers in the ear.

Ear-wig, *n.* A small insect with many legs, said to crawl into the ear and injure it. Ear-wiggle.

Ease, *v.* To *ease* one's self; to relieve the bowels.

East, *n.* A form of *yeast.* For making dough rise.

East-cake, *n.* The yeast is kept in cakes made with meal, pieces being broken off when needed.

Easterly, *adj.* Coming from the east: as, an "*easterly* wind;" an "*easterly* rain;" an "*easterly* spell."

Easy, *adv.* Softly; gently. "Walk *easy;*" "talk *easy.*"

Easy-going, *adj.* Inclined to take matters in an easy way, without jar or friction; good-natured.

Eat, *v.* To taste; relish: as, it *eats* like the finest peach.

Eaten out of house and home; phrase to show that one's substance has been devoured by friends and visitors.

Eat short, *v.* Anything is said to "*eat-short*" when it is crisp and crumbly in the mouth.

Ebbm, *adv.* *Ebbn;* even: "The peck is *ebbm* full."

Edge, *n.* The extreme border or margin of anything; the brink: as, the "*edge* of a table."

Edge, *v.* To move sideways, as if by force. "He *edged* himself through the crowd."

Edge, *v.* To move slowly: "I'll be *edging* towards home."

Edgeways, *adv.* With the edge turned forward or towards a particular point. (2) When others have monopolized the talk it is said: "I couldn't get a word in *edgeways*."

Egg, *v.* To go *egging* is the gather wild sea-fowls eggs.

Ell-skin, *n.* Strips of ell-skin tied around the wrists and ankles are a remedy for rheumatism.

Egg, *n.* To incite or urge; encourage; instigate; provoke.

Egg-bag, *n.* Some intimate part of the anatomy supposed to be effected by intense desire for something. "I hope his *egg-bag* is easy at last."

Edify, *v.* To educate. "He shall be *edified* in reading."

Eende, *n.* For *end.* One of the terminal parts of that which has length, or more length than thickness.

Ef, *conj.* For *if.*

Egg-bread, *n.* Bread made of corn-meal, milk and eggs beaten together and baked in a tin pan.

Egg-cakes, *n. pl.* Thin cakes made of batter of corn-meal, milk and eggs and baked on a griddle.

Egg-nogg, *n.* A drink made of brandy, eggs, cream and sugar.

Egregious, *adj.* In a bad sense. Extreme. "He threatened and abused A. in a most *egregious* manner."

Either, *adj.* Used in the sense of each. *Either*, really means one of two; *each*, one single individual of several; they are often confounded: as, "There are trees on *either* side of the

road," when *both* is meant. Never *eyether*. A schoolmaster invention.

Elaboratory, *n.* Laboratory.

Elbow, *v.* To make or gain by pushing, as with the elbows: as, to *elbow* one's way through a crowd.

Elbow-grease, *n.* A term for energetic hand labour, as in rubbing, scouring.

Elbow-room, *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Elder-gun, *n.* Popgun made of elder wood by shoving out the pith, dogwood berries being used for ammunition.

Elderly, *adj.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond the middle age; bordering on old age.

Eldest, *adj.* Oldest; that was born first: as, the *eldest* son.

Element, *n.* The sky, the firmament; the atmosphere.

Elebm, *n.* Eleven; *lebm.*

Ell, *n.* A measure of length used for *yard.* A measure of 45 inches. "*Ell* and *Yard.*" Flemish ell ¾ yard=27 inches.

Ellenyard, *n.* The yard-stick. The three stars in the belt of Orion.

Ellum, *n.* A form of elm.

Em, *pron.* Them. "I don't like *em.*" Sometimes, *um.*

Embers, *n. pl.* Live cinders or ashes; the smoulding remains of a fire.

Emblem, *n.* Any object whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; the figure of such an object used as a symbol; an allusive figure. "What is a rose the *emblem* of?"

Employment, *n.* Work or business of any kind, physical or mental; that which engages the head or the hands; anything that engages time or attention, office or position involving business.

Empt, *v.* To deprive of contents. To *empty.* "*Empt* the water out of that pitcher."

Empty, *adj.* Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

Emptins, *n. pl.* That which is emptied out. Emtyings.

En, the infinitive ending much used.

End-all, *n.* That which ends all; conclusion.

End for end, *adv.* When a body is changed about; "He changed the bench *end for end.*"

End-irons, *n. pl.* Short, thick, bars of iron used to hold the ends of the sticks in a wood-fire built on a hearth. *And-irons.*

End-on, *adj.* In a great hurry. "He went at it *end-on.*"

End-up, *v.* To stand up on end; to lift up.

Endure, *v.* "H. with his hair powdered, as I *endure.*"

Endure, *v.* To bear with patience; bear up under without sinking or yielding, or without murmuring or opposition; put up with.

Enduring, *prep.* During: the whole *enduring* day; all day long. A continuous time.

Endways, *adv.* On end; erectly; in an upright position.

Engaging, *p. a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention, the interest, or the affections; pleasing: as, *engaging* manners or address.

English, *n.* For white people, to distinguish from Indians.

English, *v.* To turn into English from any other language.

English brick, *n.* Nine inches long; four inches and a half wide; two inches and a half thick. 9x4.5x2.5. The name shows the size, to distinguish from *Dutch* bricks, and other sizes.

English ell, *n.* Equal to 1¼ yards.

Entertain, *v.* Provide for; support; hence, to take into service: as, "A. was *entertained* by X. as his overseer."

Entire, *adj.* Not castrated; uncut: as, an *entire* horse, a stallion, as distinguished from a *gelding.*

Entirely, *adv.* Wholly; completely: fully: as, the money is *entirely* lost.

Entry, *n.* An entrance-room in a building, or any similar means of access; an entrance or small hole.

Eow, *n.* *Yoe.* *Yowe.* A female sheep.

Ess-hook, *n.* A link ⊂⊃ for mending a chain.

Essoin, *n.* Excuse for not appearing in court at the appointed time. *Essoine.*

Et, *v.* Perfect and past part. of *eat.* "He *et* his dinner at 1 o'clock.

Eve, *n.* The period just preceding some specific event; a space of time near the happening of something else: as, on the *eve* of going.

Even, *v.* To make even or level; level; lay smooth. "He has gone to *even* the rucks in the road."

Even-down, *adj.* Downright; direct; plain; flat: an *even-down* lie.

Even-handed, *adj.* Impartial; rightly balanced; equitable.

Evening, *n.* Time between noon and dark, including afternoon and twilight. In saluting a person after night, "*evening*" is used; except when taking leave, then, "*Good-night.*"

Everlasting, *adj.* Recurring without cessation; happening again and again without end; incessant: as, "these *everlasting* disputes."

Everlasting, *n.* A strong woollen stuff. "Black *everlasting* stockings"

Everlastingly, *adv.* Continually; incessantly: as, "You are *everlastingly* grumbling."

Every days, *n. pl.* Week days. "Sundays and *every days.*" "*Everyday* clothes."

Every once in a while. The same as *every now and then.* Something taking place at irregular intervals.

Every other, *adv.* "*Every other* day," for every *second* day.

Every other one. Every alternate one.

Everything, *n.* Very much; a great deal: as, "He thinks *everything* of her."

Everywhere, *adv.* Wherever; to whatever place or point: as, "You will see them *everywhere* you go."

Every which way, *adv.* Every way. Scattered in all parts. "You will find his things scattered *every which way.*"

Evidence, *n.* A witness; an evidence.

Ewe-necked, *adj.* *Yoe* necked. Having a thin, hollow neck like a *yoe.*

Ewst, *v.* Past tense. Used; was accustomed. "He *ewst* to go."

Exactly, *adv.* Precisely; according to rule, measure, fact, circumstances, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately. "That is the right size *exactly.*"

Expect, *v.* To suppose; reckon; conclude; applied to things past or present, as well as to things future: as, "I *expect* he went to town yesterday."

Extrornary, *adj.* For extraordinary.

Eye, *n.* The bud in a potato from which a stalk springs.

Eye, *n.* The *eye* of an axe is the hole in the head in which the helve is fixed.

Eye, *v.* To look at closely: "He *eyed* her all the time."

Eyelet-hole, *n.* A small round hole worked round the edge like a buttonhole, used in dressmaking, sailmaking and the like.

Eye-opener, *n.* A drink of strong liquor taken in the morning.

Eyes bigger than the belly. A person is said to have his "*eyes bigger than his belly,*" when he takes more on his plate than he can eat.

Eyesight, *n.* "I know him by *eyesight* but not to speak to."

Eyesore, *n.* A disfigurement; something which offends the eye and spoils the appearance of a thing. "That old house is an *eyesore,* I wish it was pulled down."

Eye-stone, *n.* A small body put into the eye to remove foreign bodies from the eye. Flax-seeds will do it by mucilage formed. *Eye-seeds.*

Eyewinker, *n.* An eyelash.

F

Face, *v.* To answer an accuser. "I can *face* him."

Face, *v.* To cover some part of a garment, as the hem, with another material.

Face-card, *v.* A coat card.

Face down, *v.* Down face. To withstand or put down by audacity or effrontery.

Facing, *n.* That part of the lining of any garment which covers those parts that are turned over or in any way exposed to general view.

Fack, *n.* A *fact.*

Fad, *n.* A whim; a fancy.

Fader, *n.* Father.

Faddle, *n.* Nonsense: as, "That's all *faddle.*"

Fag, *v.* To tire by labour; exhaust: as, "We were completely *fagged* out."

Fag-end, *n.* The latter or meaner part of anything; the very end.

Fail, *v.* To show signs of growing old. "He begins to *fail.*'

Fail, *v.* Not to succeed in business: "Everybody expected him to *fail* before this."

Fainty, *adj.* Faint; feeble; languid; exhausted. "I feel very *faint.*" (2) *Fainty.* That causes a feeling of faintness. "These flowers have a *fainty* smell."

Fair, *v.* To clear up; cease raining: as, "It will *fair up* toward night."

Fair-shake, *n.* Fair play; fair chance. "Give him a *fair-shake.*"

Fall, *n.* Bout at wrestling.

Fall, *n.* A terrace. "There are three *falls* in the garden."

Fall, *n.* The quantity of rain or snow that falls at one time. "There was a heavy *fall* of rain last night."

Fall, *n.* The season when leaves *fall* from the trees. *Fall* of the year. The months of September, October, and November.

Fall, *v.* To cut down a tree: as, to *fall* a tree; to *fall* timber.

Fallen, *v.* "A cow-calf that is *fallen* this year." "Dropped."

Falling-axe, *n.* A narrow, thin-bladed axe for falling trees; distinguished from *hewing*-axe.

Fall-off, *v.* To loose flesh: "As soon as summer comes I begin to *fall-off*." (2) "The stock will *fall-off*."

Fall out, *v.* To quarrel. "They used to be great friends, but they *fell out* about something."

Falling-table, *n.* A table with leaves to let down.

Falling-weather, *n.* A rainy or snowy time. Weather in which rain, hail, or snow, may be expected.

Fallow, *n.* Land ploughed and left unseeded.

Fall through, *v.* To fail; to come to nothing: the plan *fell through.*

False-face, *n.* A dough-face; a mask made of paper.

False-belly, *n.* The pocket in which a possum carries her young.

Fambly, *n.* Family.

Famish, *v.* Be exhausted through want of food or drink; starved; very hungry. "Give me some water, I am nearly *famished*."

Fan, *n.* Wheat-fan. An implement turned by hand, used for ridding wheat of the chaff.

Fan, *v.* To stir about briskly: as, "She goes *fanning* about."

Fancy, *v.* To take a fancy to; like; be pleased with.

Fancy, *n.* Inclination; liking; fondness. "That which suits your *fancy.*"

Fantods, *n.* A fit of the sulks or other slight indisposition, mental or bodily. Fidgets; restlessness; a state of anxiety or excitement.

Fare, *n.* Price of passage by land or water.

Far-fetched, *adj.* Remotely connected; irrelevant; forced; strained: as, *far-fetched* conceits.

Farmer, *n.* The early meaning was, one who rented or leased land and tilled it for his own benefit.

Farm-pen, *n.* The pen where the stock were sheltered and fed.

Farm-pen, *n.* Pen in which stock is shut up and fed.

Farrow, *n.* A litter of pigs. The number of pigs borne by a sow at one time.

Farrow, *v.* To have pigs.

Farting-spell, *n.* A short space of time.

Fashion, *n.* Manner; way; mode: as, to ride *man-fashion.*

Fast, *adv.* Soundly; closely; deeply: as, *fast* asleep.

Fast, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly; quickly: as, it rains *fast.*

Fasting-spittle, *n.* The saliva of a fasting person, formerly held to be very efficacious in ceremonies, charms, etc.; also used as a remedy.

Fat, *n.* A large open vessel for water. A vat. Tan-*fat.*

Fat, *adj.* Containing much resin; resinous: as, *fat* pine; *fat* lightwood.

Fat, *n.* Hog's lard. Fat-gourd, a gourd used for holding lard.

Fat, *adj.* In playing marbles when the taw stopped in the ring it was "*fat*" and the player had to stop playing untill next game.

Fat-bread, *n.* Bread made of corn-meal, shortened with *fat,* or hog's lard.

Fat-headed, *adj.* Dull; stupid; heavy-witted.

Fattening-coob, *n.* Coop in which fowls are put and fattened before being killed for food.

Fattening-pen, *n.* Pen where hogs were put to be fed on corn and "cleansed" before killed for "meat."

Fatten-up, *v.* To make fat; grow fat. "You've *fattened up* since I saw you."

Fatty, *n.* A fat person. "What a *fatty* he is."

Faut, *n.* For *fault.* "It's your *faut.*" *Faught* rhymes with *taught* in Chatterton.

Fauty, *adj.* Defective; imperfect. "The apples are all *fauty* this year."

Favour, *n.* Countenance; appearance; look; features.

Favour, *v.* To resemble in features or aspect; look something like. "He *favours* his father."

Favoured, *adj.* Featured: as, a hard-*favoured* man; well *favoured.*

Faze, *v.* Disturb; ruffle; daunt: as, "Nothing *fazes* him."

Fearder, *adj.* More afraid. "He is *fearder* to go than to stay."

Feather, *v.* To *feather* one's nest, to make one's self a comfortable place; gather wealth.

Feather-edged, *adj.* Having one thin edge: as, *feather-edge* plank.

Febuary, *n.* February.

Feder, *n.* A form of *feather.*

Feed, *v.* To fatten cattle, sheep or hogs for slaughter. "He is an old steer and I mean to *feed* him."

Feed, *n.* A certain allowance of provender given: as, a *feed* of oats.

Feeding-time, *n.* The time for giving the animals their feed at 12 o'clock, and at night. "Come, you had better go to the 'cuppen,' it is *feeding-time.*"

Feed-trough, *n.* A trough in which is put food for animals.

Feel, *n.* A sensation of any kind. "I have a strange *feel* in my head to-day."

Feel, *v.* Having a sensation of certainty. "Christmas is near, I *feel* it in my bones."

Feeze, *n.* Worry; fret. To be in a *feeze*, to be in a state of excitement. *Feaze.*

Fell, *v.* To hem down the side of a seam.

Felled, *past part.* Wilted by heat. A collard leaf *felled* by having hot water poured over it, then covered with fresh lard is the common dressing for a blister; and as a remedy for the headache.

Feller, *n.* Fellow: "What *feller* is that."

Felloe, *n.* The circular rim of a wheel into which the spokes are set.

Fellon, *n.* An acute and painful inflammation of the finger near the nail. Whitlow.

Felt, *n.* Wool beaten into a mass by heat and moisture.

Felt-hat, *n.* A soft hat made of felt.

Fence, *n.* Virginia rail-*fence*, worm *fence*, stake-and-rider *fence*, according to the way of making it.

Fence, *n.* Be neutral or undecided, as, between persons, to be "on the *fence*."

Fencing, *n.* That which fences; an enclosure or fence; the fences collectively. "There are ten miles of *fencing* on this farm."

Fend-off, *v.* To parry; to ward off.

Fer, ferrer, ferrest, *adj.* For *far*, *farther*, *farthest.* Fur, furder. Farder, farrer.

Ferrel, *n.* A metal cap put on the end of a cane to save it from splitting.

Ferret, *v.* To search out by perseverance and cunning: commonly followed by *out.*

Ferret, *n.* Formerly, a silk tape or narrow ribbon used for fastening or lacing. Now, a narrow worsted or cotton ribbon used for binding or shoe strings.

Fester, *n.* A small purulent tumour, a superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin, the pus being developed in small vesicles of irregular figure and extent.

Fester, *v.* To become a fester; generate pus.

Fetch, *v.* To go and bring. Bring to terms; cause to come or yield, or to meet one's wishes: as, "Money will *fetch* him, if persuasion will not." "Devil *fetch* you."

Fetcher, *n.* A dog that will go into the water and *fetch* anything out.

Fib, *n.* A white lie.

Fibs, *num. adj.* Five. Dubs; thribs; fourses; fibs.

Fice, *n.* A small, worthless dog.

Fiddle-head, *n.* The figurehead of a vessel was sometimes made in the shape of the head of a fiddle.

Fiddler, *n.* A small crab, with a very large claw and a small one.

Fiddlers' Green, *n.* A place five miles the other side of hell. Sailors' Heaven; where there is fiddling and dancing all the time.

Fiddling, *p. a.* Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

Fidget, *n.* Commonly in the plural. "To have the *fidgets.*"

Fidgety, *adj.* Being in a fidget; moving about uneasily; restless; nervously impatient.

Field-hand, *n.* A hand who works in the field.

Field-lark, *n.* A bird generally called "*old field-lark.*"

Figdlacs, ?

Figger, *n.* Figure. "Doesn't she cut a *figger?*" Figur.

Figger, *v.* To figure; to do sums. "Let me *figger* it out."

Fighting-cock, *n.* A game-cock. To live like a *fighting-cock*, to be well fed; indulge in high living.

Figure, *v.* To set down, or reckon up in numerical figure; make a calculation of: as, to *figure up. Figure it out.*

Fike, *n.* A sort of fishing net; a net with bows.

Fill, *n.* A full supply; enough to satisfy want or desire; as much as gives complete satisfaction. "I have got my *fill* of oysters."

Filliloo-bird, *n.* A mythic bird that sticks his bill in the sand and whistles in a mysterious way.

Filling, *n.* The woof, or weft-thread of a woven fabric.

Filling, *p. a.* Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate: as, "a *filling* diet."

Filly, *n.* A young woman; a lively, hoydenish, or wanton girl.

Fillum, *n.* *Film.* A very thick skin or membrane; an attenuated layer, or sheet of any substance: as, a *fillum* over the eye.

Filthy, *adj.* Low; scurvy; contemptible; mean.

Find, *v.* To support; maintain; provide for: to *find* in victuals and clothes. *Find himself*, said of a servant who provides his own food and lodgings.

Find-fault, *n.* A grumbler; a scold.

Finger-stall, *n.* A cover worn on the finger to protect it, as when injured. Usually made from the finger of an old glove.

Finickin, *adj.* Fussy; fastidious; unduly particular about trifles; overnice. Finakin.

Fip, *n.* A small silver coin, 6¼ cents.

Fire and fall back, *v.* Where there is not room enough for all to drink at once, part are called to "*fire and fall back*"; that is, to drink and make room for others.

Fireback, *n.* A large, thick piece of iron, usually cast, put in the back of a fireplace to protect the bricks, and throw out heat. Often had a coat of arms.

Fire-coal, *n.* A coal of burnt wood; *dead-coal; live-coal. n. pl. Fire-coals.*

Fire-dog, *n.* Same as *andiron.*

Fire-fanged, *adj.* Dried up as by fire. "It has been so hot and dry that the corn is *fire-fanged.*"

Fire-hunting, *n.* Deer hunting at night; a torch being used to attract the animal; and to reflect the eyes.

Fireplace, *n.* A place for the fire in which the fuel is supported on andirons or is put on the hearth.

Fireside, *n.* The space about a fire or hearth, considered especially as the place where a family gathers for social enjoyment.

Firewood, *n.* Wood for fuel.

Firmer-chisel, *n.* A carpenter's chisel with a blade thin in proportion to its width. The blade is fixed to the handle by a shank.

First, *adv.* Sooner; before doing some act. "Is that job finished?" "It wont be long *first.*"

First-name, *n.* The first of a person's names; baptismal name.

First-rate, *n.* Something rated among the first or in the first class. A *first-rate* horse.

Fish, *v.* To get or secure in a way with some difficulty or search: as, to *fish* for compliments.

Fish-fry, *n.* A picnic where the fish are caught, cooked and eaten near the place of catching. "We are going to have a *fish-fry* at Buck Roe next week."

Fish-sound, *n.* The swimming-bladder or air-sack of a fish.

Fish-trap, *n.* A box with holes in it to let in water into which live fish are put to be kept alive.

Fishy, *adj.* Extravagant; dubious or incredible; unsound; not to be trusted. "He is rather *fishy.*"

Fisgig, *n.* A worthless fellow; a light-heeled wench. *Adj.* Frisky.

Fissgig, *n.* Fish-gig. An instrument with barbed prongs for striking fish.

Fist, *n.* To make a *fist:* to be awkward or clumsy in doing anything. "He makes a *fist* of it." (2) Handwriting: "That's his *fist.*".

Fistelow, *n.* For *fistula.* "He had a *fistelow* for five years."

Fit, *n.* An attack of convulsive disease. An attack coming on suddenly: as, a *fit* of colic. *Fits* and starts, irregular periods of action. To give one *fits,* to make a vigourous attack on one; to rate or scold one vigourously.

Fit, *v.* *Fought.* Past tense of fight.

Fit, *adj.* In a state of preparedness; ready; prepared: as, "He laughed as if he was *fit* to split." "It looked as if it was *fit* to rain."

Fitten, *adj.* Suitable: as, "not *fitten* to eat." Not *fit* to eat. *Fitting.*

Fittyfied, *adj.* Subject to fits, spasms, or paroxysms. Fitty.

Fives, *n. pl.* A game played by striking a ball against a wall with the hand.

Fix, *n.* A critical condition; a predicament; a difficulty.

Fix, *v.* To regulate; adjust; put in order; arrange in a suitable or desired way. "Let me *fix* your saddle."

Fix, *v.* To rest; settle down or remain permanently; cease from wandering. "He seems to be *fixed* at last."

Fixing, *n.* Establishment in life; the act of setting up in housekeeping.

Fixture, *n.* A person or thing which holds a fixed place or position.

Fix up, *v.* To mend; repair; contrive; arrange; dress up. "He's *fixing up* to go to church."

Flabbergast, *v.* To overcome with confusion or bewilderment; astonish, with ludicrous effect; confound.

Flabby, *adj.* Without firmness or elasticity; hanging loose by its own weight; lax; flaccid; said chiefly of flesh: as, *flabby* cheeks.

Flag, *n.* A flat stone used for paving. Flag-stones.

Flag, *v.* To pave with flat stones.

Flagrant, *adj.* For *fragrant.* "A *flagrant* smell."

Flame, *n.* An object or the passion of love: as, "She was my first *flame.*"

Flannen, *n.* A warm, loosely woven woolen stuff, used especially for undergarments, bed covering, etc. Flannel. Flanill.

Flap, *n.* The front, or fall of old fashioned trowsers.

Flap, *v.* To move like wings, or a loose sail, or awning.

Flapdoodle, *n.* Food for fools. The stuff that fools are fed on.

Flap-jack, *n.* A pancake. Slapjack.

Flare, *v.* To burn with an unsteady light, as a flame in a current of air.

Flare-up, *n.* A sudden quarrel or angry argument.

Flash in the pan, *n.* An effort followed by failure: "After all said and done it was only a *flash in the pan.*"

Flash, *v.* In the flint-lock guns, sometimes the powder in the pan would burn without the gun going off: "He flashed a gun at him."

Flashy, *adj.* Ostentatiously showy in appearance; gay; gaudy; tawdy: as, a "*flashy* dress."

Flashy, *adj.* Insipid; vapid; without taste or spirit, as food or drink.

Flat, *n.* A level ground near water, or covered by water; a shoal or sand bank. The part of a shore that is uncovered at low tide.

Flat, *n.* "He was on the *flat* of his back."

Flat, *adj.* Having no definite or characteristic taste; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead. (2) Absolute; downright; positive: as, "I say no, and that's *flat.*"

Flat-footed, *adj.* Firm-footed; resolute.

Flatform, *n.* Platform. "I saw him standing on the *flatform* when the train came in."

Flat-iron, *n.* An iron without a box, used when heated for smoothing clothes.

Flat-ways, *adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgeways.

Flaunt, *v.* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively.

Flavour, *n.* The quality of a substance which affects the smell, taste; odour; fragrance.

Flaw, *n.* A breach; a crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a weak spot or place.

Flaw, *n.* A sudden gust of wind.

Flawy, *adj.* Having flaws or cracks; broken; defective; faulty.

Flawy, *adj.* Subject to sudden flaws or gusts of wind.

Flea, *v.* To flay off the skin. To skin.

Fleabite, *n.* A relatively very small or insignificant quantity.

Flea-bitten, *adj.* Colour of a horse; dark brown spots on a white surface; generally the sign of an old animal. "A *flea-bitten* mare."

Fleak-fat, *n.* Flake fat. The large flakes of fat in a hog's belly, from which the best lard is made. Fleck. Flick.

Fleam, *n.* A sharp instrument for opening veins in horses.

Fleece, *v.* To strip of money or property unfairly or under false pretenses; rob heartlessly; take from without mercy.

Fleece, *v.* To whip. Connected with the sense of taking off one's fleece: as, "I will *fleece* you."

Fleeces, *n. pl.* *Fleeces* of snow: snow-flakes as they fall.

Fleed, *v.* Flayed; skinned.

Fleeting-dish, *n.* A shallow dish for skimming off cream. "1 *ffleeteing* dish."

Fleet-footed, *adj.* Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.

Fleshen, *v.* To increase in flesh. "He has *fleshened* up very much since he had that spell of sickness."

Fleshy, *adj.* Full of flesh; plump; fat: as, a *fleshy* man.

Flew, *n.* For *clew.* "Ripped from *flew* to earring."

Flick, *v.* To strike lightly with a quick jerk, as with a whip or the finger.

Flicker, *n.* A waving or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle. (2) A woodpecker. Flecker.

Flicker, *v.* To fluctuate or waver, as the light of a torch in the wind.

Flight, *n.* *Flight* of steps. The part of a stairway leading from one floor or landing to another. "Up two *flights* of steps."

Flighty, *adj.* Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humor, caprice; given to disordered fancies and extravagant conduct; volatile; giddy; fickle; slightly delerious; wandering in mind.

Flimsy, *adj.* Without material, strength, or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure.

Flinch, *v.* To give way to fear or to a sense of pain; shrink back from anything painful or dangerous; shrink; wince.

Flinders, *n. pl.* Splinters; small pieces or fragments: usually in the plural.

Flip, *n.* A slight blow with the finger and thumb: "He gave him a *flip* with his finger."

Flitters, *n. pl.* Pieces; rags; *tatters:* "Torn all to *flitters.*"

Float, *v.* Flood; to cover with water. "All *afloat,*" filled with water. A child *floats* its bed at night.

Flock, *v.* To move in numbers and confusion. "They came *flocking* back."

Flock-bed, *n.* A bed made of *flocks* or *locks* of wool.

Flood-gate, *n.* A gate placed in the dam of a mill-pond to let off the water when too great a head is caused by rain.

Floor, *v.* Beat; conquer; put to silence by some decisive argument, retort; overcome in any way; overthrow: as, "To *floor* an assailant."

Flooring-plank, *n.* Pine plank clear of sap and knots for floors.

Flop, *v.* To plump down suddenly; or come down with a *flop:* as, "He *flopped* down."

Flosh, *v.* To spill; shake over. "Don't *flosh* the water on the floor."

Flounce, *n.* *Frounce.* A sudden fling or turn of the body. "She *frounced* out of the room." (2) *Frounce* of a skirt.

Flower, *n.* Meal made by grinding corn, wheat, etc. Flour.

Flue, *n.* A duct for the conveyance of air, smoke, heat, or gas. The *flue* of the chimney. (2) Fur of an animal.

Flummux, *v.* To perplex; embarrass; bewilder; defeat.

Flurry, *n.* A sudden snowstorm, is a *flurry of snow.*

Flurry, *n.* A confusion. "Everything was in a *flurry.*" "He was much *flurried.*"

Flush, *v.* To rouse and cause to start up or fly off: as, to *flush* a covey.

Flush, *adj.* Well supplied, as with money: as, to be quite *flush.*

Flush, *adj.* Having the surface or face even or level with the adjacent surface, or in the same plane or line.

Fluster, *v.* To confuse; embarrass, as by surprise; cause to flush and move or speak hurriedly and confusedly; flurry.

Flusteration, *n.* The state of being flustered; confusion; flurry.

Flustrate, *v.* To confuse; cause to flush and move or speak hurriedly and confusedly: "He seemed to be very much *flustrated.*" Same as *fluster, v.*

Flux, *n.* Bloody *flux*, dysentery.

Fly, *v.* *Fly* around, to stir about; to be active.

Flyblow, *v.* To deposit eggs on meat or the like, as a fly. Flyblown.

Fly-boat, *n.* A light, swift sail boat.

Flyflap, *n.* A flap for driving off flies. Something to drive off flies.

Flying-seal, *n.* An unsealed letter. "These letters were with a *flying-seal*, that I might, if I thought proper, close them with a wafer."

Fly-specked, *adj.* Specked or soiled with fly dung. "His goods have been in the shop so long that they are all *fly-specked.*"

Fly-time, *n.* Summer. The time when animals are most annoyed by flies.

Fly-up-the-creek, *n.* The small green heron. A giddy, capricious person.

Foalded, *past part.* "The gray mare *foalded* yesterday." To have a colt.

Fob, *v.* To put into a fob; to pocket; get possession of.

Fodder, *v.* To feed cattle. "It's about night and time for you to *fodder* the cattle."

Fodder-stack, *n.* The corn blades are tied in bundles to dry; then made into large *conical stacks* for keeping.

Fog-grass, *n.* Long grass that remains on the land during the winter.

Fogy, *n.* An old fashioned or very conservative person; one who is averse to change or novelty.

Foil, *n.* The back of a looking-glass.

Folk, *n.* People in general; persons regarded individually.

Folks, *n. pl.* One's family or relatives. "How are all your *folks.*" "How are the *folks* at home."

Follow, *v.* To practice a trade, profession, or art. "He now *follows* the water." "*Follow* the plough." "*Follow* the law."

Folly, *n.* "Any ridiculous building, not answering its intended purpose." Several place-names.

Fond, *adj.* Disposed to prize highly, or to like very much; feeling affection or pleasure: as, to be *fond* of children.

Fondle, *v.* To treat with tender caresses; bestow tokens of love on; caress.

Fool, *v.* *To fool with*, to play, tamper, or meddle with foolishly. *To fool away*, to spend to no advantage, or on objects of little or no value. To *fool away* time or opportunity.

Fooling, *n.* Jesting; banter; levity; nonsense.

Foolish, *adj.* Weak in intellect: "He has always been *foolish.*" Unwise.

Foot, *v.* To pay; liquidate: as, to *foot* the bill. To add a column of figures and set the sum at the foot: as, *foot* up the account.

Foot, *v.* To "*foot* socks" is to knit a new foot to an old sock-leg.

Footback, *n.* On foot.

Foot-free, *adj.* Not tied down to one place or calling: "I am *foot-free* and can go where I please."

Footing, *n.* Mutual standing; reciprocal relation: as, a friendly *footing*. (2) To pay one's *footing*, to pay money usually spent for drink.

Foot-lock, *n.* Tuft of hair growing beneath the pastern-joint of horses.

For, *prep.* "I'm not as old as you think *for.*"

Force, *n.* Value; of use: "He is no *force.*" "*No force;*" no matter.

Force, *n.* The hands to work in the field, or to do any piece of work. A body of persons prepared for joint action of any kind. "He has a *force* of fifty hands weeding corn."

Force, *v.* Compel to give way or yield; oblige. "I did not wish to but was *forced* to do it."

Forehanded, *adj.* Well circumstanced as regards property and financial condition generally: as, a *forehanded* farmer.

Forelock, *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head; the lock above the forehead of a horse.

Foreshore, *n.* The sloping part of a shore, uncovered at low water; the beach. Between high and low water mark.

For good, *adv.* Finally; entirely. "I think he's gone *for good.*" "For *good* and all."

Forgotten, *past part.* Neglected; out of the way: "What a God *forgotten* place."

Forhead cloths, *n. pl.* Forehead cloth. A bandage formerly worn by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

Fork, *n.* One of the parts into which anything is divided by bifurcation; a forking branch or division: as, the *forks* of a road or stream. "The north *fork* of the river."

Forky, *adj.* Forked.

Form, *n.* A bench seat.

Forrud, *adv.* Forward.

Fortnit, *n.* A *fortnight.*

Forty-eleventh cousin. A term used to show a very distant relationship, but undetermined. 40–11th.

Fotch, *v.* Old past tense of *fetch.*

Fo'teen, *adj.* For *fourteen.* "About *fo'teen* yards long."

Foul, *adj.* Causing trouble or annoyance; obnoxious: as, *foul* weather.

Foul-mouthed, *adj.* Using scurrillous, obscene, or profane language.

Fourpenshapeni, *n.* Fourpence—halfpenny. A small Spanish silver coin worth 4½d. English money, and 6¼ cents U. S. money.

Foursquare, *adj.* Having four sides and four angles.

Foutham, *n.* Fathom, the length of the outstretched arms, about six feet.

Fower, *n.* Four. *Fourty,* forty.

Fox, *v.* To intoxicate; fuddle. *Foxy, p. a.* Drunk.

Fox, *v.* To fit new feet to old boot-legs. (2) To repair a shoe or boot by renewing nearly all the front upper leather.

Foxfire, *n.* Phosphorescent light given off by decayed wood. (2) The decayed wood that gives out a dull light on a dark night.

Fox-trot, *n.* A pace, as of a horse, consisting of a series of short steps.

Foxy, *adj.* Tricky; given to cunning or subtle artifice. (2) Red coloured like a fox. "He has a *foxy* hair and beard."

Fractious, *adj.* Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretfull: as, a *fractious* child. "That child must be sick he is very *fractious* today."

Frail, *n.* Flail. An implement for beating out grain, peas, and beans.

Frail, *v.* To beat. "He frailed him well."

Frailing, *n.* A beating.

Frame, *n.* Skeleton. "She is nothing but a *frame.*"

Frame-building, *n.* A building made entirely of wood.

Fransy, *n.* Violent agitation of mind approaching to temporary derangement of the mental faculties; distraction; madness.

Fray, *n.* A broil; a riot.

Fray, *v.* To fret or chafe as a cord or piece of cloth by rubbing.

Frazlings, *n. pl.* Threads of cloth torn or unravelled.

Frazzle, *n.* A substance worn to threads, or small splinters.

Frazzle, *v.* To fray; wear out to threads, or small splinters.

Freality, *n.* Liberality. "Give to us with a *freality.*"

Freckly, *adj.* Marked or covered with freckles.

Free, *adj.* Unrestrained by decency; bold; indecent.

Freehanded, *adj.* Free to give; openhanded.

Freemartin, *n.* A cow-calf twin-born with a bull-calf, and supposed that she will be always barren.

Freeze, *n.* Frost or its results; chilling or freezing conditions: as, there was a heavy *freeze* last night.

Fren, *n.* Friend. Frenship.

Frenchman, *n. pl.* Tall, spindling tobacco plants of a useless quality.

Fresh, *n.* A flood; a stream in overflow; an inundation. (2) A brook of fresh water; a small tributary stream; a current of fresh water running into tide-water. (3) Meat of a freshly killed hog; spareribs, chines, sausage.

Fresh, *adj.* Cool; refreshing: as, a draught of *fresh* water. Cold; raw; applied to weather. "A *fresh* morning." (2) Not salt, salted or pickled.

Fresh, *adj.* Applied to a cow newly calved. Advertizement: "One *fresh* cow."

Freshen, *v.* To revive; to increase: the wind *freshens.*

Freshes, *n. pl.* A small branch, usually of *fresh*-water, running into a large river; the large river is tide-water and *salt.* A stream or current of fresh water running into tide-water.

Freshet, *n.* A flood or overflowing of a river by reason of heavy rains or melted snow; an inundation of a comparatively moderate extent.

Fresh-fork, *n.* A large, three-prong iron fork, with a handle two feet or more long, for taking out a ham, or other cooked meat from a dinner-pot, or other boiler while cooking. Flesh-fork.

Fresh-meat, *n.* Unsalted pork, beef, mutton to distinguish from bacon.

Fresh-water, *adj.* Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, as on lakes and rivers: as, a *fresh-water* sailor.

Fret, *n.* A state of chafing or irritation; as of the mind, temper, etc.; vexation; anger.

Fret, *v.* To chafe painfully or vexatiously; irritate; worry; gall. (2) To worry; annoy. "Don't *fret* the child, but let him alone."

Fret, *v.* To be worried; give way to chafed or irritated feelings. (2) To be in commotion or agitation, as water. "The sea is in a great *fret* to-day."

Fretty, *adj.* Fretful. "The child must be sick he is very *fretty* to-day."

Friday come fortnight. Meaning that something would take place a fortnight from the next coming Friday.

Friendly, *adv.* In a friendly manner; with friendship. "He treated them *friendly*."

Friendship, *n.* An act of kindness or friendliness; friendly aid; help; relief: as, "You have done me *friendships* often."

Fright, *n.* A person of shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance in either person or dress. "She's a *fright*."

Frighten, *v.* To astonish; to agreeably surprise. "I was *frightened* when he told me how much it was."

Frill, *n.* A piece of fat on a hog's entrails; the omentum.

Fringe-tree, *n.* A tree, the bloom of which looks like lace.

Frisky, *adj.* Gaily active; lively; frolicsome.

Fritter, *n.* A small cake of batter, sometimes containing a slice of fruit.

Frizzle, *v.* To curl or crisp in cooking: as, the meat is all *frizzled* up. (2) To fry. "The meat *frizzling* in the pan."

Frizzly, *adj.* Loosely crisp; curly: as, *frizzle*-headed.

Frock, *n.* The principal outer garment of women.

Frog, *n.* The biceps muscle in the arm when made to move and swell by contraction is called "*frog*."

Frog-spit, *n.* *Froth-spit.* A froth seen on pine bushes in the spring, from which may-flies are said to be hatched.

Frog-stool, *n.* Toad stool; a fungus.

Frolic, *n.* A scene of gaiety and mirth, as in dancing or play; a merrymaking.

Frolicsome, *adj.* Full of gaiety and mirth; given to pranks.

Front-porch, *n.* A porch at the front-door of the house.

Frosses, *n. pl.* For *frosts*. "We have heavy *frosses* these mornings."

Frost, *v.* To sharpen the front and hind parts of a horse's shoes. (2) To freeze: as, "The sweet potatoes were *frosted* by the cold." Frozen. *Frosted*, frostbitten.

Frounce, *n.* A fold, pleat, or frill of a garment. Flounce.

Frow, *n.* Also *froe.* A cleaving tool having a wedge-shape blade, with a handle at right angles to the length of the blade, used for splitting staves, riving slabs, and the like.

Frowsy, *adj.* In a state of disorder; offensive to the eye; slovenly; soiled; dingy; unkempt; dirty: said especially of the head, or the hair.

Fry, *n.* *Smaall fry*, young babies or children; persons or things of no importance.

Fuddle, *v.* To make foolish or stupid with drink; make drunk.

Full, *adj.* Filled with liquor; drunk.

Full, *v.* "The moon *fulls* next Monday night."

Full-butt, *adv.* With full force; point blank: "He ran *full-butt* against the wall."

Full-drive, *adv.* Denotes violence.

Full-faced, *adj.* Having a plump or round face.

Full-swing, *adj.* He is going at *full-swing;* very fast; at full speed.

Full-tilt, *adj.* With much impetuosity or violence. "He ran *full-tilt* against the gate."

Fumble, *v.* To feel or grope about blindly, or clumsily; seek or search for something awkwardly. To manage awkwardly.

Fumbler, *n.* One who fumbles or gropes.

Fume, *n.* Excitement; an irritable or angry mood; passion.

Fume, *v.* To be angered or irritated; be in a passion.

Fun, *n.* Mirthful sport. *In fun:* as, a joke. *To be great fun*, to be very amusing or funny.

Funeral, *n.* Meeting a funeral, the carriage draws up alongside the road until the funeral passes, then falls in behind and follows some distance, then goes back on its way.

Funeral, *n.* The funeral sermon. "His *funeral* was preached last Wednesday."

Funk, *n.* A strong and offensive smell: as, "I smell a *funk*."

Funky, *adj.* Having a bad smell.

Funning, *part.* Jesting; joking; the playing of sportive tricks.

Funny, *adj.* Queer; strange: "That is a *funny* hat she's got on."

Funny-bone, *n.* The place at the elbow where the ulnar nerve passes by the inner condyle of the humerus. A blow on the nerve causes a tingling sensation on the ulnar side of the hand. Also crazy-bone.

Fur, *adv.* and *adj.* A variant of *far*. *Fer.*

Furmety, *n.* Wheat boiled in milk and seasoned.

Furrer, *n.* Fur of animals.

Fuss, *n.* An anxious display of petty energy. Bustling about trifles.

Fuss, *v.* To make much ado about trifles. *Fussing*

Fussing, *part.* Bustling about. Quarrelling. "They are *fussing* over it."

Fussy, *adj.* Acting with fuss; bustling; quarrelsome.

Fust, *adv.* For *first.* "I didn't see him at *fust*."

Fusty, *adj.* Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling.

Fuzz, *n.* Loose fibres, as on the surface of cloth, or separated from it by friction.

Fuzzy, *adi.* Covered with fuzz. Like fuzz.

G

Gab, *n.* Idle talk; chatter; loquacity.

Gabble, *n.* Loud or rapid talk without sense or coherence.

Gabble, *v.* To talk noisily and rapidly; prate; jabber.

Gabbler, *n.* One who gabbles; a noisy, silly, or incoherent talker.

Gabbling, *n.* Incoherent babble; jabber.

Gabby, *adj.* Talkative; chattering: loquacious. "He is very *gabby.*"

Gable-end, *n.* The end of a building where there is a gable. The end-wall up to the roof. "*Gable-ends* of brick."

Gabriel's Hounds, *n pl.* Their cry heard in the air at night.

Gad, *v.* To ramble about idly, from trivial curiosity or for gossip.

Gad, *n.* The act of gadding or rambling about: as, "She is always on the *gad.*"

Gadabout, *n.* One who gads or walks idly about, especially from motives of curiosity or gossip.

Gadding, *n.* The act of going about idly, or moving from place to place from mere curiosity.

Gaff, *n.* A sharp, strong iron hook, like a large fish-hook without a barb, used for landing large fish.

Gaff, *v.* To hook with a gaff: as, to *gaff* a fish.

Gaffs, *n. pl.* Gaves. Steel spurs for fighting-cocks.

Gag, *v.* To retch; heave with nausea.

Gainsay, *v.* To speak against; contradict; oppose in words; deny, or declare not to be true; dispute; refuse. "As if she had never gainsaid it."

Gainsaying, *n.* Opposition, especially in speech; refuse to accept or believe something; contradiction: denial.

Gait, *n* Manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body while walking. "I know him by his *gait.*"

Gait, *v.* To train a horse to certain manners of stepping; and a horse so trained is "well *gaited.*"

Gaiter, *n.* A shoe covering the ankle, with or without cloth, generally with an insertion of elastic on each side.

Gal, *n.* A girl.

Gall, *n.* A sore on the skin, caused by fretting or rubbing; an excoriation.

Gall, *n.* Bitterness of feeling; rancour; hate; malignity.

Gall, *n.* A spot where grass, corn, or trees have failed, where the surface has been washed away, or been so exhausted that nothing will grow on it.

Gallant, *n.* A man who is particularly attentive to women; one who habitually escorts or attends on women; a ladies' man.

Gall-apple, *n.* The gall of the gall-oak; an oak-apple.

Gall-brushes, *n. pl.* Gaul. A sort of myrtle growing in marshy places; bog-myrtle. Gale.

Galled, *p. a.* Fretted or excoriated; abraded: as, a *galded* back. Past part. *Galled*, for *galded*. "He's got a *galded* shoulder."

Gallinipper, *n.* A large mosquito.

Gallivances, *n. pl.* Spanish *garbanzos*=chick peas.

Gallivant, *v.* To spend time in pleasure-seeking, especially with the opposite sex.

Gallows, *n.* A pole supported on forks on which hogs are hung to dry after killing and cleaning.

Gallows, *adj.* Reckless; dashing; showy: as, "What a *gallows* walk she's got."

Gallows-bottom, *n.* The place for executions at Williamsburg.

Gallows-hill, *n.* The place for executions at York Town.

Gallowses, *n. pl.* Gallases. Goluses. A pair of braces for supporting the trowsers. Also, in the singular: as, "He belongs to the one *gallus* crowd," speaking of an "*ornary* person."

Gally, *adj.* Characterized by galls or naked spots, where no grass will grow.

Gambaters, *n. pl.* Gambadoes; a spatterdash for covering the legs when riding.

Gamble, *n.* Gambrel. A stick used for hanging up a hog to dress and dry.

Game, *adj.* Crooked; lame: as, a *game* leg.

Game, *v.* To make game of, to turn into ridicule; make sport of; mock; delude or humbug.

Game-leg, *n.* A lame leg.

Gammut, *n.* Children when engaged in a very active and noisy game of play, were said to be in a *gammut* of play. Merriment; fun.

Ganging, *n.* A going; walking. "What are you doing *ganging* about in that way?"

Gangway, *n.* A thoroughfare, passage; outlet.

Gant, *adj.* Lean; thin; slender: "He looks *gant* and hungry." *Gant-gutted*; lean in the flank.

Gansey, *n.* A knitted, woollen shirt.

Gap, *n.* A break or opening, as in a fence, or wall. Also in ranges of mountains.

Gap, *v.* To notch: to *gap* a knife, by making notches in the blade.

Gar, *n.* A fish. Pronounced with hard *g*, and broad *a*, *geaar.*

Garble, *v.* To corrupt: as, a *garbled* account of an affair.

Gar-broth, *n.* A gar is looked on as a particularly poor fish for food, and broth made from it is very mean; applied to persons is worse still. "He is as mean as *gar-broth.*"

Garden-house, *n.* A privy, as they are usually built in a garden of a country-house.

Garden-mould, *n.* The black, rich dirt on the surface of the earth found in highly manured gardens. Mould.

Garden-peas, *n. pl.* The green, dinner peas, usually called *Green-peas*, *Garden-peas*, *English-peas*, to distinguish from several other kinds.

Garden-stuff, *n.* Plants growing in the garden; vegetables for the table.

Gardien, *n.* A guardian; pronounced *geardeen.* Guardeen.

Garlicky, *adj.* Smelling or tasting of garlic. In the spring, when the cows run out, the milk has a "*garlicky* taste."

Gas, *v.* To talk nonesense or falsehood to; to impose upon by wheedling, frothy, or empty speech.

Gas-bag, *n.* A boastful, loquacious person; a conceited gabbler.

Gashly, *adj.* Ghastly; horrible; dreadful; deadly.

Gassy, *adj.* Given to "gas," or "gassing;" prone to conceited, boastful; or high-flown talk: as, a "*gassy* fellow."

Gate-post, *n.* One of the side-posts that support a gate.

Gather, *v.* To suppurate.

Gather, *v.* After butter has "come" it is *gathered* and taken out of the churn to be washed.

Gathering, *n.* A suppuration; an abscess.

Gatherings, *n. pl.* Gathers; the folds of a woman's dress where it is sewn to the body.

Gathering-string, *n.* A string run through the mouth of a bag by which it may be drawn together and closed.

Gaudy, *adj.* Showy without taste; vulgarly gay or splendid; flashy.

Gaum, *v.* See *gorm.* To smear.

Gaunt, *adj.* Slender; slim; lean.

Gaud, *n.* For God.

Gawk, *n.* A stupid, awkward fellow; a fool; a simpleton; a booby.

Gawkiness, *n.* The quality of being a gawk.

Gawky, *adj.* Awkward in manner or bearing; inapt in behaviour; clumsy; clownish.

Gay, *adj.* Bright or lively, especially in colour; showy: as, a *gay* dress.

Gayly, *adj.* Spirited: as, a *gayly* horse. *Galy.*

Gaze, *v.* To look at intently or with fixed attention.

Gazette, *n.* Name for a newspaper. Public notices were ordered to be published in the "*gazettes.*"

Gazing-stock, *n.* A person or thing gazed at with wonder or curiosity, especially of a scornful kind.

Gear, *n.* Any special set of things forming essential parts or appurtenances, or utilized for or connected with some special act: as, plough-*gear.*

Gear, *v.* To furnish with gear.

Gearden, *n.* With hard *g;* O. E. *geard.* A plot of ground for cultivating vegetables, etc.

Gearing, *n.* Machinery.

Gearl, *n.* Gerle. Girl. Always pronounced with the hard *g.*

Gearlic, *n.* For *garlic.*

Gearp, *n.* When a person yawns often he is said to have the *gearps.*

Gearp, *v.* To stretch open. A girl said to one who was fastening her dress: "Pin it so it won't *gearp.*"

Gearpe, *v.* Pronounced very broad; to yawn. *Gearp.* Gyarp.

Gearps, *n. pl.* A disease of chickens which keeps them *gearping* all the time.

Gearpy, *adj.* [Gyaapee.] Inclined to gearp. "I think I am going to have a chill, I feel very *gearpy.*"

Geart, *n.* The band used for holding on a saddle. Girt. Especially the band passed under the belly of a horse, and drawn tight, to hold a saddle; saddle-*geart.*

Gearth, *n.* Band used for holding on a saddle. Girth.

Gears, *n. pl.* A weaving term. The loops through which the warp threads were passed, and by which they were opened for the passage of the shuttle.

Gee, *v.* To agree; suit; fit. "That won't *gee.*" To get on well with a person. "They *gee* very well."

Gee, *v.* To move to one side; to turn to the off-side or from the driver.

Geemany, *n.* A mild oath.

Geld, *v.* To castrate an animal.

Gelding, *n.* A castrated horse.

General Assembly, *n.* In 1651 the governing body was spoken of as, "The General Assembly of the Governour, Councill and Burgesses."

Generality, *n.* The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; the majority of the people; the multitude.

Generation, *n.* Family; race; kind.

Genteel, *adj.* Fashionable; stylish.

Genteelly, *adv.* In a genteel manner; in the manner of well-bred people.

Gentle, *v.* To tame; to make gentle: as, to *gentle* a horse by carefull handling and driving. "Your colts have not been *gentled* any."

German silver, *n.* A white alloy used as a cheap substitute for silver.

Get, *v.* When children prepare their lessons and get them ready for recitation are said to *get their lessons.*

Get, *v.* Used as an auxiliary: as, to *get* shaved; to *get* married. (2) To grow; to become. "She has *gotten* all right again since she had the grip."

Gether, *v.* To gather.

Gethers, *n. pl.* The pleats of a woman's dress.

Gethering, *n.* Gathering. An inflamed and suppurating swelling. (2) A collection of people. "They had a good *gethering* at the meeting last night."

Get out, *v.* To prepare, cut out and get timber ready. "To *get out* spokes for a wheel." "To *get out* timber for a ship."

Get-up, *n.* Equipment; dress; appearance; style.

Get wind, *v.* To learn as by accident. "He *got wind* of it."

Gib, *v.* To gut. "*Gibbed* herrings," herrings that have had their guts removed.

Giblets, *n. pl.* The heart, liver, gizzard, neck, ends of wings, and feet of a fowl, often used in pies, stews, etc. (2) Rags; tatters. Torn to *giblets.*

Giddy, *adj.* Affected with vertigo, or a swimming sensation in the head, causing liability to reel and fall.

Giddy-head, *n.* A giddy frivolous person; one without serious thought or sound judgement.

Giddy-headed, *adj.* Having a giddy head; frivolous; volatile; incautious.

Gift of gab, *n.* Gift of idle talk; chatter. "He has the *gift of gab.*"

Gift-horse, *n.* A horse that is given as a present. To look a gift-horse in the mouth, to criticize or examine critically a present or favour received.

Gifts, *n. pl.* White specks on finger-nails, which have been superstitiously supposed to foreshadow gifts. Sometimes called, also, "a sweetheart."

Gig, *n.* A light carriage with a pair of high wheels and drawn by one horse.

Gig, *n.* A fishing spear.

Gigging, *n.* The act of taking fish with a gig.

Giggle, *v.* To laugh in a silly or affected manner; titter.

Giggling, *n.* Silly or affected laughter; tittering.

Gig-lamps, *n. pl.* Spectacles.

Gig-saddle, *n.* A small saddle used with a gig harness.

Gill, *n.* A quarter of a pint.

Gilling, *n.* The process of catching fish with a gill net.

Gill-net, *n.* A net which catches fish by the gills, having put their heads through the meshes.

Gills, *n. pl.* The fringe on an oyster's mouth. "Oysters have *green gills* this year."

Gills, *n. pl.* Flesh about the throat or jaws. "Red about the *gills.*" (2) The hanging red skin about a gobbler's throat.

Gilt, *v.* For *gild; gilted; gilting.*

Gimber-jawed, *adj.* Having the lower jaw apparently out of joint, projecting beyond the upper, and moving with unusual freedom. Jimber-jawed.

Gimblet, *n.* A gimlet.

Gimblet-eye, *n.* Sharp, piercing eye. She had a regular *gimblet-eye.*

Gimblet-eyed, *adj.* Keen-eyed; given to watching or peering into small matters.

Gin, *prep.* Against a certain time; by: as, "I'll be there *gin* five o'clock." Hard *g.*

Gin, *v.* Past tense of give, *gave*; with hard *g.* "I *gin* him one." For *given*: "Had *gin* it to her."

Ging, *n.* Company; people. Gang.

Ginger-bread, *adj.* Weak; slight in make; wanting in stability; bad in material. Applied to any kind of construction.

Ginger-bread, *n.* A kind of sweet cake flavored with ginger. Often made in fanciful shape: as, of horses; *horse-cake.*

Ginger-bread, *adj.* A colour. "*Ginger-bread* negro."

Gingerly, *adv.* Softly; cautiously; mincingly; daintily; used with reference to walking or manner of handling.

Ginning, *n.* Beginning.

Gipsy, *n.* Applied to a young woman, playful freedom or innocent roguishness of action or manner.

Girl, *n.* Pronounced *gearle*, with hard *g;* a female child; any young person of the female sex; a young, unmarried woman; a maid servant.

Giste, *n.* A joist. Jiste.

Give and take, to show a conciliating disposition.

Given, *p. a.* In the habit of; disposed; addicted: as, *given* to drink.

Given-name, *n.* Name given at baptism; Christian name. Name given to young children who are not baptized.

Give out, *v.* To become exhausted or weary; to fail. "He can't walk far his legs *give out.*" "He thought at first he would go, but at last he *gave it out.*" (2) To be finished: as, "the bread *gave out.*" (3) To lack strength or staying power; fail from weakness. "The horse *gave out* and couldn't go." (4) To *give out* the lines of a hymn to be sung.

Givey, *adj.* Damp, moist; "*givey weather,*" said of damp weather.

Gizzard, *n.* To stick in one's *gizzard;* to prove hard of digestion; be distasteful or offensive; vex one.

Gizzard-shad, *n.* A name for alewives.

Glair, *n.* The white of an egg.

Glance, *n.* A sudden look; a rapid or momentary view or directing of the eye.

Glare, *n.* A strong, bright, dazzling light.

Glare, *n.* To look steadily and fiercely: "He stood *glaring* at him like he would jump on him every minute."

Glaring. *p. a.* Emitting a brilliant, dazzling light; shining with dazzling lustre.

Glary, *adj.* Of a brilliant, dazzling lustre.

Glass candle shade, *n.* A glass cylinder two feet or more tall to protect a lighted candle from draughts of air.

Glasses, *n. pl.* Spectacles.

Glaze, *v.* To put a pane in a window with putty.

Gleam, *v.* To collect in fragmentary parcels; pick up here and there. Glean.

Gleaner, *n.* A rake drawn by a horse that followed wheat-cutters.

Glebe, *n.* Turf; soil; ground; farming-land.

Glee, *n.* Exultant or playful exhilaration; demonstrative joy or delight; merriment; mirth; gaiety. In great *glee.*

Glib, *adj.* Plausibly voluble: as, a *glib* tongue.

Glibly, *adv.* In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly: as, to slide *glibly;* to talk *glibly.*

Glim, *n.* Glimpse; glance.

Glimmering, *n.* A dim or vague view or motion; an inkling; a glimpse.

Glimpse, *n.* A transient or hurried view; a glance as in passing; hence, a momentary or chance experience of anything; a faint perception. "I only got a *glimpse* at him as he passed."

Glint, *n.* A gleam; a shimmer of light as through a chink. Glimpse.

Glisten, *n.* Glitter; sparkle; gleam.

Glister, *n.* An injection by the rectum.

Gloomy, *adj.* Affected with, characterized by, or expressing gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; depressed or depressing; doleful.

Glory, *n.* To be in one's *glory.* To be in full gratification of one's pride; vanity; taste; hobby.

Glow, *n.* Shining heat, or white heat. Brightness of colour; vivid redness: as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

Glue, *n.* The gum that run out of some fruit trees when the bark is broken: Peach-*glue;* Cherry-*glue.*

Gluey, *adj.* Like glue; sticky.

Glum, *adj.* Gloomily sullen or silent; moody; frowning.

Glut, *n.* A thick wooden wedge used for splitting timber.

Glut, *n.* More than is desired; so much as to cause displeasure, or satiety; a supply above the demand in the market.

Gnabble, *v.* To nibble.

Go, *v.* Spoken of some callings. A waterman is spoken of as one "who *goes* by water."

Go, *v.* Go by: to leave the public road and take road by the owner's house. To call; to stop at. "Will you *go by* and get dinner with me."

Go, *v.* To *go* like, is to imitate the voice of. "He *goes* like a partridge."

Go, *v.* Excuse for an accident: "I didn't *go to do it.*"

Go after, *v.* To court. "Does he still *go after* Hannah?"

Go-ahead, *adj.* Energetic; pushing; active; driving. "He is a *go-ahead* man."

Go-at, *v.* To work at; be employed on. "What am I to *go at* now, I've finished the fence."

Gob, *n.* A mouthfull; hence a little mass or collection; a dab; a lump: a *gob* of spittle.

Gobble, *v.* To swallow in large pieces; swallow hastily; often with *up* or *down.*

Gobble, *v.* To make the loud noise in the throat peculiar to the turkey-cock, or gobbler.

Gobbler, *n.* A turkey-cock; *turkey-gobbler.*

Go-between, *n.* One who passes from one to another of different persons or parties, as an agent or assistant in negotiation or intrigue; one who serves another or others as an intermediary.

Goblet, *n.* A glass with a foot and stem, as distinguished from a tumbler.

Go-by, *n.* A passing without notice; an intentional disregard, evasion, or avoidance, in the phrase, *to give,* or *get the go by.*

Go-cart, *n.* A small framework with casters or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children are taught to walk without danger of falling. (2) A hand-cart.

Goddy-mighty, *n.* God almighty.

Godforsaken, *adj.* Neglected in appearance; remote in situation: as; "A *godforsaken*-looking place."

God save the Commonwealth, *phr.* When the sheriff opens court he says: "Oyes, oyes, silence is commanded, under pain of imprisonment while the worshipfull justice of W. County holds his court. God save the Commonwealth."

God-send, *n.* Something regarded as sent by God; an unlooked for acquisition, or piece of good fortune.

Goer-by, *n.* One who goes or passes by; a passer by.

Goggles, *n. pl.* An instrument worn like spectacles, to protect the eyes from dust or light. Spectacles.

Goggle-eyed, *adj.* Having prominent, squinting, or rolling eyes.

Go in, *v.* The time of the beginning of something. "School *goes in* at 9 o'clock." "Church *goes in* at 11."

Goings-on, *n. pl.* Behaviour; actions; conduct; used like *carryings-on*, mostly in a depreciative sense.

Gold-tooth, *n.* When a tooth is pulled out if the tongue is kept away from the socket, a gold tooth will come out.

Gollop, *n.* A large morsel.

Gollop, *v.* To swallow greedily. "You *golloped* that down as if you liked it."

Gone, *p. a.* Lapsed; lost; hopeless; beyond recovery: "a *gone* case." "A *gone* coon." (2) Characterized by a sinking sensation, as if about to faint; weak and faint: as, a *gone* feeling.

Gone-gosling, *n.* A dead person: "He's a *gone-gosling*."

Goneness, *n.* A fainting or sinking sensation; faintness: as, a feeling of *goneness*.

Goner, *n.* Lost; past recovery; utterly demolished. "A *goner*."

Gone out, *v.* When a fire has stopped burning it is said to have *gone out*. "The fire *went out* in the night and the room got very cold."

Good, *adj.* Considerable; more than a little; rather large, great; long, or the like: as, a *good* way off; a *good* deal.

Good, *adj.* In good condition. "Horses *good* and fat."

Good-and-all, *adv.* Entirely; forever. "He went for *good-and-all*."

Good-day, *n.* The day when a person with intermittent fever has no attack: "To-morrow is my *good-day.*"

Good breed, *n.* Of good stock: "He is of *good breed.*"

Good-few, *adj.* An indefinite, but comparatively large, number. "There were a *good-few* people at church."

Good-for-nothing, *n.* An idle worthless person.

Good-for-nothing, *adj.* Of no value or use; worthless; idle; shiftless.

Goodies, *n. pl.* A sweetmeat; most frequently used in the plural. Children's sweetmeats.

Good-mind, *n.* A half resolved will. "I've a *good-mind* to go to the country to-morrow."

Good-place, *n.* Heaven. "He is dead and gone to the *good-place.*"

Goods, *n.* Property.

Good-time, *n.* A festival.

Good-turn, *n.* To do a person a *good-turn* is to do him a service: "One *good-turn* deserves another."

Good-way, *n.* A long distance. "He went a *good-ways* with me, and carried my *things* for me."

Good-word, *n.* A recommendation; a good character: "Give me a *good-word* when you see him."

Goods and chattels, *n. pl.* Household furniture and utensils.

Go on, *v.* To scold; to complain. "I wonder how you can *go on* so."

Goose, *n.* A silly, foolish person; a simpleton.

Goose-grease, *n.* Oil made from the fat of geese.

Goose-skin, *n.* The wrinkled and colourless skin of the hands, caused by being long in water.

Gore, *v.* To wound with the horns, as a bull.

Gore, *n.* Clotted blood; blood running in plenty. "He is all a *gore of blood.*"

Gore, *n.* A triangular piece or strip of material inserted to make something, as a garment or sail, wider in one part than another.

Gorge, *n.* The act of gorging; inordinate eating; a heavy meal: as, to indulge in a *gorge* after long abstinence. "He has got his *gorge.*"

Gorge, *n.* A disgust from too much of anything. "I've got a *gorge* and don't want any more now."

Gorge, *v.* To glut; fill the throat or stomach of; satiate.

Gorm, *n.* A mess; all sticky. In a gorm. *Gaum.*

Gorm, *v.* To smear, as with anything sticky. When a child has smeared its face with something soft and sticky, they say: "Look how you have *gormed* your face."

Gormy, *adj.* Smeary; sticky. Gaumy.

Gormandize, *v.* To eat greedily; devour food voraciously.

Gormandizer, *n.* A voracious eater; a glutton. "He is a great *gormandizer.*"

Goslins, *n. pl.* When a boy's voice is changed, he is said to have the *goslins*, or to be in the *goslins.*

Goss, *n.* An unnamed punishment. "If you do, he'll give you *goss.*"

Gossip, *n.* One who goes about tattling and telling news; an idle tattler. Gossips, *n. pl.* God-fathers, and god-mothers.

Gossip, *n.* Idle talk, as of one friend or acquaintance to another; personal remarks about people; tattle; scandal; trifling or groundless report.

Gossip, *v.* To talk idly, especially about other people; chat; tattle.

Go-to-meeting, *adj.* Proper to be worn to church; hence, best; applied to clothes: as, her *go-to-meeting clothes.*

Gotten, *past part.* Of verb *to get.* Obtained; procured; gained; won; acquired by any means.

Gouge, *n.* An imposition; cheat; also, an imposter.

Gouge, *v.* To cheat in a bold or brutal manner; overreach in a bargain.

Gound, *n.* Form of *gown*.

Gourd, *n.* A dried and cleaned gourd-shell prepared for use as a bottle, or dipper, or other purposes.

Gourd-boxes, *n. pl.* Boxes made of dry gourds, and put up on walls of houses or on posts for martins and other small birds to build their nests in.

Gouts, *n. pl.* Lumps of clotted blood. "*Gouts* of blood."

Gourd-guts, *n. pl.* The soft inside part of a gourd holding the seeds.

Gouty, *adj.* A thread full of knots, tangles, and kinks, is *gouty*.

Gown, *n.* A long, loose garment worn in the house: as, a *night-gown*.

Grab, *v.* Snatch; hence, to get possession of rudely, roughly, forcibly, or illegally.

Grab, *n.* A sudden seizure or grasp; a catch.

Grab, *n.* Something that is grabbed or obtained by grabbing.

Grabble, *v.* To dig out of the ground with the hands. "To *grabble* potatoes."

Grain, *n.* Seed of one of the cereal plants. The gathered seeds of cereal plants in mass; the plants themselves standing or gathered. *Grain*-market.

Grain, *n.* Fibrous structure or constitution, especially of wood; the substance of wood modified by the quality, arrangement, or direction of its fibres.

Grainery, *n.* A granary. A large house for storing wheat after it is thrashed, oats, and corn in the ears.

Grain-cradle, *n.* A cradle for cutting grain.

Granny, *n.* An old woman; a midwife.

Granny's knot, *n.* A knot that comes untied easily.

Grape-vine, *n.* The vine on which grapes grow; to distinguish it from many other vines; as, "pumkin vine," "hop vine;" "watermellon vine."

Grapling, *n.* A boat's anchor having from three to six flukes placed at equal distances about the end of a shank.

Grapple, *n.* A siezing or gripping.

Grasping, *p. a.* Covetous; avaricious; exacting.

Grass, *n.* The grazing season; the spring. "A horse five years old last *grass*."

Grass-beef, *n.* Meat of a grass-fed animal, distinguished from "*stall*-fed."

Grass-fed, *adj.* Said of an animal fattened on growing grass, and not on grain and fodder.

Grass-gall, *n.* A sore between the toes of people who go barefooted in the summer, said to be caused by walking on the grass when it is covered with dew.

Grass-hook, *n.* A hook for bracing the scythe-blade to the snead; near the butt of the blade.

Grass-widow, *n.* A woman temporarily separated from her husband, as while he is travelling or living at a distance on account of business. (2) An unmarried woman who has had a child.

Grass-widower, *n.* A man who, for any reason, is living apart from his wife.

Gratify, *v.* To requite or reward voluntarily; to give a gratuity to.

Grave, *v.* To clean a ship's bottom by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and paying it over with pitch.

Graveyard, *n.* Place where people are buried.

Graveyard-cough, *n.* A deep, hollow cough; meaning that the person with such a cough will soon die.

Graving-dock, *n.* A dock where ships' bottoms are *graved.*

Graving-piece, *n.* A piece of wood inserted to supply the defect of another piece, mostly used in ship-and boat-building.

Gravy, *n.* The juice of cooked meat.

Gray-mare, *n.* A wife who rules her husband. "The *gray-mare's* the better horse."

Graze, *n.* A slight stroke or scratch in passing.

Graze, *v.* To touch or rub lightly in passing; brush lightly the surface: as, "The bullet *grazed* his cheek."

Grease, *v.* To bribe: "He had his palm well *greased.*"

Great A. A group of stars in shape of that letter. "Hyades."

Great-big, *adj.* Very large. "He lives in a *great big* house."

Greatcoat, *n,* Overcoat. Any coat that is worn over all other clothing.

Great-gate, *n.* The gate at the end of the lane at some distance from the "*great-house.*" "They went out of the *great-gate.*"

Great-folkes, *n. pl.* White folks; the principal people.

Great-house, *n.* A house of the better class; generally the master's distinguished from the negroes' houses.

Great long, *adj.* Very long: "The foot-bridge was made over the creek with two *great long* logs."

Great mind, *n.* To have a strong wish or inclination to do a thing: "I have a *great mind* to whip you." "I have a *great mind* to buy that house."

Great-uncle, *n.* The brother of a grandfather or grandmother.

Greedy gut, *n.* A greedy person; a glutton; a belly-god; also, a covetous person.

Green, *adj.* Applied to wood not dried or seasoned. (2) Unripe fruit. *Green* apples.

Green, *adj.* Immature with respect to age or judgment; raw; unskilled; easily imposed on.

Green, *n.* A piece of grass-land in a village or town reserved by the community for ornamental purposes. "Courthouse *Green.*" "College *Green.*"

Greenbriar, *n.* A greenish-yellow climbing plant with prickly stem and thick leaves.

Green-gill, *n.* A greenness of the gills of an oyster. A green gilled oyster.

Greenhorn, *n.* A raw, inexperienced person; one unacquainted with the world or with local customs.

Greens, *n. pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the cabbage kind, spinage, etc. Sallets.

Greeny, *n.* A greenhorn; a simpleton.

Gret, *n.* For *great.* *Gret*-house.

Griddle, *n.* Gridiron.

Great-shakes, *n. pl.* "No *great-shakes,*" anything of small account.

Grieve, *v.* To sorrow over; to be mentally grieved or distressed: "He began to *grieve* about the girl at home."

Grimy, *adj.* Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grinder, *n.* One of the double teeth used to grind the food; hence, a tooth in general.

Grindlestone, *n.* Grindstone.

Grind the bottle. A childrens' play.

Grine, *n.* Groin; the part of the body at the bend of the thigh. "He had kearnels in his *grine.*"

Gripe, *v.* To produce pain as by constriction or contraction; as, to *gripe* the bowels. To suffer griping pains.

Gripes, *n. pl.* An intermittent, spasmodic pain in the intestines, as in colic; cramp-colic; cramps.

Gripey, *adj.* Causing griping pain. "You had better not eat those green apples, they are very *gripey.*"

Grissle, *n.* Gristle; cartilage.

Grist, *n.* That which is ground; corn to be ground; grain carried to the mill to be ground separately for the owner. The

quantity ground at one time, the grain carried to the mill for grinding at one time. Applied to small quantities.

Gristle, *n.* The popular name for cartilage.

Grist-mill, *n.* A mill for grinding grain by the grist, or for customers, usually moved by water. "Water *grist-mill.*" A mill for grinding small quantities.

Grit, *n.* Sand or gravel; rough, hard particles collectively.

Grit, *n.* Firmness of mind; courage; spirit; pluck; determination; resolution.

Gritty, *adj.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit. (2) Courageous; plucky.

Grizzly, *adj.* Somewhat gray; grayish. "*Grizzly*-beard."

Grocery, *n.* A grocer's shop.

Grog-blossom, *n.* A redness or an irruption of inflamed pimples on the nose or face of a man who drinks ardent spirits to excess.

Groggery, *n.* A tavern or drinking-place, especially one of low and disreputable character.

Groggy, *adj.* Overcome with grog, so as to stagger or stumble; tipsy.

Grog-watch, *n.* A watch fast and always ahead of time so that the hour for taking a drink will come quicker.

Grog-shop, *n.* A place where grog or other spiritous liquor is sold.

Groom, *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married; a bridegroom.

Groomsman, *n.* One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Gross, *adj.* Over fat, applied to meat.

Gross-bumps, *n. pl.* Small pimples on the face of young people.

Ground, *n.* A field. "It is hard work walking over the ploughed *ground.*" Grounds, *n. pl.* Enclosed fields.

Ground, *v.* Dirt on the skin that will not wash off. "It is so *ground* in that it will not wash off."

Ground-puppy, *n.* A small animal said to live under the ground, and bark when disturbed.

Grounds, *n. pl.* Sediment at the bottom of liquors: as, coffee-*grounds.*

Ground-pea, *n.* Peanut.

Groundsell, *n.* A plant. Used as a domestic remedy.

Groundsill, *n.* The timber of a building that lies next to the ground; the sill. *Grunsill.*

Grouty, *adj.* Sulky; surly; cross.

Growing-weather, *n.* Weather with the proper warmth and moisture to make crops grow; alternate rain and sunshine.

Growl, *v.* To find fault; grumble.

Grown children, *n. pl.* Sons and daughters living in the house with the parents; almost grown, but unmarried. "Several other grown children."

Grown ups, *n. pl.* Grown people, distinguished from children.

Growth, *n.* Increase in size. "They are small but they have not *got their growth.*"

Grub, *n.* Something to eat; victuals.

Grub, *v.* To dig up by the roots; to clear land of roots.

Grubbing-hoe, *n.* A tool for digging up shrubs, weeds, roots, etc.

Grubbing-hoes, *n. pl.* The front teeth standing out from the jaws: "Her teeth stood out like *grubbing-hoes.*"

Grub-time, *n.* Time to eat; meal time.

Grudge, *n.* Ill-will excited by some special cause, as a personal injury or insult; secret enmity; spite.

Gruel, *n.* A fluid or semi-liquid food, usually for infants or sick people, made by boiling meal or any farinaceous substance in water.

Gruff, *adj.* Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; surly; harsh.

Gruffness, *n.* The state or quality of being gruff.

Grum, *adj.* Morose; surly; sullen; glum.

Grumble, *v.* To complain in a low, surly voice; murmur with discontent. (2) A slight, but constant toothache is called "a grumbling toothache."

Grumble, *v.* To make a noise by the movement of wind in the belly. "A *grumbling* in the belly."

Grumble-guts, *n. pl.* A confirmed grumbler; a discontented person.

Grumbler, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains or expresses discontent.

Grumpy, *adj.* Surly; gruff; grum.

Grun-sill, *n.* For *ground-sill*; the timber of a building next to the ground.

Grunt, *v.* To complain. "There needn't be any *grunting* as it must be done."

Grutch, *v.* To give or permit with reluctance; grant or submit to unwillingly; begrudge.

Guan'ner, *n.* For *guano*, the manure.

Guard, *n.* Geaa'rd. Always pronounced with the *g* hard, *geard.*

Gudgeons, *n. pl.* Gudgins. The iron pins at the ends of the axles of a wheelbarrow on which the wheel revolves. (2) Small fish; minnums; minnows. Gudgins.

Guesswork, *n.* Random or haphazard action. "It is all *guesswork.*"

Guest-house, *n.* An inn; a place for the entertainment of strangers.

Guffins, *n. pl.* Very large feet. "Look what *guffins* he's got."

Guggle, *n.* A gurgling sound.

Guggle, *v.* To make a gurgling noise; gurgle. To gargle, as the throat. Guggling.

Guinea-keet, *n.* A guinea fowl.

Guinea-wheate, *n.* Indian corn.

Gull, *n.* A simpleton; a fool; a dupe; one easily cheated.

Gull, *v.* To deceive; cheat; mislead by deception; trick; defraud.

Gullet, *n.* The throat. (2) Deep, narrow water channel.

Gulluck, *n.* Gullet; the throat. Gullock.

Gully, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a narrow ravine.

Gully-washer, *n.* A heavy rain that washes gullys in the ground.

Gum, *n.* A section of a hollow log or tree, usually a gum tree, used to form a well-kearb, or to make a beehive; or a trap for catching rabbits; "*old-hare gum.*"

Guma, *n.* Seminal fluid.

Gummy-eyes, *n. pl.* Gathering of hardened mucus about the eye-lids.

Gump, *n.* A foolish person; a dolt.

Gumption, *n.* Acuteness of practical understanding; clear, practical common sense; quick perception of the right thing to do under unusual circumstances.

Gumptious, *adj.* Having quick preception and sound judgment. Supercillious; conceitedly proud.

Gun, *v.* To hunt game with a gun; to shoot with a gun; practice shooting, especially the smaller kinds of game.

Gunning, *n.* The art or practice of shooting with guns.

Gun-shy, *adj.* Afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun: said of a field-dog.

Gunstick, *n.* A ramrod; generally a long and big one, used for cleaning a gun.

Gust, *n.* A sudden squall or blast of wind. A long and heavy gale. "The March *gust.*"

Gusty, *adj.* Marked by gusts or squalls of wind; fitfully windy or stormy.

Gut, *n.* A small waterway through a marsh.

Gut, *v.* To take out the entrails. To plunder of contents.

Guts, *n. pl.* The intestines in general.

Guttler, *n.* A greedy or gluttonous eater; a gormandizer.

Guy, *n.* A grotesque person in dress, looks, or manners; a dowdy; a "fright."

Guzzle, *v.* To swallow liquor greedily; swill; drink much.

Guzzler, *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Gwine, *part. Going.* "I *gwine* right away."

H

The initial *h* is always sounded, except, probably, in the words *umble*, *Umphrey*, and a few others. Is always heard in *when*, *what*, *where*, and such words.

Haayot, *n.* Proper name Harriet.

Hab, *v.* A variant of *have.*

Hack, *n.* A person is said to be "under *hack*" when he is controlled and ordered by another. "She has her husband *under hack.*"

Hack, *v.* Newly split rails are *hacked up* to dry. Piled by crossing the ends, the other end lying far apart. (2) To pile up newly made bricks to dry.

Hack, *v.* To make irregular cuts in or upon; cut or notch at random. To cut or chip in an awkward manner. Hacke, *v.*

Hack, *v.* To cough faintly and frequently. "He has a *hacking* cough."

Hackle, *n.* A comb for dressing flax.

Had rather. Showing a preference. "I *had rather* go than not."

Haft, *n.* Handle of a knife, a cutting or thrusting instrument; sword or dagger.

Hag, *n.* A repulsive, vicious, or malicious old woman; a witch.

Haggle, *v.* Cut or chop in an unskillfull manner; mangle in cutting.

Haggle, *v.* To bargain in a petty and tedious manner; higgle; stick at small matters.

Haggly, *adj.* Hacked unevenly. "Look how *haggly* that edge is, why didn't you cut it straight?"

Hag-ridden, *adj.* Ridden by hags or witches; as a horse. Tangled mane and tail is evidence of it. Afflicted with nightmare. A hag-ridden person was described as, "A drinker of poke-root and whiskey."

Hail, *v.* To call at, as a person, place, house, ship, etc., at a distance; to cry out in order to attract attention. To *hail* from, to the question: "Where do you *hail* from?" Where do you come from.

Hail-fellow, *n.* An intimate companion; a pleasant or genial companion. "He's *hail-fellow* well met with everybody."

Hail-salt, *n.* Coarse salt, with grains the size of small hail-stones.

Hail-shot, *n.* Small shot for cannon; grape shot. "*Hail-shott*, pistol and goose shott."

Hair, *n.* *To a hair*, to a nicety.

Hairbreadth, *n.* To the breadth of a hair; extremely narrow.

Hairbrain, *n.* A giddy or reckless person.

Hairbrain, *adj.* Giddy; heedless; reckless; wild.

Hair-trunk, *n.* Trunks were made of pine planks and covered with raw cow-hide, finished with brass-head nails; the initials of the owner were made with the brass nails.

Hale, *v.* To vex; trouble; worry; "pull and *haul.*"

Hale, *adj.* Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired in health.

Half-baked, *adj.* Raw; inexperienced; silly; immature; ill-digested.

Halfhead bedstead, *n.* A bedstead with posts lower than the headboard, not as high as a teaster.

Half-hitch, *n.* A loop made with a rope: "Two *half-hitches.*'

Half in two, *adj.* Almost in two pieces. "That rope is *half-in-two.*"

Half-leg, *adj.* "*Half-leg* deep." Water reaching halfway up the leg.

Halifax, *n.* A distant, indefinite place. "Go to *Halifax.*" "I wish you were in *Halifax.*"

Hall, *n.* An entrance-way or passage-way in a house leading to or communicating with its different parts.

Hall's dog, *n.* "As lazy as Hall's dog that leant against the fence to bark."

Halt, *v.* To limp; move with a limping gait. (2) To stand in doubt; delay; hesitate; linger.

Ham, *n.* The thigh of animal slaughtered for food; the thigh of a hog salted and cured or dried in the smoke.

Hambroline, *n.* A sort of small line used for seizings. Made of flax.

Hambrow, *n.* Coarse sheets made of flax. Hamburg. ?

Hames, *n.* Pieces of wood on the collar of the horse on which the traces are fixed.

Hamper, *n.* A basket with handles on the edge, made of white-oak splits, holding about a bushel and used for handling corn in the ear. Homper.

Hamper, *v.* To hinder; impede. "She can do very little as she is *hampered* with so many children." Homper.

Hand, *n.* One who is engaged in some manual employment: as, a field-*hand.* An adept or proficient in anything; one who is fond of any thing. Help; assistance; a lift. "I always lend them a *hand* when they are pushed." (2) A bundle of tobacco leaves tied together.

Hand, *v.* To give or transmit by means of the hand: as, "She *hands* the bread."

Hand-barrow, *n.* A wooden frame for carrying a load between two persons. *Hand-barrer.*

Handbasket, *n.* A small basket that with its contents can be handled with one hand.

Handfull, *n.* As much as one can hold or manage; full employment. A troublesome child is spoken of as a *handfull.* A person difficult to manage.

Hand-gallop, *n.* A slow, easy gallop.

Hand-holt, *n.* Anything that may be grasped or taken hold of. When one has a firm grasp on a thing he is said to have a good *hand-holt.*

Handle, *v.* To touch or feel with the hands, use the hand or hands upon. (2) To use; to employ; not necessarily with the hands: as, a dancer is said to *handle* his feet very well.

Hand-line, *n.* A fishing line worked by hand without a rod.

Handlocke, *n.* Handcuff.

Hand-loom, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by hand.

Hand-reel, *n.* For making skeins of cotton or wool from the newly spun broaches.

Hand-running, *adv.* In immediate succession; without break; consecutively: as, "He went five days *hand-running.*"

Hands, *n. pl.* Men, women and children who work on a farm.

Hands off. An order and warning from one person to another not to lay hands on him. "*Hands off!* now I won't have any more of this."

Handspeak, *n.* A wooden lever; a handspike; used for moving heavy things. *Hanspeak.*

Hand's-turn, *n.* A helping hand; assistance. *Adv.* At every hand's turn: often; frequently. "He has to be waited on at every *hand's turn.*"

Hand's-turn. *n.* A piece of work of any kind. "She can't do a *hand's-turn* at anything.

Hand-to-mouth, *adj.* Precarious; unsettled; depending on present needs.

Handwriting, *n.* The cast or form peculiar to each person. Handwrite.

Handy, *adj.* Apt; useful; cleverhanded. Near; close to; ready at hand.

Hang, *v.* To hang a door or gate, is to set it on its hinges.

Hang, *v.* To get fast; catch. "He *hung* his toe in a crack of the floor and fell." "Tom *hung* a big fish but he got away."

Hang, *n.* The precise manner of doing or using something; to lose the *hang* of it.

Hang-by, *n.* A dependant; a hanger-on.

Hang-dog look, *n.* A vile expression.

Hanger-on, *n.* One who hangs on a person, company, etc.; one who clings to the society of another longer than he is wanted.

Hangman's choice, *n.* The choice between two evils.

Hangnail, *n.* A small separate piece of hard, partly detached skin at the root or side of a nail.

Hang-net, *n.* A net with a large mesh.

Hang out, *v.* To hang in sight, as a sign; to *hang out* one's shingle, is to hang a sign in sight: as, doctor or lawyer.

Hang up his hat, *v.* When a man marries and goes to his wife's house to live he is said to *hang up his hat.*

Hand, *n.* A coil of yarn or thread, bound up in one or more skeins.

Hank, *v.* To form into hanks.

Hanker, *v.* To linger with expectation; hang about: as, an animal *hankering* about a gate with the expectation of getting in.

Hankercher, *n.* A handkerchief.

Hankering, *n.* An uneasy, craving or longing to possess or enjoy something.

Hant, *n.* Haunt. A ghost.

Hant, *v.* Haunt. To be much about; go or visit often; resort. "He *hants* that house."

Happen, *v.* To chance; be by chance or unexpectedly: as, he *happened* to be at home; she *happened* in. *Happen along*, to come by chance.

Harbour, *v.* To frequent. "They *harbour* about there." (2) To shelter; to conceal.

Hard, *adj.* Becoming sour; said of cider.

Hard, *adv.* Fast: "Go, and come back as *hard* as you can." "As soon as they saw him they ran as *hard* as they could."

Hard, *adv.* With force: "He knocked his head *as hard as he could drive* against the step."

Hard, *adj.* Time of severe cold. "The *hard* winter of 1857."

Hard-case, *n.* A worthless, dissipated fellow.

Hard-cider, *n.* Cider that has become sour through age,

Hard-favoured, *adj.* Having coarse features; harsh countenance; ugly.

Hard-featured, *adj.* Having coarse features.

Hard-fisted, *adj.* Close-fisted; covetous.

Hard-got, *adj.* Obtained with difficulty.

Hard-headed, *adj.* Obstinate; hard to move or change the opinion.

Hard-hearted, *adj.* Unfeeling; cruel; pitiless; inhuman.

Hardly, *adv.* Not quite or complete; scarcely: as, *hardly* strong enough. Barely; narrowly; almost not at all: as, *hardly* any. Not probably; with little likelihood: as, he will *hardly* come today.

Hard of hearing, *adj.* Rather deaf.

Hard-knot, *n.* An overhand knot tied so that it will not slip.

Hard-pushed, *adj.* Hard set; hard put to.

Hard-run, *adv.* Hard pressed; ill provided; needy; without resources.

Hardware, *n.* Articles made of metals. Hardware store. Ironmongery.

Hard-wood, *n.* Oak, hickory, ash, etc., distinguished from resinous woods, as pine, cedar.

Hardy, *adj.* Strong; enduring; capable of resisting fatigue, hardship, or exposure.

Harness, *n.* Clothing; dress; garments.

Harness, *n.* The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately for the shed.

Harp, *v.* To speak often of something, especially so as to be tiresome or vexing; speak with reiteration. "He is always *harping* on that string."

Harry, *v.* To trouble; vex; harrass; agitate; tease. Harrow.

Harry-Dick, *n.* A half grown bull.

Harslet, *n.* The heart, liver, and lights of hogs, sheep, beeves.

Harth, *n.* For *hearth.* Also, *haath.*

Harum-scarum, *n.* A giddy, hairbrained, or rash person.

Harum-scarum, *adj.* Hairbrained; flighty; giddy; rash.

Harvest, *n.* The season of gathering the ripened crops; the time of reaping and gathering grain. (2) A crop or crops gathered or ready to gather.

Harvest, *v.* To reap and gather grain-crops. "I will begin to *harvest* my wheat next week."

Harvesters, *n. pl.* Workers in the harvest.

Harvest-field, *n.* A field from which a harvest is gathered.

Has-been, *n.* A person, thing, or belief, that belongs exclusively to the past; something out of date, or past use.

Hash, *n.* To settle one's *hash.* To finish or make an end of opposition.

Hash, *adj.* A variant of *harsh.* Very *hash* treatment.

Hasp, *n.* A clasp; especially, a clasp that passes over a staple and is fastened by a pin or a padlock; also, a metal hook for fastening a door.

Hatch, *n.* The number of eggs hatched at one time. Sometimes *hatching.* A *hatching* of eggs is thirteen.

Hatchet-faced, *adj.* A thin face, lean and furrowed by deep lines.

Hate, *v.* To dislike. "I *hate* to go out on a dusty, hot day."

Haul, *n.* The quantity of fish taken at one haul of the seine; a catch. Any valuable acquisition; a "find."

Haul, *v.* To pull or draw with force. To convey on a cart or waggon.

Haul, *v.* To "*haul* in your horns" is to leave off pretentions; be more modest. "*Haul* over the coals": a scolding.

Havance, *n.* Good manners. Behaviour. "Have havance"—behave yourself. (2) When boys keep the marbles they win at play, it is playing for *havance* or *keeps*.

Have liefer, or liever. To hold, regard or consider as preferable; prefer. "I had liefer," I would hold or regard it as preferable. "Had as lieve."

Havins, *n.* Havings. A game of marbles where each puts so many marbles in a ring and each boy keeps all he knocks out.

Haviour, *n.* For behaviour. "Have *haviour*."

Havoc, *n.* Waste. "What *havoc* you make of everything."

Havvers, *n.* Claiming half of what another finds.

Haw, *interj.* Word used by a driver to his oxen to make them turn to the left. The opposite of *gee*.

Haw, *v.* To speak with hesitation and the interruption of drawling and unmeaning sounds: as, "To hum and *haw*."

Hawk, *n* The board on which a plasterer holds his mortar.

Hawk, *v.* To cough voluntarily for the expectoration of phlegm; *hawk* and spit.

Hawse. *n.* The pronunciation of *horse*.

Haze, *n.* Fine particles in the air that produces opaqueness.

Hazel, *n.* A colour; light brown like a hazel-nut. "*Hazel* eyes."

Hazy, *adj.* Opaque with haze: as, a *hazy* morning. Lacking distinctness; obscure, vague; confused.

He, *n.* A male animal, a bird, beast, or fish of the male sex: as, a *he*-goat.

Head, *n.* An individual animal or person. "Ten *head* of cattle."

Headache, *n.* Always used with the article, *the headache.* "I have *the headache* almost every day."

Head-brough, *n.* An officer subordinate to a constable.

Head-handkerchief, *n.* A handkerchief of cotton, of red, blue, green and yellow checks that the negro women used to wear tied around their head.

Headland, *n.* The part of the field close to the fence, ploughed parallel to the fence, and at right-angles to the other furrows; where the plough teams turn; headrow.

Head off, *v.* To stop the progress of by getting in front: as, to *head off* a running horse. To prevent by some counter-action: as, to *head off* a scheme.

Head-posts, *n. pl.* Posts at the head of a bedstead.

Headright, *n.* At the first settlement of Virginia every person who brought over a settler was entitled to fifty acres of land; these persons were called "*headrights.*" A man himself, with his wife and each child counted and he got a patent for so much land.

Head-row, *n.* A number of furrows plowed at the end of a field where the horses turn in the furrow, and is the last sowed or planted.

Headstall, *n.* A stout sort of bridle for fastening a horse's head to the manger.

Headstrong, *adj.* Willfull; ungovernable; bent on having one's own way.

Head-up, *v.* To stand anything on its head: as, a barrel.

Head-work, *n.* Mental or intellectual labour; thought; consideration.

Heap, *n.* A great number of things; a large quantity; much. "Whole *heap*." "*Heap* of people."

Heaping, *adj.* Piled up. A *heaping* peck of meal was a week's allowance for a negro man.

Hear, *v.* *To hear tell of*; to hear some or anyone talked about; listen to what is said about.

Hearing, *n.* "*Hard of hearing*," hearing with difficulty; partly deaf.

Hearn, *v.* For *heard.*

Hearsay, *n.* Information communicated by another; report; common talk; rumor; gossip. "I don't know for certain, it's only *hearsay.*"

Heart, *n.* Condition; said of ground. "My land is now in very good *heart.*"

Heartache, *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind.

Heartbreak *n.* Overwhelming sorrow of grief.

Heartburning, *n.* Discontent; especially, envy or jealousy; enmity.

Hear tell, *v.* To hear about something. "So I've *heard tell.*"

Hearth, *n.* Haarth. That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made. The fireside; the home; the domestic circle.

Hearth-broom, *n.* A small, short handled broom used for sweeping the hearth before wood fires.

Heartless, *adj.* Destitute of feeling or affection; cruel. Hopeless: as, a *heartless task.*

Hear to, *v.* To permit; to receive favorably; to give consent; mostly used in the negative: as, "He would not *hear* to it."

Heartsick, *adj.* Sick at heart; deeply afflicted or depressed.

Heartstrings, *n.* Strongest affections; most intense feeling of any kind.

Hearty, *adj.* Full of health; showing strength; sound; strong; healthy. Adapted for, affording, using, or requiring strong or abundant nourishment: as, a *hearty* dinner.

Hear your ears, *v.* Meaning that one cannot hear on account of great noise. "The children make such a noise that you can't *hear your ears* for 'em."

Heat, *n.* An itching eruption on the skin, generally in hot weather. "John begins to break out with the *heat*."

Heat, *n.* The distance run by a race-horse at one dash. Three mile-*heats*. One mile-*heat*.

Heat, *adj.* The hottest part: as, "He came in the very *heat* of the day."

Heave, *v.* To make an effort to vomit; retch.

Heavy, *adj.* To show that a person has a full suit of hair. "She has a *heavy* head of hair."

Heavyhanded, *adj.* A cook that uses much salt in cooking is said to be *heavyhanded*.

Heavy-pork, *n.* A name given to hogs of large size killed for salting.

Heavy-set, *adj.* Large framed; muscular; stout: "He is a *heavy-set* man."

Hector, *v.* To treat with insolence; threaten; bully.

He'd. A contraction of *he had*, and of *he would*.

Heel, *v.* To lean over like a boat by the force of the wind.

Heels, *n. pl.* *To take to one's heels;* to flee; to take flight.

Heel-tap, *n.* The heel-piece of a shoe.

Heerd, *v.* For *heard*.

Heft, *n.* The weight of a thing, as ascertained by lifting it. Weight; heaviness. The greater or weightier part of anything; the bulk; the gist. "Give me the fish let me try the *heft* of it."

Heft, *v.* To try the weight of.

Hefty, *adj.* Having considerable weight; rather heavy; hence, weighty; forceable: as, a *hefty* argument.

Heir, *v.* To inherit. He *heired* that land from his mother.

Heirlooms, *n. pl.* Goods left in a house by way of inheritance; some standing pieces of household stuff that go with the house.

Heish, *exclam.* Hush! The *hei* like in *height.*

He'll, *v.* He will.

Hell-bent, *adj.* Recklessly determined, without regard to consequences; determined to have or do at all hazards; "dead set."

Hellcat, *n.* A devil-may-care person. "Hell-cat Billy Jones."

Hellion, *n.* An overbearing, quarrelsome, and vulgar woman. "She is a regular *hellion.*"

Hellum, *n.* For *helm.*

Helping, *v.* The portion of food served at one time. "He eat all I gave him at one *helping* and wanted more."

Helt, *v.* Healt. Held. "He *healt* the horse by the bridle."

Helter-skelter, *adj.* Confused; disorderly; carelessly hurried.

Helve, *n.* The handle of an axe, adze, or hatchet.

Helve, *v.* To furnish with a helve or handle.

Hem, *pron.* Them. 'Em.

Hender, *v.* To hold; to keep back. Hinder.

Hendersome, *adj.* In the way; obstructive. "He is more *hendersome* than anything else."

Hen-hawk, *n.* A hawk that preys on fowls.

Hen-house, *n.* Hen-us. A house or shelter for fowls, with rows or compartments for hens to lay in, and with "pearches" for them to roost on.

Hen-huzzy, *n.* A woman who looks after fowls.

Henscratches, *n. pl.* A bad handwriting. "His writing looks like *henscratches.*"

Hen-us, *n.* A house fitted up for hens, with nests to lay in, "pearches" for them to roost on.

Hep, *v.* For *help.* "I can't *hep* it."

Herb, *n.* Pronounced *erb.*

Herb-doctor, *n.* *Erb* doctor. One who cures by means of herbs.

Herd, *n.* In a disparaging sense, a company of men or people; a rabble; a mob: as, the "vulgar *herd.*"

Hereabouts, *adv.* About this place; in this neighborhood.

Hereafter, *n.* A future state; the future. "He does not believe there is any *hereafter.*"

Hereaway, *adv.* Hereabouts; in this neighbourhood, or in this direction.

Hereby, *adv.* By this; or by means of this.

Hern, *pron.* Hers.

Herricane, *n.* A hurricane.

Herrin-gutted, *adj.* Thin; poor; lean.

Het, *v.* Past tense of *heat.* Heated. "He was very much *het* by the hot sun."

Hewn, *past part.* Of *hew.*

Hey-dey, *n.* Highest vigour; full strength. "He is in the *heydey* of life."

Hi, *interj.* High. "Hi! what are you doing there?"

Hickory-nut, *n.* The nut of the hickory tree. From the Indian word *Pohickory.*

Hickory-shad, *n.* Same as *gizzard-shad.*

Hickory-shirt, *n.* A coarse and lasting shirt worn by labourers, made of heavy, twilled cotton, with a narrow, blue stripe or check.

Hide, *n.* The human skin. "I'll tan your *hide* for you."

Hide, *v.* To beat or flog.

Hide the thimble, A children's play.

Hide the switch. A children's game. One hides the switch that is sought for by the others; the finder whips any players he can catch before getting to base.

Hidebound, *adj.* Obstinately set in opinion or purpose; narrow-minded; bigotted; unyielding.

Hiding, *n.* A flogging or thrashing.

Higgledy-piggledy, *adv.* In confusion; in a disorderly manner; topsy-turvy.

Higgling, *n.* Close bargaining; chaffer.

High, *adj.* Excited with drink.

High, *adj.* *A high time*, a time of great effort; difficulty; jollity; an exciting time.

High and low, *n.* People of all conditions.

High and low, *adv.* "I looked *high and low* and couldn't find it."

Highfalutin, *n.* Pompous speech or writing. Bombast.

High-handed, *adj.* Carried on with a high hand; violent; overbearing; arbitrary.

High-horse, *n.* Said of a person acting with an air of superiority, or arrogantly: "When I get on my *high horse.*"

High-keys, *n.* A person is said to be on his *high-keys* when he is loud in voice, and boisterous in action. "There's no telling what he'll do when he gets on his *high-keys.*"

Highlone, *adv.* Alone, without help. "Mares scarce able to stand *highlone* much less assist in the business of the plantations."

High-minded, *adj.* Of or pertaining to an elevated mind having or resulting from high principle; honourable; magnanimous.

High-spirited, *adj.* Having a high spirit; bold; mettlesome; sensitive.

Highsteries, *n. pl.* For *hysterics.*

High-strung, *adj.* Strung to a high pitch; high spirited; having a sensitive or highly organized nervous system.

Highth, *n.* A form of height.

High-time, *n.* Quite time: as, "It is *high-time* you were going." Full time.

Hightoned, *adj.* Having high principles; dignified; self respecting.

Highty, *adj.* For *high.*

Hike, *v.* Hoist; high. "*Hiked* up on a horse." Used in disparagement; to a person who seemed to be out of place, he was asked what he was doing "*hiked* up" on a horse, fence, or other high place.

Hild, *v.* *Hilt.* Form of *held,* past tense and past participle of *hold.*

Hill, *n.* A little mound raised about a cluster of cultivated plants: as, a *hill* of corn or potatoes.

Hill, *v.* To form small hills or heaps of earth around; form of hills or heaps. "To *hill* up potatoes."

Hilltop, *n.* The top of a hill.

Hilly, *adj.* Abounding in hills.

Hi'most, *adj.* The last of a row of several. Hindermost.

Hind-foremost, *adv.* Hind part before. Opposite to what it ought to be. "Everything has been going *hindforemost* today."

Hind-gut, *n.* The lower end of the alimentary canal; the rectum.

Hindward, *adj.* Posterior; in the rear.

Hint, *n.* A suggestion made indirectly; a covert suggestion or implication; an indirect indication, conveyed by speech, gesture, action, or circumstance, whether intentional or unintentional.

Hipped, *p. a.* Having the hip sprained or dislocated.

Hipped, *p. a.* Rendered melancholy; melancholy; mopish.

Hip-shot, *adj.* Having the hip dislocated or shot out of place; lame; awkward. Hipshotten.

Hireing-day, *n.* Usually the county court day before Christmas, when negroes were hired for the next year.

Hireling, *n.* A negro hired by the year, distinguished from one owned by the employer.

Hisn, *pron.* Also *his'n;* a popular formation, like *hern, ourn, yourn, theirn,* etc. Same as *his.* His own.

Hisself, *pron.* Himself; alone. "By *hisself.*"

Hist, *v.* Hoist. To raise; lift; elevate; to raise by means of block and tackle.

Histance, *n.* Hoistance. In a game of marbles, a player had the right to cry "histance," and put his adversary's taw on a small heap of dirt for a better shot.

Hit, *v.* Succeed. "If peaches *hit* this year it will be the first time in three years." (2) To agree with some other time. "He can't fix his appointments to make them *hit* right."

Hit, *v.* To strike; to give a blow to; especially to strike intentionally.

Hitch, *n.* An entanglement; impediment.

Hitch, *v.* To fasten, especially in a temporary or occasional way; make fast; tether; tie up by means of a hook, a ring, a bridle, a rope. *To hitch up,* to harness a horse or horses to a vehicle.

Hithe, *n.* A port or haven. "Queenhithe," name of a place in Mulbury Island.

Hit-off, *n.* A clever presentation, immitation, or travesty.

Hit-or-miss, *adj.* Reckless; haphazard.

H'm, *interj.* Used as a murmur of assent, being then often repeated, "h'm, h'm."

Ho, *interj.* A cry used to stop one who is passing; now, especially, also written *whoa,* a cry used to stop a horse, or other draft animal.

Hoard, *v.* To treasure up; collect and store; lay up.

Hoarsen, *v.* To make hoarse.

Hoax, *n.* One who misleads or deceives; a hoaxer; humbug.

Hoax, *v.* To deceive by an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; play on the credulity of.

Hobble, *n.* An unequal, haulting gait; a limp; an awkward step. Difficulty; perplexity; scrape. "I'm in a regular *hobble*."

Hobbledehoy, *n.* A stripling; a youth in the half formed age preceding manhood; a raw, awkward youth. "Hobbledehoy, neither man nor boy."

Hobby, *n.* Any favourite object, pursuit, or topic.

Hobnob, *adv.* A familiar invitation to drink—to take or not to take.

Hock, *n.* The leg end of a ham, including the bones and joint.

Hockset, *n.* Hogshead. A large, wooden vessel for holding liquids or solids. Hoxhead.

Hoe, *n.* Iron tool for moving the soil. *Weeding-hoes* are very broad and thin bladed, for pulling dirt to the corn; *hilling-hoes* narrow and longer in the blade; *grubbing-hoes* with strong, narrow, cutting blades, for *grubbing* up roots and stumps.

Hoe, *v.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean off with a hoe.

Hoe-cake, *n.* Bread made of corn-meal, water and salt, baked on the bottom of the blade of an old weeding-hoe.

Hog, *n.* Name applied to swine. (2) A mean, stingy, grasping, gluttonous, or filthy person.

Hog-fish, *n.* A fish found to perfection in the waters of Chesapeake Bay.

Hogged, *p. a.* Having a droop at the ends; said of a ship when her ends are lower than her middle part.

Hoggish, *adj.* Having the characteristics of a hog; swinish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.

Hog-killing-time, *n.* The season when hogs are slaughtered.

Hog-minder, *n.* One who has charge of hogs.

Hog-pen, *n.* A pen for hogs; usually made of fence rails.

Hog-round, *n.* Hams, shoulders and middlings have different prices, but when taken all together at one price, it is so much *hog-round.*

Hog's head cheese, *n.* Made by boiling a hog's head, taking out the bones and letting it cool in a mass.

Hog-wallow, *n.* A wet, muddy hole where hogs wallow to cool themselves.

Hog-wash, *n.* The refuse of a kitchen or brewery, etc., given to hogs as food; swill.

Hog-weed, *n.* One of several weeds, grows up in a field after the wheat has been cut.

Holding her hands, *v.* Idle; unemployed. "There she stands *holding her hands.*"

Hold out, *v.* To live, or do business at any place: "Where do you *hold out?*" "He *holds out* at the Court-house."

Holerday, *n.* Holiday.

Holler, *v.* To call; cry; shout. "When the rock hit him it made him *holler.*"

Holey, *adj.* Full of holes; a ragged coat. "More (holy) *holey* than righteous."

Hollow, *adv.* Beyond doubt or question; utterly; completely: as, "To beat him *hollow.*"

Hollow-hearted, *adj.* Insincere; deceitful; not sound or true.

Hollow-horn, *n.* A fancied disease of cattle.

Hollow-ware, *n.* All sorts of hollow vessels made of wood, and sometimes the term is applied to sauce-pans, skillets, and other like hardware.

Hollyhork, *n.* A plant; the hollyhock.

Holp, *v.* *Hope.* Holpen, the past tense and past participle of *help.*

Holt, *n.* A form of *hold.* The act of holding; a grasp; grip, or clutch: as, to take *holt;* to keep *holt* of a thing.

Home-body, *n.* A person who likes his home. "She was a *home-body.*"

Home-field, *n.* The piece of land adjoining the homestead.

Homelike, *adj.* Having the qualities that constitute a home; suggesting or resembling a home; familiar.

Homely, *adj.* Plain; without particular beauty of features form, or colour: as, a *homely* face.

Home-made, *adj.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture. "*Home-made* bread."

Homespun, *adj.* Spun or wrought at home, as distinguished from the bought article.

Homespun, *n.* Cloth made at home; home-made clothing.

Homestead, *n.* A family's dwelling-place, with the enclosure or grounds immediately contiguous; an abode; a home.

Home-stretch, *n.* The finishing of a career; the ending of a race. "You are now on the *home-stretch.*"

Hominy, *n.* Corn hulled and ground or broken more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled.

Hommer, *n.* A hammer.

Hommer, *v.* To hammer; to beat.

Hone, *v.* To pine; long; yearn. To long for; crave.

Honey, *n.* Sweet one; darling; a word of endearment.

Honey, *v.* To talk sweetly to; coax; flatter.

Honey-cherry, *n.* Honey-heart; a large, sweet, heart-shaped cherry.

Honeyfuggle, *v.* To cajole; wheedle.

Honey-locust, *n.* A tree bearing large pods that become sweet with frost.

Honey-pod, *n.* Same as honey-locust. Honey-shuck.

Honey-suck, *n.* The red clover blossoms are sucked for the honey. *Honey-suckle.*

Hongry, *adj.* Hungry. "I'm very *hongry.*"

Honk, *n.* The cry of the wild goose.

Hoof it, *v.* To walk on foot. Continental soldiers who had no other way to move had "to *hoof it.*"

Hook, *v.* To steal by grasping; to catch up and make off with.

Hook, *v.* To have a habit of attacking with the horns, said of a cow. "She *hooks.*"

Hook'ed, *adj.* Bent like a hook; hook-shaped: a "*hook'ed*-stick."

Hooker, *n.* A prostitute.

Hook-nose, *n.* A curved nose like the beak of a hawk; an aquiline nose.

Hookumpate, *n.* The American woodcock. Imitating the cry.

Hoop-pole, *n.* A small sapling of green wood, for making hoops for casks.

Hooter, *n.* A dram; a drink; from a tin cup from which the drink was taken.

Hooves, *n. pl.* For *hoofs.*

Hop, *n.* A dance; a dancing party.

Hop, *n.* The rail-getter's grunt.

Hop, *v.* *Hopping mad,* so mad as to hop or jump about in rage; violently angry.

Hope, *n.* An inlet; a small bay; a haven. "Archer's Hope," on James River.

Hope, *v.* Past tense of *help;* holp.

Hopeful, *n.* A more or less willfull, troublesome, or incorrigible boy or girl, regarded ironically as the rising hope of the family.

Hopper, *n.* The large, funnel-shaped trough over the millstones, in which is placed the grain to be ground.

Hoppergrass, *n.* For grasshopper.

Hopple, *v.* To tie the feet together so as only to walk with short steps. Generally applied to *hopples* for horses.

Hopscot, *n.* A children's game.

Horn, *n.* "In a *horn.*" Spoken of as a thing never likely to happen.

Horn, *n.* A draught of strong liquor: as, to take a *horn.* Probably because early drinking vessels were made of horn.

Horn, *v.* To gore with the horns.

Hornbeam, *n.* A small tree like a beech, of very hard wood. "Hornbin."

Horn-colic, *n.* Pain caused by priapism.

Horny, *adj.* Amorous.

Horn-tumbler, *n.* A drinking cup shaped like a tumbler and made of a cow's horn.

Horrid, *adj.* Very bad or offensive; abominable. "These are *horrid* roads."

Horrors, *n.* Extreme depression; the blues. Delirium tremens.

Horse, *n.* A cross-legged frame on which logs are laid to be sawn. Saw-*horse.* Wood-*horse.*

Horse, *v.* To be mounted on another's back to be flogged.

Horse-block, *n.* A block to mount on horseback from.

Horse-cake, *n.* Gingerbread fashioned into the shape of a horse.

Horse-clog, *n.* A block of wood or other material fastened to a horse's leg by a rope or chain to keep him from straying.

Horse-collar, *n.* A collar made of leather and stuffed with straw, with creases to fit the hames.

Horse-colt, *n.* A young male horse.

Horseflesh, *n.* Horses collectively, with reference to driving, riding or racing.

Horse-fly, *n.* A large fly that bites horses and cattle.

Horse-heaven, *n.* Formerly a place near a town where dead horses were carried.

Horse-meat, *n.* Horse feed. Licenses generally read, "to sell liquors, provisions and *horsemeat.*"

Horse-sense, *n.* A crude, instinctive kind of common sense, independent of instruction or experience; a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical, good sense.

Horsey, *adj.* Applied to a mare in heat. Horseing.

Hot, *adj.* Half drunk.

Hot, *adj.* Mad; angry.

Hot and heavy, *adj.* A severe scolding. "He gave it to her *hot* and *heavy.*"

Hot-headed, *adj.* Of ardent passions; vehement; rash.

Hot-tempered, *adj.* Having a violent temper.

Hot-water, *n.* Troubles. "To be always in *hot-water.*"

Hot water tea, *n.* A drink made for children of hot water, milk and sugar.

Houn, *n.* A variant of *hound.* A dog.

Hound, *n.* A mean contemptible fellow; a dastard; a poltroon.

Hounds, *n. pl.* A pair of side-bars or horizontal braces for strengthening parts of the running-gear of a waggon.

Hour, *n.* *An hour by sun,* an hour before sunset.

House, *n.* Never *howse.*

House, *v.* To gather under cover; put under shelter. "All of the crops have been *housed.*" "We are *housing* corn."

Housed over, *v.* Covered over as with a roof. "I've got my pile of coal *housed over.*"

Household goods, *n. pl.* Furniture of a house.

Housen, *n. pl.* For houses.

House-raising, *n.* When a man in the country was building a house his neighbors went to help him *raise* the corner-posts, "jists," plates, and other heavy pieces.

House-room, *n.* Accomodation in a house. "They have hardly *house-room* for themselves in their small house."

Housetop, *n.* The roof or top of a house.

Housewarming, *n.* A merrymaking to celebrate the entry of a family into a new house.

Housewife, *n.* *Huzzy.* A case for pins, needles, thread, scissors, etc.

Housing, *n.* A collection of houses; all that appertains to the house or homestead, its outbuildings, etc.

Hove, *v.* Past tense and past participle of *heave.*

Hovel, *n.* A small house for housing fowls on the ground.

Hovel, *v.* To cover chickens as a hen. "That hen has more chickens than she can *hovel.*"

Hover, *v.* To hang flittering in the air, as a bird while seeking food or a place to alight. (2) To be in an indeterminate or irresolute state; to waver as to a decision or a result.

How, *n.* Way. "I can't do it no *how.*"

How come, *v.* Pronounced *huc-cum.* How came it? How did it happen? "*Huc-cum-so?*"

Howdy, *interj.* A contraction of *how do you* do?

Howdy-do, *n.* An embarrassing or troublesome state of affairs which suddenly confronts one.

Howe, *n.* Hoe.

Howell, *n.* A cooper's tool for smoothing work, as the inside of a cask.

Howell, *v.* To smooth; plane.

How goes it? A salutation.

Howl, *v.* To utter in a loud wailing tone.

Howse, *v.* To put under shelter. "For the better provision of *howseing* of said children."

Howsomever, *adv.* In what manner or what degree soever.

Hrup, *n.* A *hrup;* a whip.

Hrup, *v.* To whip.

Hub, *n.* The central part of a wheel in which the spokes are put. Nave.

Hubbub, *n.* A great noise of many confused voices or sounds; a tumult; uproar; riot.

Huck-bone, *n.* The bone of the rump of beef.

Huckleberry, *n.* A small, bluish, round, sweet, wild berry.

Huc come, *v.* How comes it; why. "*Huc come* you didn't say so?"

Huckster, *n.* A retailer of small articles; a small dealer in agricultural produce.

Huddle, *n.* A number of persons or things thrown together without rule or order; a confused crowd or cluster; a jumble.

Huddle, *v.* To put on in haste or disorder, as the clothes. (2) To crowd; press together promiscuously; press or hurry in disorder. "They were all *huddled* up together."

Hue and cry, *n.* A cry; a shout; loud shouting of many voices, as in pursuit of game or of a fugitive.

Huff, *n.* In a *huff*; huffish; angry.

Huffish, *adj.* Petulant; ill-humoured.

Huffs, *n. pl.* The huffs of an animal; also applied in derision to the feet of people. "What *huffs* he has got!"

Huffy, *adj.* Characterized by petulance or ill temper.

Hug, *v.* To grasp firmly and completely with the arms; embrace closely; clasp to the breast. (2) To keep close to: "You must *hug* the shore."

Hug, *n.* A close embrace.

Hughes's crab-apples, *n. pl.* Small, red striped, very sour apples, used for making cider for vinegar.

Hug-me-close, *n.* A fowl's merry-thought; wish bone, or clavicle.

Huh, *interj.* Answer to a call. "Sally!" "*Huh.*"

Hulk, *n.* Anything bulky or unyielding; a large, unwieldy person.

Hulking, *adj.* Unwieldy; heavy and clumsy.

Hulky, *adj.* Clumsy; loutish; hulking.

Hull, *n.* An outer covering, particularly of a nut or grain. Walnut-hulls. Pea-hulls.

Hull, *v.* To strip off the hull or hulls: as, to *hull* walnuts.

Hull-gull, *n.* A guessing game for children. One player takes a number of chinkapens in his closed hand, saying "*hull-gull.*" Another says: "Hand full." Then the first says: "How many?" The other player then guesses at the number, taking all if the guess is correct, otherwise making up the discrepancy. They play alternately.

Hum, *v.* To sing with shut mouth; murmur without articulation.

Human, *n.* A human being; a member of the family of mankind. "I didn't see a *human.*"

Humblebee, *n.* A large kind of bee.

Humbug, *n.* An impostor; a cheat; a deceitfull fellow; a person given to cajolery, flattery, or specious stories.

Humbug, *v.* To deceive by a false pretense; impose upon; cajole; hoax.

Humbuggery, *n.* The practice of humbug; false pretense; imposition.

Humming-bird, *n.* A thin piece of wood with a string at one end whirled around making a humming noise.

Humour, *n.* Watery matter in some skin breakings-out.

Humour, *v.* "He is *humoured* and allowed to do everything that he wants to do."

Humour, *v.* To comply with the humour, fancy, or disposition of; soothe by compliance; indulge; gratify.

Humoursome, *adj.* Capricious; peevish; petulant. (2) Adapted to excite laughter; odd; humourous.

Humpback, *n.* A crooked or hunched back; one who has a crooked back. Hunchback.

Hunch, *n.* To push or jog with the fist or elbow. Or with the head. "The lambs *hunched* the ewe's bags."

Hunderd, *n.* Hundred.

Hundred, *n.* A political unit, territorial; or administrative district: as, "Martin's *Hundred.*"

Hundred-legs, *n.* A centipede.

Hung, *v.* For *hanged.* "The murderer was *hung* yesterday."

Hunk, *n.* A large lump, piece or slice. Hunch.

Hunt, *v.* To seek after; pursue; seek. "I've found you at last; I've been *hunting* for you all day."

Hunt, *n.* The act of seeking for, or, chasing game or other wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; a pursuit; a chase.

Hunter, *n.* A small whip used when riding on horseback.

Hunting-shirt, *n.* A shirt worn by hunters, fitting loosely, with a belt about the waist, originally made of buckskin and highly ornamented.

Hurry-skurry, *n.* Fluttering haste; swift disorderly movement.

Hurrah, *v.* A word of encouragement, for *hurry.* "*Hurrah* now, let us finish the job before night."

Hurrah's nest, *n.* A state of confusion or disorder. A rumpled and uncombed head is said to look like a *hurrah's nest.* "Your head looks like a *hurrah's nest.*"

Hurry, *n.* Haste. "What's your *hurry.*"

Hurt, *v.* To do harm. "Nothing to *hurt.*"

Huroosh, *n.* Noise; rush; with rapid movement. "The children all came in with a grand *huroosh.*"

Husband, *n.* Steward; one who has the care of another's property.

Hush, *v.* To be silent or quiet. "He was crying but I spoke to him and he *hushed.*"

Hushaby, *interj.* Hush; a word used in lulling children to sleep.

Huskanaw, *n.* An Indian ceremony to prepare boys to be young men.

Husky, *adj.* Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks.

Husky, *adj.* Dry in the throat; hoarse; sounding rough: said of the voice or utterance. (2) Dry; rough. "He is a *husky* man."

Huslement, *n.* *Hustlement.* Furniture. Odds and ends. "Lumber and *hustlement* about the house."

Huss, *n.* Husk. The bran that is sifted out of corn-meal. "*Meal-huss.*"

Huss, *n.* Husk. The spike on which the grains of corn grow; *n. pl.* *Husses.*

Hussy, *n.* Huzzy. A pert willfull woman or girl; a frolicsome or mischievous girl.

Hussy, *n.* Huzzy. A case for scissors, needles, thread, etc.

Husting's-court, *n.* A municipal court having civil and criminal jurisdiction within the city limits.

Hustle, *v.* To shake or throw things together confusedly or in a disorderly manner; jostle: as, to *hustle* things together.

Hy spy, *n.* A boys' game.

I

I has not the long *y* sound in *life*, *wife*, and others.

Idea, *n.* An opinion; a thought, especially one not well established by evidence.

Idle, *adj.* Not engaged in any occupation or employment, unemployed; inactive; doing nothing.

Idle, *adj.* Wandering in mind; light-headed.

Idler, *adj.* One who idles; one who spends his time in inaction, or without occupation or employment; a lounging or lazy person; a sluggard.

Ifs and ands, *n. pl.* Hesitation; indecision. "Don't come here with your '*ifs and ands.*' "

Iland, *n.* Former and proper way of spelling *island.*

Ile, *n.* A form of *oil.*

Ile of White, *n.* The county of Isle of Wight.

Ill-conditioned, *adj.* Ill-tempered.

Ill-contrived, *adj.* Crabbed; cross; ill-tempered.

Ill-convenient, *adj.* Inconvenient; not to be done conveniently.

Ill-mannered, *adj.* Of bad manners; uncivil; impolite; rude; boorish.

Ill-natured, *adj.* Having a bad temper; churlish; crabbed; surly; spiteful.

Ill-tempered, *adj.* Having a bad temper; morose, crabbed; petulant; surly; cross.

Ill-time, *adj.* Not a suitable time; unseasonable.

Ill-will, *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

Imp, *n.* A mischievous or pert child. "You *imp* of distruction."

Impedent, *adj.* Impudent.

Impolite, *adj.* Unpolished in manners; not polite; ill-mannered; rude; uncivil.

Imposition, *n.* A trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture.

Improvements, *n. pl.* Valuable additions, as building, clearings, dreans, fences, on a farm.

In. Ing. Through confusion with the endings in *-end, -ende, -inde, -and, -ande,* the *g* has been dropped in the pronounciation.

Inch, *v.* To advance or retire by small degrees; move reluctantly or by inches: as, "To *inch* away from the fire." "He kept *inching* his chair up to Mary."

Inch-worm, *n.* A drop worm or measuring-worm.

Incline, *v.* To have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed; tend, as towards an opinion, a course of action, etc.

Incline, *n.* A slope.

Indian-core, *n.* Large banks of oyster shells near the surface but high above the water on the water courses.

Indian-field, *n.* A clearing used by the Indians for corn planting, and abandoned; then grown up in bushes and broom-straw.

Indian-file, *n.* Single file; one following after and treading in the footsteps of another.

Indian-ladder, *n.* A ladder made by trimming off the limbs of a small, straight tree; cutting notches in the body; used by leaning against the straight tree to be climbed.

Indian-meal, *n.* Meal made from Indian corn.

Indian physic, *n.* The podophyllum.

Indian-summer, *n.* A period in the fall characterized by calm and absence of rain.

Indian-rubber, *n.* An overshoe made of india-rubber.

Indian wheat, *n.* Corn; maize.

Indifferent, *adj.* Common kind of quality; only passable; ordinary: as, "They are *indifferent* sort of people."

Indoors, *adj.* Within doors; into or inside a house or dwelling. *Indoor* servant is one who does not work in the fields.

Indulge, *v.* To be kind or complaisant to; yield to the wish or humour of; gratify by complaisance; refrain from restraining; humour. (2) Gratify one's self freely; give free course to the gratification of one's desires or appetites.

Industrous, *adj.* Marked by industry; done with or characterized by diligence; busily pursued; perform, or employed.

Inglish-meale, *n.* Wheat flour, to distinguish from Indian meal, made from corn.

Ingun, *n.* An onion.

Inkling, *n.* A hint; an intimation; a slight or imperfect idea or notion.

Inlet, *n.* A waterway into a sea or lake, and forming part of it; a strip of water running from a larger body into the land; a creek.

Ins and outs, *n.* The full particulars. "I've heard the *ins and outs* of it."

Inside, *adj.* Of time or space; within limit: followed by *of*. "He'll be here *inside* of two hours."

Insides, *n. pl.* The organs inside of the body.

Instant, *n.* Present: as, at this *instant*, right away.

Instefy, *v.* Instify. To show; testify; set forth.

Insurance, *n.* For *assurance*. Great boldness; impudence.

Int, *v.* To annoint. *Aaint.* To smear with fatty matter.

Intend, *v.* To fix the mind upon, as something to be done or brought about; have in mind or purpose; design. To have intention; be inclined or disposed. "I *intend* to go to town to-morrow."

Intended, *n.* The person whom one *intends* to marry: as, "I saw him riding out with his *intended*."

Intentions, *n. pl.* As to a proposal of marriage.

Interefere, *v.* To strike one hoof against the fetlock-joint of the other side of a horse.

Interest, *v.* To disturb or annoy: "There is nobody to *interest* you."

Interest'ing, *adj.* The third syllable long.

In the night, *prep.* Night-time; during the night. "Possums and such varmints only run about *in the night*."

In the straw, *n.* Lying in; a woman is said to be in the straw when she is lying in, and not ready to get up.

Intment, *n.* Ointment.

Intruder, *n.* A person who goes to a party or wedding without invitation.

Intrust-money, *n.* For *interest-money.*

Inventory, *v.* To make an inventory. "To *inventory* and appraise all such estate."

Invite, *n.* An invitation: as, "Did you get an *invite?*"

Inwards, *n. pl.* In'ards. The inner parts of an animal; the bowels; the viscera.

I'on, *n.* The pronunciation of *iron.*

Irish potato, *n.* The well known potato so called to distinguish it from the *sweet-potato.*

Iron-back, *n.* A large iron plate set up against the back of the chimney to shield the bricks, and to throw out the heat. They were ornamented and had on them coats-of-arms.

Iron-gray, *n.* A colour; steel-gray, usually applied to the colour of horses.

Ironing-order, *n.* A person who has gotton wet in a shower, is "in good *ironing-order.*"

Iron-mould, *n.* Discolouration, in cloth or the like, caused by stains from rusted iron.

Iron-mould, *v.* To stain or discolour, as cloth, by means of iron-rust.

Ironing-board, *n.* A board covered with cloth on which clothes are ironed with a flatiron.

Ishicle, *n.* Icicle.

I-spy, *n.* So called from the exclamation of the seeker "*I-spy*" so-and-so, when he discovers a hidden player. A children's game.

Itchy, *adj.* Characterized by or having an itching sensation.

Item, *n.* A scrap: as, "I haven't got an *item* of tobacco, or anything else." (2) A hint.

It's me, *v.* Never, "it is I." "It's me and Tom."

Itself, *pron.* By itself, alone; apart; separately from anything else.

I-yi, *exclam.* Answer to a call. "Bob!" "*I-yi.*"

Izzard, *n.* The letter *z*. "From *a* to *izzard.*" From beginning to end; from first to last.

J

Jabber, *n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words; chattering.

Jabber, *v.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, imperfectly, or nonsensically; utter gibberish; chatter; prate.

Jabberer, *n.* One who jabbers; who talks nonsense.

Jack, *n.* Any one of the knaves in a pack of playing-cards.

Jack, *n.* The male of certain animals: as, a *jack-ass.*

Jackass, *n.* A very stupid or ignorant person; used in contempt.

Jacket, *n.* A short coat or body garment; any garment for the body coming not lower than the hips.

Jacketing, *n.* A thrashing. To warm his jacket.

Jack-frost, *n.* Frost. "Jack-frost is about this morning;" a cold morning when the ground is white.

Jack-knife, *n.* A knife with a large blade that shuts up in a handle.

Jack-leg, *adj.* Used to signify a poor specimen in any trade or profession: "a *jack-leg* carpenter;" "a *jack-leg* doctor."

Jack-m'lantern, *n.* A light that goes about at night to mislead people, carrying them who follow through briars and swamps.

Jack-plane, *n.* A large plane for coarse work.

Jack-straws, *n. pl.* A children's game. The several pieces are to be taken from the heap without moving any one of the rest.

Jade, *v.* Tire out; ride or drive without sparing; overdrive: as, to *jade* a horse. To weary or fatigue in general.

Jag, *n.* A lot; parcel; small load.

Jagged, *p. a.* Having notches or teeth, or ragged edges; cleft; divided. Jaggedy. Jagety.

Jaggy, *adj.* Set with jags or teeth; notched; jagged.

Jags, *n. pl.* Tatters. "Rags and *jags.*"

Jakes, *n.* A privy.

Jam, *adv.* Close to: "wait until you get *jam* up to him before you speak."

Jam, *n.* A crush; a squeeze; pressure by thrusting or crowding.

Jam, *v.* To press; squeeze; to thrust or press down or in with force or violence. "He *jammed* me in a corner."

Jamb, *n.* The inside wall of a fireplace; the inside posts of a door. The upright side of door, window, chimney.

Jam-up, *adj.* A degree of high perfection.

Janders, *n.* For jaundice. "*Yallerjanders.*"

Jangle, *v.* To quarrel; altercate; wrangle.

Jangly, *adj.* Jangling or jangled; harsh sounding.

Jar, *n.* A clashing of interests or opinions; collision; discord; debate; conflict: as, family *jars.*

Jar, *n.* A turn; turned a little way, as a door or gate; *on a jar, on the jar, a jar,* on the turn.

Jaunders, *n.* A form of jaundice.

Jaunt, *n.* A ramble; an excursion; a short journey, especially one made for pleasure.

Jaw, *n.* Rude loquacity; coarse railing; abusive clamour; wrangling.

Jaw, *v.* To talk or gossip; also, to scold; to talk in an offensive way; to give saucy answers.

Jaw-breakers, *n. pl.* Words hard to pronounce.

Jay-bird, *n.* The common blue jay. This bird is said to go to hell every Friday to carry the devil a grain of corn. For that reason they are never seen on the morning of that day. When they get back they are very noisy and their eyes red from the heat.

Jeames, *n.* Proper name. Jeames River. A colloquial name of James; formerly in common use.

Jeans, *n.* A twilled cotton cloth, used both for under wear and outter clothing.

Jenewary, *n.* For *January*, the month.

Jericho, *n.* A long way off. "I wish he was in *Jericho.*"

Jerk, *n.* A short sharp pull, thrust or twitch; a jolt; a twitching or spasmodic movement.

Jerk, *v.* To pull or thrust with sudden energy; act upon with a twitching or snatching motion; move with quick, sharp force.

Jerks, *n. pl.* A convulsive jerking all over.

Jerky, *adj.* Of a jerking character; acting by jerks; spasmodic; impatient.

Jesse, *n.* *To give one Jesse*, to give one a good scolding or dressing; punish one severely.

Jest, *adv.* A form of *just.*

Jesuit's bark, *n.* Peruvian bark; the bark of the chinchona tree.

Jew, *n.* For *dew*, and *due.*

Jew, *v.* To overreach; cheat; beat unfairly at a bargain: as, to *jew* one out of a dollar. *To jew down*, to beat down the price of.

Jews-harp, *n.* A musical instrument held in the player's mouth.

Jibe, *v.* To agree; being in harmony or accord; work together.

Jib-rags, *n. pl.* Torn into strips or small pieces.

Jice, *n.* Joists; joist.

Jiffy, *n.* A moment; an instant. "I will be with you in a *jiffy*.

Jiggamy, *n.* Any implement or tool.

Jigger, *n.* A small red tick. *Chigger*.

Jiggumbob, *n.* Something strange, peculiar, or unknown; a thingumbob.

Jimber-jaw, *n.* A projecting lower jaw.

Jimber-jawed, *adv.* Having a projecting lower jaw.

Jimjams, *n. pl.* Delirium tremens.

Jimmy, *adj.* Spruce; neat; smart; handy; dextrous.

Jimmy-john, *n.* A form of *demijohn*.

Jimpson-weed, *n.* Name of a weed, Jamestown weed. *Datura stramonium*.

Jine, *v.* To join. "He's going to *jine* the military company."

Jint, *n.* *Joint*.

Job, *n.* A sudden stab, prick, or thrust, as with anything pointed.

Job, *n.* A particular piece of work; something to be done; something to do.

Job, *v.* To strike, stab, or punch, as with something pointed.

Job, *n.* Do a *job*, to go to stool.

Job's-coffin, *n.* A group of four stars in the shape of a coffin not far to the eastward of the seven stars. The constellation Dolphin.

Job's comforter, *n.* One who depresses and discourages under the appearance of consoling.

Jog, *v.* To stimulate gently; stir up by a hint or reminder: as, to give a *jog* to one's memory. (2) To move idly, heavily, or slowly: a *jog*-trot. (3) To be jogging, to go away; move on. "Come, let's be *jogging*."

Joggle, *v.* To shake slightly; give a sudden but slight push; jolt; jostle.

Joggly, *adj.* Unsteady; shaky.

Jog-trot, *n.* A slow, easy jogging motion on horseback. Monotonous; easy-going.

John Barleycorn, *n.* Whiskey.

Johnny-cake, *n.* Made with corn meal mixed with water or milk, seasoned with salt, and baked on a board set on edge before the fire. Journey cake (?). Jannock; jonnock (?). Johnnock.

Joices, *n. pl.* For *joists*; beams running across, the ends resting on the plates for holding the floor of a house.

Join, *v.* Two pieces of land lying alongside of each other "*joined.*" A man was said to want all the land that "*joined*" his own.

Joint-stool, *n.* A stool made of parts fitted or joined together, as distinguished from one roughly made, as from planks, or a single block.

Jones, *n.* Go to see *Mrs. Jones*, going to the privy. Used in the country.

Josey, *n.* A little jacket, part of a girl's dress.

Joskin, *n.* A clownish fellow; a countryman. With a spur on one heel.

Jostle, *n.* A pushing about or crowding; a shock or encounter.

Jot down, *v.* To make a short note of.

Jower, *v.* To quarrel with much confused talk; all talking together.

Jowerings, *n. pl.* Scoldings; growlings.

Jowery, *adj.* Given to scolding; growling; grumbling.

Jowl, *n.* The lower jaw of a hog, prepared for the table: as. "*jowl* and turnip sallet."

Juba, *n.* A negro dance. One sang, patting his hands together, and on his thighs, keeping time with his foot, while one or more danced to the music.

Juba-patting, *n.* The patting on the knee or thigh practiced by negroes in keeping time to the juba-dance.

Jubilee, *n.* Any exceptional season or course of rejoicing or festivity; a special occasion or manifestation of joyousness.

Judgematical, *adj.* With sense of judgement. "He has always been a very *judgematical* person."

Jug, *n.* Earthenware vessels of several sizes with a handle on one side, a small mouth to be stopped with a cork, for holding liquids. Never used for *pitcher.*

Jug, *v.* To put in prison. "He was *jugged* for five years."

Jugfull, *n.* *Not by a jugfull,* not by a great deal; by no means.

Julep, *n.* *Mint julep,* made by pouring brandy on sugar and cracked ice, to which is added sprigs of fresh mint.

Jumble, *v.* To mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order; often followed by *up* or *together.*

Jumble, *n.* A confused mixture, mass, or collection; a state of disorder or confusion.

Jump, *v.* To move or spring suddenly when startled. "When he heard the door slam it made him *jump.*" "To *jump* for joy."

Jumping-mullet, *n.* A small fish that jumps out of the water when startled.

Jumping-off-place, *n.* A term of disparagement; usually applied to some place: "That is the *jumping-off-place;* that last place in the world."

Jump over the broom, *n.* Phrase for an irregular marriage.

Jumps, *n. pl.* Fidgets; nervous starts.

June-bug, *n.* A large, smooth, greenish beetle. It is tied by one of its legs with a long, fine string and allowed to fly, making a humming noise.

Junk, *n.* A thick piece; a lump; a chunk.

Junk-bottle, *n.* The ordinary black, glass bottle, low and big round.

Jussel, *v.* Jussle. For *jostle.* "Don't *jussel* me when you pass."

Just, *adv.* Immediately before the time then passing. "He had *just* gone when I got there."

Just now, *adv.* A short time ago; lately: as, "He was here *just now.*"

Just so, *adv.* In one particular way. "He likes everything *just so.*

Juty, *n.* For *duty.*

K

Kearb, *n.* A stone, brick, or other casing in a well, or spring.

Kearb, *v.* To hold in check. Kerb. Curb.

Kearbine, *n.* *Carbine*, with hard *c.* *Kerbine.*

Kearby, *n.* The surname *Kerby*, or *Kirby.*

Keard, *n.* Card.

Kearfull, *adj.* For *carefull.*

Kearnel, *n.* Kernel. Edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit.

Kearnel, *n.* Enlarged lymphatic glands, in the groins, or about the neck; *waxen kearnels.*

Keel, *v.* *To keel over.* To fall suddenly; tumble down or over, as from fright or a blow, or in a faint.

Keeled up, *adj.* Laid up or worn out from sickness or old age. "He's been *keeled up* for more than a year."

Keener, *n.* Having or manifesting great mental acuteness; acute; sharp.

Keep, *v.* (1) To be in health. "Are you *keeping* well this fall?" (2) To maintain an establishment. "He *keeps* house now, and has given up boarding." (3) "He *keeps* a

boys' school." "He is a drygoods-man and *keeps* in Williamsburg."

Keep going, *v.* Keep about; up and out of bed; continue to go to work. "He has not been well for sometime, but he *kep' going* till last Sadday when he was forced to give up."

Keep on, *v.* To continue. "It *keeps on* raining."

Keeps, *n. pl.* *For keeps*, to be kept or retained; to be held or retained as one's own; for good: as, to play marbles "*for keeps*," each player to keep the marbles he wins.

Keepsake, *n.* A trinket kept for the sake of some friend.

Kelter, *n.* Order; proper form, adaptation, or condition: as, out of *kelter.*

Kenting, *n.* A fine linen cloth made in Kent.

Kep, *v.* Past tense of *keep*; *kept.*

Kerf, *n.* *Kearf.* A channel or cut made in wood by a saw or other cutting instrument. A cut in a tree with an axe for felling.

Kerseymere, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth.

Ketch, *v.* A form of catch. Ketch, for caught.

Ketch, *n.* Catch. A metal or wooden implement for fastening a door. The latch is raised by pressing on a thumb-piece on the outside.

Key-basket, *n.* A small basket, very neatly made of white-oak splits, in which all the keys of the household were kept. It was always kept in one place, and when a key was used it was put back.

Kias beds?

Kick, *n.* Fashion; novelty; thing in vogue: as, "The latest *kick.*"

Kick, *v.* To refuse; to jilt.

Kick, *v.* To kick up a row, to create a disturbance.

Kicking about, *v.* Lying about; out of place; neglected. "He leaves his things *kicking about.*"

Kick the bucket, *v.* To *kick* the *bucket*, is to die.

Kick up, *n.* A row; falling out: "They had a regular *kick-up*."

Kidney, *n.* Sort or kind: as, of that *kidney*.

Kill, *n.* Kiln. Brick-*kill;* lime-*kill*.

Kildee, *n.* Imitative of the bird's cry. The largest ring-plover.

Killick, *n.* A small anchor or weight for mooring a boat. Sometimes a stone.

Killing, *p. a.* Overpowering; irrestible; generally in the sense of fascinating, bewitching, charming, so as to attract and compel admiration.

Killing-time, *n.* The time for killing hogs just before Christmas.

Kilne-house, *n.* A house for baking and brewing.

Kilt, *v.* Past tense of *kill*.

Kimbo, *adj.* Bent, as the arms when set akimbo.

Kin, *n.* Race; family; breed; kind. Of the same blood.

Kind, *n.* *Kind of*, as used with a following noun to express something like or resembling: as, he is a *kind of* fool. *Kinder*, kind of. "It rained and he got *kinder* wet."

Kind, *adj.* Easy to work; gentle; easily managed; a horse is recommended as, "A good saddle-horse, and *kind* in harness." (2) Intimate; friendly.

Kind-hearted, *adj.* Having much kindness of nature; also, proceeding from or characterized by kindness of heart.

Kindling wood, *n.* Dry wood used for kindling fires.

Kindly, *adv.* Well: as, "He takes *kindly* to his business."

Kind-spoken, *adj.* Characterized by kindly speech.

Kind-tempered, *adj.* Mild; gentle.

Kinfolks, *n. pl.* Relatives; kindred; persons of the same family.

King's cruse, *n.* A cry to stop a game; or a fight; enough! King's truce? *Scruce*.

King's evil, *n.* Scrofula. It used to be cured by being touched by the king.

Kink, *n.* An unreasonable or obstinate notion; a crotchet; a whim.

Kink, *n.* A knot-like contraction or curl in a thread, cord, or rope, or in a hair, wire, or chain, resulting from its being twisted or doubled on itself. "One great *kink.*"

Kinky, *adj.* Full of kinks; woolly.

Kinky, *adj.* Crotchey; eccentric. "His head is always full of *kinky* notions."

Kipper, *v.* To prepare or cure as salmon, herrings, etc., by cleansing them well, giving them several dry rubbings with pepper and salt, and then drying them, either in the open air, or by smoke of peat or juniper berries.

Kiss, *v.* "Kiss my foot." An expression of disapproval; an indirect way of denying a request. "Will you give me some money?" "Kiss my foot!"

Kisses, *n.* Small, square pieces of candy made of boiled sugar rolled up with verses in a piece of coloured paper.

Kit, *n.* A carpenter's *kit* is all the tools needed in his work.

Kit, *n.* A small tub, pail, box, or chest containing or holding particular commodities or articles: as, a *kit* of mackerel; a *kit* of tools.

Kit, *n.* A family; a brood; *the whole kit,* the whole lot or assembly; every one: used with reference to persons in contempt: as, "I defy the *whole kit* of them." "The whole *kit* and biling." "*The whole kit* and boodle."

Kitchen physic, *n.* Nourishing diet for a patient; good living; substantial fare.

Kith, *n.* One's friends or relatives collectively: as, "*Kith and kin,*" one's own people and kindred.

Kitney, *n.* Form of *kidney.*

Kitt, *n.* Kit. A small violin, with three strings. Used by dancing-masters, as it could be carried in the pocket.

Kittle, *n.* A form of *kettle.*

Kitty, *n.* A kitten; a child's pet name for a cat.

Kiver, *n.* A form of *cover.*

Knack, *n.* Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness. "He is a good fisherman; he has the *knack* of it."

Knackers, *n. pl.* Testicles. Knockers.

Knee, *n.* A spur-like process on the roots of the cypress, by which a part of their surface is kept above water.

Knee-cap, *n.* Knee-pan; the bone in front of the knee-joint.

Knee-deep, *adj.* Rising to the knees: as, the snow lay *knee-deep.*

Knee-high, *adj.* As high as the knee.

Knet, *v.* Past tense of *knit.*

Knick-knacks, *n. pl.* Small articles of curious construction, such as toys, carvings, etc.

Knife, *n.* It is unlucky to give away a *knife*, because "*knives* cut love."

Knife-basket, *n.* A basket in which case-knives are kept.

Knife-board, *n.* A board on which knives are cleaned and polished.

Knife-box, *n.* A box used for holding table-knives.

Knitting-needle, *n.* Straight, slender rods, usually of steel, with rounded ends; two or more are used at once in knitting.

Knit, *v.* To grow together, as the ends of a broken bone. "The bones of his leg didn't *knit* straight."

Knittin-sheth, *n.* Sheath. A quill sewed in a piece of calico or cloth and pinned to the front of the dress to rest the end of one needle in while knitting.

Knitting-work, *n.* A piece of knitting, with needles, ball of yarn, etc.

Knock, *v.* *To knock about*, to subject to hard or rough treatment. (2) *Knock along*, to get on moderately well. (3) *To knock off*, to stop; put an end to, as work. (4) *To knock about*, to wander here and there, especially in a rough, careless, or aimless way; to saunter about.

Knock down, *v.* In the sense of slaughter. "He offered to *knock down* a steer for us."

Knock in the head, *v.* To kill by blows on the head.

Knock off, *v.* To take something off a bill. (2) To cease from work. (3) To discontinue some ordinary practice: as, "He *knocks off* drinking."

Knock-kneed, *adj.* Having the legs curved inward so that the knees touch or knock together in walking.

Knowing, *p. a.* Shrewd; sharp; smart.

Knock up, *v.* To put together hastily: as, "To *knock up* a box to put the apples in." (2) To gather hurriedly: as, "knock up a load of wood as you come in at night." (3) To get in the family way.

Knowledgeable, *adj.* Knowing; intelligent; well-educated; able to be instructed.

Knowledge-box, *n.* The skull.

Knuckle, *v.* To hold the knuckles close to the ground, in playing marbles; usually with *down*. A player is required to *knuckle down* in order to keep him from gaining undue advantage by "pudging" nearer the mark.

Knuckle under, *v.* To humiliate one's self; to take the second place.

Knucks, *n.* A boy's game played with marbles. The winner having the right to shoot his taw so many times at the knuckles of the loser.

Kunner, *n.* Canoe. A dug-out sailing boat with two sharp sails.

Kyanne, *n.* Kyan. Cayenne pepper.

L

Lace, *v.* To beat; to thrash.

Lack, *v.* To want; to stand in need of; to be in want of. "I can't buy the land because I *lack* the money."

Lacken, *p. p.* For *lackered.* "Six *lackened* book frames for pictures, well burnished."

Ladybug, *n.* The name of a small, yellow beetle with black spots.

Lady-killer, *n.* A man supposed to be dangerously fascinating to women; a real or pretended lover; one whose fascinations are potent.

Laff, *n.* A form of *laugh.*

Lag, *n.* One, or that which comes behind; the last comer; one who hangs back. A player who comes in last at a game of marbles.

Lag, *v.* To move slowly; fall behind; hang back; loiter; linger.

Laid by, *v.* A crop of corn was "*laid by*" when all the work of ploughing and hoeing it was done.

Laid out, *v.* A body is said to be *laid out,* when it is clad in burial garments ready to be put into the coffin.

Laid up, *v.* Something to be done at another time, as in the phrase: "I have a whipping *laid up* for you."

Laig, *n.* For *leg.*

Lam, *v.* To thrash; beat.

Lambaste, *v.* To thrash; beat.

Lambasting, *n.* A whipping; beating.

Lamb-black, *n.* For lampblack.

Lamb's quarter, *n.* A weed; *chenopodium album;* used as a sallet for cooking in the spring.

Lame, *adj.* Now applied only to ailing in feet and legs; was used as well for hands and arms. "*Lame* of his hands and feet."

Lanch, *v.* To lance. "I had a big gethering, the doctor *lanched* it, and all the stuff came out."

Land, *n.* A strip of land left unbroken in a ploughed field; the space between two furrows. A division in ploughing. (2) The whole land making a farm. "I gave him the last meal there was on the *land*."

Land, *v.* To come to land or shore; touch at a wharf or other landing place; to arrive; come to a stop: as, "I *landed* at home."

Landside, *n.* The left side of a plough, so called because it goes next to the unturned soil.

Landed, *adj.* Having possessions in land: as, a *landed* proprietor.

Landing, *n.* A place on the shore of the sea or on the bank of a river where persons land or come on shore, or where goods are set on shore.

Landlocked, *adj.* Almost shut in by land from the full force of the wind and waves.

Landloper, *n.* One who wanders about the country. Vagabond; vagrant.

Land of nod, *n.* Sleep. "He is in the *land of nod*."

Landowner, *n.* An owner or proprietor of land.

Land-poor, *n.* Poor or in need of ready money while owning or holding much unremunerative land; especially, poor because of the taxes and other maintenance charges against such land.

Lane, *n.* The road, generally between two fences leading from the main road to the house.

Lank, *adj.* Meagrely slim; lean; gaunt.

Lanky, *adv.* Somewhat lank; tending to, or characteristic of lankness or leanness.

Lantern-jawed, *adj.* Having lantern jaws; having a long, thin face.

Lantern-jaws, *n. p. l.* Long, thin, jaws or chops: hence, a thin visage.

Lap, *n.* The front part of a skirt of a garment; that part of the clothing that lies loosely on the thighs and knees when a person sits down; especially, that part of the clothing, or an apron, as used to contain or hold something.

Lap, *n.* That part of the body covered by the front part of the skirts of one's garments or by an apron, especially when in a sitting posture.

Lapsided, *adj.* One-sided; leaning more to one side. "That gate is not straight, it's *lapsided.*"

Lareover, *n.* From *larva,* a ghost, spectre, mask, skeleton; used to frighten children. "A *lareover* to catch meddlers." When children are over inquisitive as to the meaning or use of any articles, it is some times the custom to rebuke them by saying they are "*lareovers* for meddlers."

Large-hearted, *adj.* Having a large heart or liberal disposition; sympathetic; generous, liberal; magnanimous.

Largen, *n.* To make large or larger; enlarge; increase.

Lark, *n.* A merry or hilarious adventure; a jovial prank or frolic; sport: as, "To go on a *lark.*"

Larn, *v.* To learn; to teach. "It will *larn* them a lesson."

Larning, *n.* A form of *learning. Book-larning.*

Larrans, *n.* Larence. Lawrence, patron saint of idlers. When the summer air is seen vibrating with heat it is called "larrans," and the lazy feeling of that time is said to be caused by "'*lazy larrans*' having hold of you."

Larrup, *v.* To whip; flog; thrash.

Larruping, *n.* A thrashing.

Larva, *n.* A mask, being an image, "which was put over the face to frighten children."

Last, *n.* Power of holding out; endurance; outlast. "He is very sick and can't *last* 'till to-morrow."

Lasting, *n.* A strong and durable woollen or worsted fabric.

Last legs, *n. pl.* A person is said to be on his *last legs*, when near death, or about to become bankrupt.

Latch, *n.* A piece of wood on the inside, which is raised by a string passed through a hole in the door. *On the latch*, not locked but fastened only by a latch.

Latch-string, *n.* A string passed through a hole in a door for the purpose of raising a latch on the inside. "The latch-string is out; the door is ready to be opened;" an expression of invitation and welcome.

Lather, *n.* Laather. Ladder.

Lather, *v.* To flog. (2) To froth; to sweat.

Latter, *adj.* A later or second brood of chickens that a hen has. "I have a fine lot of *latter* chickens." (2) Corn planted after the main crop. "My *latter* corn is very good this year."

Latterly, *adv.* Of late; lately; at a late or recent period.

Laugh, *n.* Laughter. "He was so full of laugh he couldn't talk."

Laughing-stock, *n.* A person or thing that is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.

Lavish, *adj.* Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; prodigal.

Lavish, *v.* To expend or bestow with profusion; give or lay out prodigally.

Lavish, *n.* Waste; squandering.

Lawn, *n.* A large yard about a dwelling, with trees.

Lawyer-man, *n.* A lawyer.

Lax, *n.* Diarrhœa.

Lay, *v.* *To lay* an axe, or grubbing-hoe is to weld a new piece of steel into the body of the old axe or hoe that had been worn out.

Lay, *v.* To wager; bet; stake money: as, "I'll *lay* he'll come tomorrow."

Lay about, *v.* An idle and dissipated man is said to *lay about.* "He just *lays about* and does nothing."

Lay by, *v.* To finish working a crop of corn; after all the plowing and hoeing was done, it was said: "I'm done working my corn, it is ready to *lay by.*" "I'm *laying by* my corn."

Lay for, *v.* To waylay: "To *lay for* a thief." To lie in wait.

Lay in, *v.* To be brought to childbed: as, "She will *lay in* in about two months from now."

Laylock, *n.* Lilac. A flower.

Lay neck and heels, *v.* To tie securely.

Lay off, *v.* To intend to do a thing. "I *laid off* to go to town last week but couldn't get there."

Lay out, *v.* To arrange; to plan. "I *laid out* to do that tomorrow." "I *laid off* to do it." (2) To prepare a body for burial.

Laze, *v.* To act, move, or rest idly or lazily; be lazy. "*Lazing* all the day."

Lazy, *adj.* One who moves slowly and heavily: "You walk mighty *lazy*"; "*mighty slowly.*"

Lazy-bones, *n.* A lazy fellow; an idler.

Leach-trough, *n.* A trough in which ashes were placed to be leached with water, the lye caught by a hole in the bottom, for making soap.

Lead, *v.* To "*lead* steers" was to let a small negro boy walk in front of them to direct their course.

Leader, *n.* A sinew; a tendon. Leaders, *n. pl.* The sinews of a limb.

Leading-lines, *n.* The small rope used for reins for driving horses in a cart, or plough. "Lines."

Leading-steers, *n. pl.* The yoke of steers ahead in an ox-team.

Leaf-fat, *n.* Fat around the kidneys of a hog, and on the walls of the belly.

Leap, *n.* The act of a horse covering a mare. "Five dollars for a single *leap.*"

Learn, *v.* To teach. "A school to *learn* children in."

Leather-gun, *n.* An undescribed kind of gun: "He shot it with his *leather gun.*"

Learn the ropes, *v.* A green hand needed training to learn the ropes. From sailor talk.

Leasure, *n.* For *leisure.*

Leather-wing-bat, *n.* The common bat, from its leathery wings.

Leave, *v.* To go away; depart.

Leaving, *n.* Departure. (2) That which is left; a remnant or relic; refuse. Nearly always in the plural. *Leavings,* especially of food.

Leave off, *v.* To cease; give over; leave off doing something.

Leben, *n.* For *eleven.* "He has been gone *leben* days."

Led, *n.* A lid; the lid of a chest; or of a book. "The *led* of the kittle." "The kittle *led.*"

Lef-hand-side, *n.* The left side. "The *lef-hand-side* of the road."

Lee-lurch, *n.* A sudden swaying of a person who is not very steady on his feet. "He gave a *lee-lurch* and I thought he would fall."

Leetle, *n.* A variant of *little.*

Leeve, *adj.* Willingly; a word of indifference. "I'd as *leeve* go as stay."

Leg, *n.* An unmarried woman who had a child is said to have "*broken her leg.*"

Leg-up, *v.* To help one on a horse, by lifting him by the bent leg, is to give him a "*leg up.*"

Leg-wearied, *v.* Tired from long walking.

Lend, *v.* Always used, and never to *loan.*

Lengthy, *adj.* Having length; of great length, with the idea of tediousness attached. "A *lengthy* sermon."

Less, *v.* Let us. "*Less* go to-morrow."

Lessen, *n.* To make less; diminish, reduce in number, size, degree, or quality.

Let, *v.* To permit or allow to be or to do, either actively or passively; grant or afford liberty to.

Let go, *v.* To fire a gun: "When you get near enough, *let go.*" "As soon as the ships were in range they *let go* at each other."

Letter, *n.* A spark on the wick of a burning candle, foretelling the coming of a letter.

Let out, *v.* "School *lets out* at 3 o'clock."

Level, *n.* Well balanced; of good judgment: as, "a *level head.*"

Level-headed, *adj.* Sensible; shrewd.

Levisonian pills, *n. pl.* The pill shaped dung of the old hare.

Levy, *n.* A tax raised by a levy.

Levy, *v.* To raise money publicly by a pole tax, called "*a levy.*" To levy taxes.

Liable, *adj.* Likely. "He is a good fellow but *liable* to get drunk."

Lick, *n.* A blow; a stroke. "A lick and a promise": to do a piece of work in a slovenly fashion, with the implied purpose of making amends later.

Lick, *n.* The act of doing a thing very fast. "Who was that playing the piano at such a *lick.*"

Lick, *v.* To strike repeatedly by way of punishment; flog; chastise with blows; beat.

Lick amiss, *n.* When a person had received some punishment thought to be deserved, it was said: "He didn't get a *lick amiss,* unless they hit at him and missed him."

Lickety-split, *adv.* Headlong; very fast.

Licking, *n.* A beating; a thrashing.

Like the auger, *phr.* In the country when a carpenter had a job he carried one of his sons, who got his meals, and was said to *lick the auger.*"

Lickwish, *n.* Liquorice.

Lid, *n.* A moveable cover which closes an opening by being attached or closely fitted: as, the *lid* of the tea-kettle. Also *led.* One of the covers or boards of a book: as, the *lids* of the Bible.

Lie-abed, *n.* One who lies long in bed in the morning.

Lie-down, *v.* To go to bed. "I'm very tired, I think I'll go and *lie down.*"

Lief, *adv.* Gladly; willingly. To have as lief; to have liefer. Leeve. "I'd as *leeve* go as stay."

Liever, *adv.* Rather. "I'd liefer"; rather. Had liefer.

Lift, *n.* Assistance; a helping-hand: as, to give one a *lift.* A free ride.

Lift, *n.* That which is lifted, or to be lifted. A weight to be raised, as a heavy *lift.* (2) *On the lift.* Said of an animal so poor and weak that it has to be lifted up and helped to be able to walk; at the point of death.

Lift, *v.* To clear off as a fog. "The fog *lifted* and we saw land."

Light, *v.* To get down off a horse. "Light down." To *light* from flying as a bird.

Light-bread, *n.* Wheaten bread made with yeast.

Lighter, *n.* An open, flat-bottomed boat used for loading and unloading vessels.

Light-fingered, *adj.* Thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

Light-headed, *adj.* Disordered in the head; giddy or dizzy; hence flighty; delirious. (2) Thoughtless; volatile; frivolous. "Light-headed and talked idly."

Lightning-bug, *n.* A firefly.

Lights, *n. pl.* The lungs, more especially of brute animals.

Lights, *n.* The openings between the divisions of a window; also the panes of glass put in a window: as, window-*lights.*

Lightwood, *n.* Very resinous pine wood. Lightwood knot, a knot of fat pine to burn brightly.

Lightwood-knot, *n.* The resinous knot of a pine tree. A hard, strong man is said to be made out of a lightwood-knot. "Nothing hurts him, he is made out of a *lightwood-knot.*"

Likeable, *adj.* Of a nature to attract liking; apt to be liked.

Like, *adv.* For *likely*: "He *like* to 'a fell;" for he was *likely* to fall; or *have* fallen. "He *like* to have killed a dog."

Like, *adv.* Having resemblance; similar in any respect; resembling.

Like, *v.* To feel like, to have an inclination for; be disposed to. "*Like* to sit down."

Likely, *adj.* Such as may be liked; pleasing; agreeable; good looking; promising. "A very *likely* dark, chestnut, sorrel horse." *Examiner*, 1805.

Likely, *adv.* Probably; as may be reasonably supposed.

Liking, *n.* The state of being pleased with something; favour; approval; inclination; pleasure: as, "He took a *liking* to the place."

Lim, *n.* A form of *limb.*

Limb, *n.* A mischievous or rougish person, especially a young person; an imp; a scamp; a scapegrace. (2) The large branch of a tree.

Limb, *v.* To tear in pieces; to tear limb from limb. "The dogs caught the old hare and just *limbed* her."

Limber, *adj.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding.

Limber, *adj.* To a constant talker it is said: "How *limber* your tongue is."

Limber-jack, *n.* A wooden toy held by the head and the legs and arms made to move in an odd way by pulling a string between the legs. "*Limber-jack*" is a person that moves his arms and legs in a loose way.

Limber-twig, *n.* A kind of apple with a long stem that hangs on the tree till frost.

Linch-pin, *n.* A pin put in the spindle of the axle of a vehicle to keep the wheel from slipping off.

Line, *v.* To copulate; said of dogs; a dog *lines* a bitch.

Line-fish, *n.* A fish that is taken with the *line*; opposed to *net*-fish.

Line-fishing, *n.* The act of fishing with a hook and line; distinguished from net-fishing.

Line out, *v.* *Line out* a hymn; to give out a hymn a line or two at a time to the singers.

Lines, *n.* Loins. "I got such a pain across my *lines* that I can hardly stand up."

Lines between neighbours. Are the lines marking the boundaries between adjoining lands.

Line-tree, *n.* Certain trees standing on the boundaries between tracts of lands are *chopped* every few years, and kept to mark metes and bounds. They are chopped every three years by "possessioners," appointed by the court.

Link, *n.* One of the divisions of a sausage made in a continuous line.

Lindsey-woolsey, *n.* A cloth made of linen warp and woollen web.

Lip, *n.* Impudent or abusive talk.

Liquor, *n.* An alchoholic or spiritous liquor; an intoxicating beverage; especially, a spiritous or distilled drink. In *liquor:* drunk.

Liquorish, *n.* A form of *liquorice.*

Lissen, *v.* "*Lissen* to what I tell you."

List, *n.* A ridge of earth thrown up by a plough, as in cultivating corn.

List, *n.* The selvedge edge of flannel or of woollen cloth. A stripe of any kind, or streak.

List, *n.* A careening or leaning to one side, as a boat.

Listed, *adj.* Encircled by a list. A "*listed*-sow," a sow with a white list around her black body, or the reverse.

Listen at, *v.* To listen; hear. "*Listen at* the sound of the rain on the roof."

Listing, *v.* The throwing up of the soil into ridges.

Lit, *v.* Past tense of *light:* he fell and *lit* on his head. (2) "The candles were *lit* at 7 o'clock."

Litchet, *n.* Child's name for *Richard.*

Litter, *n.* A birth or bringing forth of more than one young animal at a time, as of pigs, kittens, puppies. (2) A number of young animals brought forth at one birth, used with reference to animals which regularly give birth to more than one young at once.

Litter, *n.* Waste matter as shreds; fragments, or the like scattered about, as on the floor; scattered rubbish; things strewn about in a careless or slovenly manner.

Litter, *n.* Manure made by cattle or horses; droppings. *Stable-litter.* Loose straw or anything thrown into a farmyard for cattle to lie on and tread into manure.

Litter, *v.* To scatter things over or about in a careless or slovenly manner. (2) To bring forth a litter of young animals.

Little bit, *n.* A small quantity of anything: as, "a *little bit* of pudding."

Little-house, *n.* An out-door privy.

Livelihood, *n.* Way of life; living; means of maintaining life; maintenance; support of life; the occupation which furnishes means of support.

Livelong, *adj.* Continuing or seeming to continue long; passing slowly; tedious: as, the *livelong* night. "I waited for him the *livelong* day;" that is, all day long.

Liver-pin, *n.* A figurative term to express the centre or most important part of the liver. A part not clearly located, but a special and vital part of the anatomy. "Damn his *liver-pin.*"

Livery-cupboard, *n.* A stand with two or three shelves used in the dining-room, on which the liveries, food and drink, intended for distribution were placed. (2) Wardrobe.

Load, *n.* A large quantity of anything. "*Loads* of people." "*Loads* of money."

Load, *n.* The quantity of powder and shot put in a gun at one time.

Loaded, *past part.* Drunk: "I saw him today; he was *loaded.*"

Loaden, *v.* To load. Past tense also, as: "*loaden* with corne."

Loadened, *v.* Loaded. "A *loadened* gun."

Loaf, *v.* To idle away one's time; lounge; dawdle; stroll idly and without purpose. To pass or spend time in idleness; spend lazily; to wander about idly.

Loafer, *n.* An idle man, lounger or aimless stroller; one who is too lazy to work or pursue regular business.

Loaf-sugar, *n.* Sugar refined and moulded into a conical mass, broken into small pieces when wanted.

Loan, *v.* For *to lend* not used.

Lobcock, *n.* Logcock, a large woodpecker.

Loblolly-stick, *n.* A stick used for stirring *loblolly* or gruel.

Locate, *v.* To fix the place or limits; fix one's residence; determine one's residence. "At first we didn't know where he was but finally *located* him."

Lock, *n.* The corner made by joining two pannels of worm fence. "In the *lock* of the fence." An evil-doer was threatened to have his "head put under the lock of the fence." (2) A small lot separate from the rest: as, a *lock* of hair; *lock* of wool.

Lock-armed, *past part.* Two or more persons walking abreast with arms linked: "Half a dozen of them were going *lock-armed* down the street taking up all the sidewalk."

Locker, *n.* A small cupboard.

Locket, *n.* A small trinket usually of gold made to open and enclosing hair of friends, or other keepsakes.

Lock horns, *v.* To have a contention, or conflict. "They *locked horns* about it whenever they met."

Lock out, *n.* The exclusion of a teacher by his scholars for the purpose of getting holidays. Also, *turn out.*

Lockram, *n.* *Lockrum.* A kind of unbleached linen so called from the place where it was made, *Locrenan,* in Brittany.

Locusses, *n. pl.* Locust trees. "A fine row of *locusses.*"

Lodge, *v.* To be fast without moving. "He threw the stick up the appletree where it *lodged.*"

Loft, *adj.* Unwilling. "He was very *loft* to do it."

Loft, *n.* A room in the upper part of a house, occupying the whole house. "Barn-*loft*"; "Hay-*loft.*"

Log-chain, *n.* A strong iron chain ten or twelve feet long, with a ring at one end and a hook at the other; used in hauling heavy logs of timber.

Logger-head, *n.* At *loggerheads,* engaged in bickerings or disputes.

Log-trap, *n.* A heavy log, set with triggers, that falls on any varmint that may try to go through it.

Logy, *adj.* Heavy; slow; stupid.

Loll, *v.* To lie or lean at ease; recline or lean idly or in a careless or languid attitude. To allow to hang out, as the tongue.

Lollop, *v.* To loll or lounge idly; move heavily or be tossed about.

Lone-woman, *n.* A widow; left alone.

Lonesome, *adj.* Dejected for want of company. Secluded; unfrequented; lonely: as, a *lonesome* road. Far from neighbours.

Long, *adv.* In the sense of tall. "He was a *long* brother."

Long, *v.* To belong. "It *longs* to me."

Long, *adj.* Great. "A hundred dollars is a *long* price for that horse."

Long, *v.* To have longing or wistfull desire; feel a strong wish or craving; hanker. To long for; desire.

Long and merry ago, *adv. phr.* To express a long past, indefinite time. "That happened *long and merry ago.*"

Longbow, *n.* To draw the *longbow*, to exaggerate; tell improbable stories.

Long-coats, *n. pl.* Long clothes; said of an infant's wear.

Long-corn, *n.* The longest and best ears of corn, used for bread corn. "You are eating your *long-corn* now."

Long-headed, *adj.* Shrewd; far seeing; discerning; as, a *long-headed* man.

Long-home, *n.* When a man dies he goes to his *long-home.* A House not made with hands eternal in the Heavens.

Long-hundred, *n.* One hundred and twenty.

Longing, *n.* An eager desire; an earnest wish or craving.

Long-knives, *n. pl.* Name given to Virginians by the Indians, on account of their swords.

Long-potatoes, *n. pl.* Sweet potatoes.

Long run, *n.* In the end. "It will be all right in the *long run.*"

Long season in May. Applied to the long rainy spell that usually comes in that month.

Long sighted, *adj.* Having foresight; of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing.

Long-tongue, *n.* A tale-bearer; a gossip.

Long-tongued, *adj.* Prating; babbling; loquacious.

Long waisted, *adj.* Having a long waist. Long from the armpits to the waist or narrowest part, as a dress or coat.

Longways, *adv.* Longwise; lengthways.

Long-winded, *adj.* Tedious from length; of a wearisome or burdensome length; slow in doing anything; dilatory.

Look, *n.* Appearance or seeming in general; quality of anything as judged by the eye or the understanding: as, "I don't like the *look* of the sky." "The *look* of the thing is bad." As a verb. "He *looked* much older."

Look, *n.* Visual or facial expression; cast of countenance; personal aspect. "He has a sour *look* on his face."

Look, *v.* To *look* one's head for lice there.

Look-after, *v.* To watch; to attend to. "He was sent to *look-after* the cattle."

Look at, *exclam.* "Now *look at you!*"

Look a-here. Look here, a phrase to call attention and to emphasize it. "*Look a-here*, don't forget to call at the store."

Looker-on, *n.* One who looks on; a spectator.

Looked on, *v.* Respected. "He is very much *looked on.*"

Look over, *v.* To forgive. "I don't see how he can *look over* that."

Looking, *n.* Appearance; aspect; countenance. "She is very good-*looking*."

Looking-glass, *n.* A mirror.

Lookout, *n.* A prospect or view; an outlook. Future prospect.

Look up to, *v.* To treat with deference. "We all *look up* to her."

Look sharp, *exclam.* To hurry one. "*Look sharp* there; hurry up or you will not be through by night."

Looks, *n. pl.* Expression of face, or general appearance. "I don't like his *looks*.

Loom, *n.* A machine for weaving any fabric from yarn or thread.

Loom, *n.* The indistinct or unnaturally enlarged appearance of anything, as land, seen at a distance or through a fog.

Loom, *v.* To appear indistinctly; come dimly into view, as from below the horizon or through a mist.

Loom-harness, *n.* That part of a loom which moves the warp threads to make the crossing forming the shed in which the shuttle travels and leaves the weft-thread.

Loosen, *v.* To free from constraint or confinement: as, to *loosen* the bowels, to relieve from constipation.

Lope, *n.* A leisurely gallop with a long, easy stride, as a horse.

Lope, *v.* To move or run with a long step, as a dog; canter leisurely with a long, easy stride, as a horse. To cause to *lope* in going or running.

Lop-eared, *adj.* Having ears that lop or hang down.

Lop-sided, *adj.* Inclining to one side; heavier or more developed on one side than the other, physically or mentally.

Lord, *n.* "*To be good lord and good devil,*" to be equally civil and complimentary to all, whether good or bad.

Lose leather, *v.* To *lose leather* is to be galled on the buttocks by riding. "I *lost* a good deal of *leather* to-day."

Lot, *n.* A good deal. "You didn't wake Mary up." "I waked her up a *lot.*"

Lots, *n. pl.* A great deal: as, "He has *lots* of money."

Loud, *adj.* Flashy; showy; overloaded with ornaments or colours; conspicuous in manner or appearance; vulgar; overdone.

Loud, *adj.* Strong in smell; of evil odour.

Loud, *adv.* Loudly; noisily.

Lounge, *v.* To act, move, or rest in a lazy or listless manner; move about or do anything with negligence or indifference. To recline in a lazy attitude.

Louse, *v.* To clean from lice.

Louse-path, *n.* The parting of the hair on the head.

Lousey, *adj.* Degraded; mean; contemptible.

Lout, *n.* An awkward, ungainly fellow.

Love-apple, *n.* The common tomato.

Lovelock, *n.* A separate lock of hair hanging conspicuously on the head, either of a man or woman.

Love-pain, *n.* Toothache.

Love-vine, *n.* Gold-thread.

Low, *v.* To utter the soft bellow peculiar to animals of the cow-kind; moo.

Low, *v.* To allow, that is count, reckon, be of opinion. "I *low* he'll be here to-day." Hire, reward. "What do you low?"=what wages do you pay? O. F. *louer.*

Low, *adj.* Not high in character or condition.

Low, *adj.* Short in height. "Mighty *low* man." (2) Sick. "He is still very *low.*"

Lowance, *n.* Share; portion.

Low-down, *adj.* Far down in the scale of existence; a very rude or mean person.

Low-grounds, *n.* Meadow or bottom land.

Low-lived, *adj.* Living a low or mean life; vulgar. Pertaining to or characteristic of low or vulgar life; mean; shabby.

Lowery, *adj.* Threatening, said of the weather.

Low-spirited, *adj.* Having low spirits; without animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.

Lozenger, *n.* A lozenge.

Lucky, *adj.* Favoured by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success.

Lug, *v.* To pull with force or effort, as something that is heavy or resists; haul; drag. (2) To carry as something heavy or burdensome; bear laboriously. "*Lug* in wood at night."

Lug-sail, *n.* A sail with a gaff and without any boom. A *lug-foresail,* is one in a schooner without a boom, the sheet coming aft to an eyebolt on the quarter part of the deck.

Lukewarm, *adj.* Only moderately warm; tepid; neither cold nor hot.

Lull, *v.* To quiet; compose; assuage; cause rest or subsidence by gentle, soothing means.

Lumbardy, *n.* Lombardy. "*Lumbardy* poplar."

Lumber, *v.* To make a heavy rumbling noise; rumble. (2) To move heavily or cumbrously. (3) To make a loud noise, as, a person or animal. "He *lumbered* when he fell."

Lumber, *n.* Timber sawn or split for use, as, beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops.

Lumber, *n.* Things more or less bulky and cumbersome, thrown aside as of no present use or value.

Lumber, *v.* To heap together in disorder. To fill with lumber; to encumber with anything useless.

Lumbered up, *v.* A room or yard is said to be "*lumbered up*" when it is overcrowded with furniture or implements.

Lumbering, *pres. part.* A dull, heavy, prolonged sound. The sound of distant thunder. "It kept *lumbering* in the west all day yesterday."

Lummox, *n.* An unwieldy, clumsy, stupid fellow.

Lump, *v.* To take without choice; take "anyhow." "If you don't like it, you may *lump* it."

Lumping, *p. a.* Bulky; chunky; heavy.

Lumpous, *adj.* Lumpus. All of a heap. "She came down *lumpous*." All of a lump; of a heavy fall.

Luncheon, *n.* A slight meal.

Lunge, *v.* To make a sudden forward movement: "He made a *lunge* and nearly fell out of the door." "The boat lunged and nearly filled with water."

Luny, *adj.* Applied to partial or temporary aberration, and to persons afflicted with partial lunacy.

Lurch, *v.* To roll or sway to one side, or from side to side.

Lurch, *n.* Any sudden or unexpected shift or change of position. "*Lee-lurch*," a sudden, jerky roll, as of a ship rolling to leeward.

Lurk, *v.* Hide or keep out of sight, as for ambush or escape; skulk.

Lurking-place, *n.* A place in which one lurks or lies concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den.

Lusty, *adj.* Full-bodied; or stout from pregnancy.

Luth'er, *n.* For *leather.*

Lye, *n.* Water in which wood ashes have been steeped.

Lye-trough, *n.* A trough in which ashes are placed to let the water run through and out at a hole in the bottom, as lye.

M

Mad, *adj.* Very angry; enraged; forious. "He has been *mad* with me for a week."

Mad as fire, *adj.* Very mad. "When he hears of it he will be *mad as fire.*"

Mad-doctor, *n.* A doctor who treats mad people.

Mad-house, *n.* A house where mad people are confined for cure or for restraint.

Madman, *n.* A man who is insane; a distracted man; a crazy person.

Mahvil, *n.* A marble. "We'll play a game of *mahvils.*"

Maiden-land, *n.* Land that a man gets with his wife and loses at her death.

Main-road, *n.* Principal road; highway. "He lives on the *main-road* near the Court-house."

Main-stage-road, *n.* The main road by which the mail coach travelled.

Mainstay, *n.* Chief support of a household; main dependence.

Make, *n.* The ripening of grain or fruit. "The grain didn't *make* well this year."

Make, *v.* To compel. "If you don't go I'll *make* you." (2) To earn. "He *makes* about two dollars a day."

Make, *v.* *To make believe*, to pretend; act as if: as, "He was only *making believe.*"

Make, *v.* To do; act; be active; take a course or line of action. To make way; proceed; move; direct one's course; with words expressing direction: as, "He *made* towards home." *To make at*, to approach as if to attack; make a hostile movement against. "He made at him with a knife."

Make, *n.* Form; shape; constitution and arrangement of parts; structure: as, a man of slender *make.* A sort, kind, or fashion.

Make a leg, *v.* When a person puts his leg behind to make a bow, or make a curchy.

Make-belief, *n.* Pretense; sham, false or fanciful representation.

Make for, *v.* To go towards. "A squall is coming up, we had better *make for* shore."

Make-game, *n.* One who makes a laughing-stock of another; one who makes fun of another.

Make like, *v.* To act in a certain way: "I *made like* I didn't see him." (2) To pretend to do a thing.

Make out, *v.* To be able to see or understand something: as, "I can't *make out* what it is." (2) "*Makes out* he can."

Make-outs, *n. pl.* Things with which one can manage to get along in place of something else. Also, people who pretend to be something that they are not: as, "They are great *make-outs.*"

Makeshift, *n.* An expedient adopted to serve a present need or turn; a temporary substitute.

Make shift, *adj.* Of the nature of a temporary expedient.

Make up, *v.* To be reconciled. "They have finally *made up* their difference." (2) To repair. "*Make up* the fence that has been blown down."

Make up to, *v.* For a man to show marked attention to a woman. "He *makes up* to the Jones girl."

Mammock, *n.* A shapeless piece; a fragment.

Mammock, *v.* To tear in pieces; mangle.

Mammy, *n.* Mother. Also applied to the old black nurses.

Manavel, *v.* To pilfer eatables or articles of small value.

Manavellings, *n. pl.* Odds and ends of food; scraps, "leavings;" remnant of a meal. "Dog's leavings." Small perquisites.

Mango, *n.* A green muskmelon stuffed with horse-radish, mustard seed, mace, nutmeg, ginger, and then pickled.

Maninose, *n.* Mannose. The soft clam.

Manhandle, *v.* To overcome or controll by main force. "It took three men to *manhandle* him."

Mannerly, *adj.* Well behaved; polite.

Manners, *n. pl.* Behaviour; conduct; deportment.

Manners, *n. pl.* "After you is *manners*": to one invited to drink from the same vessel.

Mannish, *adv.* Simulating manhood; having the air or appearance of manliness.

Manyplies, *n.* Third stomach of a cow from its many folds like the leaves of a book.

Mantelpiece, *n.* The work or wainscotting around a fireplace, including usually one shelf or more.

Marchantable, *adj.* In good condition; fit for sale. Used to mean tobacco that was currency in Virginia. Specifically, inferior to the best or selected, but sufficiently good for ordinary purposes.

March-hare, *n.* Acting wildly or senselessly; strangely freakish; mad as a *March-hare.*

Mare's-nest, *n.* An absurd or ridiculous imagined discovery; something of apparent importance which a person fancies he has discovered, but which turns out to be a delusion and a hoax. "He has found a *mare's nest,* and is laughing at the eggs."

Mare's-tails, *n. pl.* Long, straight fibres of grey cirrus cloud, an indication of the approach of stormy weather.

Margent, *n.* For *margin.*

Mark, *n.* Made on the ears of animals by various cuts with a knife to distinguish the ownership.

Marketing, *n.* Groceries or other articles bought by people when they go to market.

Marking-pole, *n.* A pole ten or twelve feet long used in ploughing long furrows; the distance between furrows was marked by the pole, and they were stuck up in the ground at long distances, usually with a small white rag to be seen readily.

Marl, *n.* A mixture of clay with carbonate of lime, used for manureing land.

Marl, *v.* To overspread or manure with marl.

Marl-bank, *n.* A place where marl is dug from the natural deposit.

Marm, *n.* A form of *ma'am, madam;* "yes'm;" "no'm." In answer to a call: as, "John!" "Marm."

Marrow-bones, *n. pl.* The bones of the knees; the knees. Used both literally and figuratively.

Marsh-black-bird, *n.* A species of blackbird with red feathers on his shoulders living in marshes.

Marsh-hen, *n.* A bird living in marshes.

Marshy, *adj.* Partaking of the nature of a marsh; swampy.

Marse, *n.* Master: as, "*Marse* Bob."

Martin, *n.* House-martin, a bird that builds its nest under the eaves of houses. Black martin.

Martin-box, *n.* A box under the eaves, or near the house for martins to build in.

Martingill, *n.* Martingale.

Marvel, *n.* A marble.

Maryland side, *n.* The hock of the ham. The other is the Virginia side.

Mash, *n.* A form of *marsh.* Contraction of *marish.*

Mash, *n.* A form of *mesh.*

Mash, *v.* To press or beat into a confused mass; crush by beating or pressure: as, to *mash* apples in a mill.

Mash, *v.* To crush by weight; to break.

Mash-grass, *n.* Grass that grows in marshes.

Mason, *n.* A wasp that makes its nest with grains of sand mixed with saliva, and fixes it on the sides of walls, and other places.

Massacree, *v.* To massacre. "If you do that he will *massacree* you."

Mast, *n* The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees, acorns or nuts collectively, serving as food for animals.

Mat, *v.* Twist together; interweave like a mat; entangle. "His hair is so *matted* that he can't get a comb through it."

Match, *n.* A pair; a couple; two persons, things, or sets mated or suited to each other. A matting or paring; a coupling; a joining of two persons or things.

Match, *n.* The wick of a candle. "One skayne of *match.*"

Match-coat, *n.* A large, loose coat formerly worn by the Indians, first of fur skins matched and sewn together, afterwards of a kind of coarse woollen cloth.

Matchcock, *n.* (?) "Fower *matchcock* chiers."

Matross, *n.* An artillery soldier next to the gunners and helped them to load and fire.

Matter, *n* Pus; the discharge of *matter* from an abscess or wound.

Matter, *n.* Ground of consideration; importance; consequence; used especially in interrogative and negative phrases.

Matter, *v.* To form pus; collect or be discharged, as *matter* in an abscess; also, to discharge pus.

Matter-of-coarse, *adj.* Proceeding as a natural consequence; following naturally as a thing to be expected or about which there can be no question.

Matter-of-fact, *adj.* Consisting of or pertaining to facts; not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; ordinary; commonplace: applied to things.

Mattery, *adj.* Purulent; generating pus.

Maul, *n.* A heavy wooden hammer or mallet.

Maul, *v.* To split with wedges and a maul. "I have *mauled* two hundred rails to-day."

Mauling, *n.* A severe beating, as with a stick or the fist.

Maw, *n.* The stomach of animals, and also of human beings.

Mawkish, *adv.* Insipid; sickening to the taste.

Mawss, *n.* Moss.

May-apple, *n.* A plant with a large white flower and yellowish, pulpy, slightly acid fruit, larger than a hen's egg, sometimes eaten.

Maybe, *adv.* Perhaps; possibly; probably. *Maybe so.*

May-dew, *n.* Dew gathered on a May morning is used for washing the face as a beautifier.

Mayduke, *n.* Me'doc. A variety of cherry of the sour type.

May-fly, *n.* An insect troublesome to horses in spring and summer.

Maypop, *n.* The fruit of the passion-flower.

Maze, *n.* Bewilderment; perplexity. To be in a *maze.*

Mazerin-dish, *n.* Mazerine. A dish made of maple wood. Mazer.

Me, *pron.* "My head hurts *me.*" (2) "Its me"; not *I.*

Meal, *n.* The ground powder of corn.

Meal, *n.* The supply of food taken at one time for the relief of hunger. *A meal of victuals,* food enough for one meal.

Meal-bag, *n.* Made of a salt-sack, held three bushels of corn or meal, and used for sending "toll" to mill every week.

Meal-time, *n.* The usual time for eating a meal.

Meal-tub, *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal.

Mealy, *adj.* Light, floury, and white when cooked; said of Irish potatoes.

Mealy-mouthed, *adj.* Speaking cautiously or warily; not saying plainly what is meant; soft-spoken; given to the use of soft or honied words. (2) White-mouthed, as if dippped in meal. "Item. one *Mealy-mouthed* bull."

Mealy-mouthed, *adj.* A bay or brown horse having a light-coloured muzzle.

Mean, *adj.* Niggardly; penurious; miserly; stingy. (2) Of little or no account; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard; contemptible. (3) Disobliging; pettily offensive or unaccommodating.

Means, *n. pl.* Private income; money. "He lives on his *means.*"

Measly, *adj.* Good for nothing; miserable; wretched; contemptible. (2) Spotted, as pork.

Measuring-worm, *n.* So called from its mode of progression, moving its head, afterwards drawing its tail along making a loop, then moving its head forward again.

Meat, *n.* The flesh of warm-blood animals ordinarily killed for food.

Meat-house, *n.* The house where the supply of meat is smoked and kept for use.

Meddle, *v.* To interfere or take part inappropriately, improperly, or impertinently; concern or busy one's self with or about something without necessity or warrant; act in a matter with which one has no business.

Meddlesome, *adj.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; inclined to be officiously intrusive.

Meet up with, *v.* To meet by chance; to fall in with: "When you *meet up with* Tom give him my message."

Meeting-house, *n.* Any house of worship.

Mek, *v.* To make. "Come in and *mek* the fire."

Meller, *adj.* Mellah. Mellow; soft; ripe. *Mellow-apple.* "It is *mellow.*"

Mellow, *adj.* Rendered good humoured or genial by liquor; somewhat under the influence of liquor; half-tipsy.

Melt, *n.* The spleen.

Mend, *n.* Amendment; improvement; course of improvement; way to recovery: as to be on the *mend*, said especially of persons recovering from sickness. "He's been sick but is now on the *mending-hand.*"

Mend, *v.* To *mend* the fire is to add fresh fuel to it.

Mend his gait, *v.* To go faster.

Men-folks, *n. pl.* The men of a household or community collectively.

Merchandizing, *part.* Trading. "He has been merchandizing all his life."

Merchandizing goods, *n. pl.* Goods for sale, not for home use.

Meracle, *n.* For *miracle.*

Merrygold, *n.* Marigold; the flower.

Merrymaking, *n.* A convivial entertainment; a gay festival.

Merrythought, *n.* The wishbone of a fowl's breast; so called from the sport of breaking it between two persons each of them pulls at one of the two ends, to determine which is to be married first.

Mesh, *n.* "Wheat to the *mesh.*" *Mash*, a mixture of ground grain malted, and water for brewing. (?)

Mess, *n.* A quantity of food sufficient for one or more persons for a single meal. In *fishing*, the amount or number of fish taken. A *mess of fish.*

Mess, *n.* A disorderly mixture or jumble of things; a state of dirt and disorder: as, the house was in a *mess.* A situation of confusion, disorder, or embarrassment; a muddle: as, to get one's self in a *mess.*

Mess, *v.* To make a mess of; throw into confusion: as, "He *messes* the whole matter."

Messy, *adj.* In a state of mess, confusion, or dirtiness; making a mess; littered or littering: untidy.

Metes, *n. pl.* "*Metes and bounds,*" limitation; limits.

Middle, *n.* The waist; the middle part of the body. "He walked in the water up to his *middle.*"

Middle-aged, *adj.* Having lived to the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged man* is generally understood a man from the age of from forty to fifty years.

Middle-aisle, *n.* The alley down the middle of a church, with seats on each side.

Middle-name, *n.* The first name of a person is called the *given-name*, the surname is the *name*, and any between the two is the *middle-name*, or he may have *two middle-names.*

Middle-sized, *adj.* Half-sized. Being of middle or average size.

Middling, *n.* That part of a hog that lies between the ham and the shoulder; a side of bacon. (2) Coarse flour between the fine flour and the bran.

Middling, *adj.* Not in good health, yet not very unwell.

Middling, *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.

Miff, *n.* A fit of petulant displeasure; a feeling of slight anger or resentment.

Miff, *v.* To give a slight offence to; displease; nearly always in the past participle: as, "She was somewhat *miffed.*"

Might, *n.* *With might and main*, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion.

Mightily, *adv.* Greatly; in or to a great degree; very much. "I heard the new preacher and liked him *mightily.*"

Mighty, *adv.* In a great degree; very; exceedingly: as, *mighty* thoughtful.

Mihill, *n.* Myhill; Mighell. Forms of Micheal. Mihell; Mighel.

Milch, *adj.* Give milk: as, a *milch* cow.

Mildewy, *adj.* Affected by or abounding in mildew; mouldy.

Mild-spoken, *adj.* Mild in speech.

Mile, *v.* *Mile and tile*, to fatigue with labour and toil.

Milk-and-water, *adj.* Insipid, like milk diluted with water; hence, weak; characterless; wishy-washy.

Milkmaid's path, *n.* The Milky-way.

Milk-pail, *n.* A pail for holding milk; the wooden or tin vessel commonly used for milking.

Milk-pan, *n.* A large, shallow pan in which milk is kept to allow cream to rise.

Milk-piggin, *n.* A small, wooden vessel with an upright handle formed by continuing one stave above the rim, used for milking.

Milk-sop, *n.* A soft, effeminate, girlish man; one who is devoid of manliness; a term of contempt.

Milk-strainer, *n.* Made of a gourd, with a cotton cloth stretched across the bottom.

Milk-warm, *adj.* Warm as milk as it comes from the breast or udder.

Milky, *adj.* Oysters when spawning are said to be *milky*, and unfit for food. "*Milky* and not *fitten* to eat."

Mill, *n.* A stone hand-mill for grinding grain. Consisting of two circular flat stones, the uppermost one with a hole in the middle and turning on a metal pin passing through the lower stone. In using the mill the grain is dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone is turned by means of a stick put into a small hole near the edge. The stones are put in a wooden frame.

Millclapper, *n.* Something making a continuous, clattering noise; a constant talker. "His tongue goes like a *mill-clapper.*"

Miller, *n.* To drown the *miller* is to put two much water in one's liquor.

Miller's thumb, *n.* The name of a fish.

Miller's turn, *n.* Where every one takes his turn as he comes, as at the mill the "first come first served."

Million, *n.* A form of *melon.*

Mill-peck, *n.* A hammer with two chisel-heads, used for deepening the grooves of millstones.

Mill-race, *n.* The channel through which the water runs to get to the mill-wheel to be turned.

Mill-scite, *n.* Site. The ground on which anything was or is placed. Where a mill is placed.

Mill-tail, *n.* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it, or the channel through which it runs. The waste water from a water-mill.

Mimock, *n.* One who or that which imitates or mimics. "He is always *mimocking* everybody."

Mince, *v.* To utter primly; bring or show forth sparingly or in a half-spoken way; hence, to display with affected delicacy; use affectation in regard to: as, to *mince* one's words.

Mincing, *p. a.* Speaking or walking affectedly or with caution; affectedly elegant and nice; simpering.

Mind, *n.* Intention; purpose. Memory; remembrance. Inclination. "I've a *mind* to go to bed."

Mind, *v.* To regard with attention; pay attention to; notice; heed. (2) To take care of; attend to; to take or have the oversight of: as, a boy to *mind* the door; to *mind* the child. (3) To care for; be concerned about; be affected by. (4) To look out for; be watchfull against. (5) To remind; to notice: as, "He *minded* me of my promise." (6) To be afraid of. "Don't *mind* him, he won't trouble you."

Mindfull, *adj.* Taking thought or care; heedfull; thoughtfull.

Minister's face, *n.* The upper part of the head of a hog, from which the ears, nose, and jowl have been cut. Usually boiled, when salt, with beans.

Mink, *n.* Minx; a pert girl; a huzzy.

Minniken, *adj.* Mannikin. Very small: as, "*minnikin pins,*" the smallest size pins sold.

Minnum, *n.* A small fish.

Mint-stick, *n.* Sticks of candy flavoured with peppermint. Mint-drops, small, round pieces of candy flavoured with peppermint.

Minx, *n.* A pert girl; a huzzy.

Miration, *n.* Surprize. "He made a great *miration* at it."

Mire, *v.* To plunge and fix in mire; set or stall in mud, sink in mud: as, poor, weak cattle *mired* in the soft marshes.

Mireing-time, *n.* Caretakers were used to look after stock in the "miring-time," that is, in the spring when the cattle were thin and weak and apt to get stuck in the soft marshes.

Miry, *adj.* Abounding with mire or mud: full of mire: as, a *miry* road.

Misbehave, *v.* To behave ill; conduct one's self improperly or indecorously.

Misbehaved, *p. a.* Guilty of ill-behaviour; ill-bred; rude.

Misbehavior, *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; misconduct.

Miscall, *v.* To give an unworthy name of character to; berate; revile.

Mischief, *n.* *To play the mischief;* to cause trouble, damage, injury.

Mischievous, *adj.* With accent on the *e* in the second syllable. Fond of mischief; full of tricks; teasing or troublesome.

Misery, *n.* A seated pain or ache; an acute local ailment: as, a *misery* in the back.

Misfortune, *n.* An illegitmate child.

Mishap, *n* A lapse from virtue. Also, a miscarrage.

Mislick, *n.* When an axe cuts out of line; a false blow.

Mismanage, *v.* To manage badly; conduct carelessly or improperly.

Mismatch, *n.* To match unevenly. Horses of different sizes and colours are *mismatched* in size, and *mismatched* in colour. Shoes of different sets are mismatched.

Mismeant, *v.* Past tense. To mistake. "It was *mismeant* on my part."

Misremember, *v.* To mistake in calling to mind; err by failure of memory.

Miss Nancy, *n.* An affectedly prime young person of either sex; an effeminate young man.

Misstep, *n.* A mistake in conduct; an incautious or erroneous act.

Mist, *n.* A very fine rain; a fog.

Misty, *adj.* Accompanied or characterized by mist; overspread with mist.

Misunderstanding, *n.* A disagreement; difference; dissension; quarrel.

Mite, *n.* A very little of anything.

Mitten, *n.* A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated. *To get the mitten*, to receive only the mitten, instead of the hand; be refused as a lover. A woollen covering for the hands which leaves the fingers and half the thumb bare. *Mits.*

Mitten on, *v.* To sieze and hold fast. "When you get near enough *mitten on* to him."

Mix, *v.* *To mix up.* To confuse; entangle mentally. To involve; implicate.

Mixed Virginia-cloth, *n.* A cloth made in Virginia of cotton warp, cotton and woollen filling "broke" by carding them together, and woven on a hand-loom.

Mizzle, *n.* Fine rain.

Mizzle, *v.* To rain in very fine drops; drizzle.

Mizzle, *v.* To disappear suddenly; decamp; run off.

Mizzling, *n.* A thick mist of fine rain; a mist.

Mizzly, *adj.* Misty; drizzly.

Mo, *adj.* For *more.* Moe.

Mobby, *n.* The liquor or juice expressed from apples or peaches, for distillation in making apple-or peach-brandy.

Moccasin, *n.* A venomous serpent of the United States.

Moccasin, *n.* The soft skin shoe of the Indians.

Mock, *v.* Mork, or mawk. To imitate, to mimic. To make sport of by mimicry, ridicule or sarcasm; deride. "Why are you always *mocking* that boy?"

Mocking-bird, *n.* A well known song-bird that imitates other songsters, and other sounds.

Moil, *v.* To be very painstaking. To "*moil* and toil."

Mole, *n.* Space at the top of a child's head before the bones are closed.

Mole-hole, *n.* The burrow of a mole.

Mole-track, *n.* The track or course of a mole under ground.

Molosses, *n.* Molasses. "A barrel of *molosses.*"

Molly-cottontail, *n.* The common rabbit; "old hare."

Monack, *n.* Moonack. A woodchuck.

Money-crop, *n.* Crops like wheat and cotton, made rather for sale than home use.

When sugar is put into a cup of coffee and the air-bubles come to the top and gather in one mass it is called *money*, and if taken into the spoon and drank at once it is a sign that you will soon get money.

Moneyed, *adj.* Supplied with money; rich in money; wealthy.

Money-grubber, *n.* An avaricious or rapacious person.

Money-matters, *n.* Business. A careful man is said to look after his *money-matters.*

Money-purse, *n.* Purse for carrying money.

Money's-worth, *n.* Full value; something that is worth what one pays for it.

Mongrel, *adj.* Of a mixed or impure breed; begotten or made up of different kinds.

Mongrel-duck, *n.* A duck produced by a cross between a common duck and a muscovy drake.

Monkey-jacket, *n.* A short, close-fitting coat or jacket, generally made of stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

Monkey-shine, *n.* A trick or prank like a monkey's buffoonery; tomfoolery.

Monkey-wrench, *n.* A screw-key with a moveable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw.

Monsus, *adv.* Exceedingly: extremely; wonderfully: as, "That's a *monsus* hard thing to do."

Month-of-Sunday's, *n.* A long and indefinite period of time. "It will take him a *month-of-Sundays* to do it."

Monumental, *adj.* Notable; excessive; amazing: as, *monumental* impudence.

Moo, *v.* To utter the characteristic cry of a cow; low.

Moo-cow, *n.* A cow.

Moody, *adj.* Peevish; fretfull; out of humour; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Moon, *n.* The time of the month when the moon is bright: "I'll begin to plant corn next *moon.*"

Moon, *v.* To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck.

Moondown, *n.* The setting, or time of setting, of the moon. "We'll get there before *moon-down.*"

Moon-eyed, *adj.* Dim-eyed; purblind.

Moon-faced, *adj.* Having a round face like the rising full moon.

Moon-rise, *n.* The rising of the moon, or its appearance above the horizon.

Moonshine, *n.* Show without substance or reality; pretense; empty show; fiction: as, that's all *moonshine.*

Moonshiny, *adj.* Illuminated by moonlight. "*Moonshiny* nights."

Moonstruck, *adj.* Affected, or regarded as affected in mind or health; by the light of the moon; lunatic; crazed; dazed.

Mope, *n.* A low-spirited, listless, melancholy person; a drone.

Mope, *v.* To be very dull and listless; especially, to be spiritless or gloomy; as commonly used, it implies a rather trivial and week melancholy.

Mother, *v.* To nurse; look after; take care of. Woman *mothers* man.

Mop-head, A person with a rough, unkempt head of hair, resembling a mop.

Mop-headed, *adj.* Having rough, unkempt hair, resembling the head of a mop.

Morello, *n.* A kind of cherry with a dark red skin.

Morning-glory, *n.* A plant and flower.

Morning's milk, *n.* As the cows are milked twice aday that gotten in the morning is called *morning's milk.* That in the evening is called night's milk.

Morphew, *n.* Moss? A scurfy eruption on the face, mostly of women during pregnancy and after delivery.

Mort, *adj.* A very great number or quantity.

Mortar, *n.* A vessel of wood, in which corn is beaten with a pestle, of metal or hard wood, for making hominy.

Mortar, *n.* A metal mortar for beating coffee instead of grinding it.

Mortify, *v.* To humiliate; depress; effect with vexation or chagrin. To bother; to tease.

Mosquito-bar, *n.* A mosquito net. It may be a net covered frame for a window, or a net canopy for a bed. Mosquito-curtain; mosquito-net.

Mosquito-hawk, *n.* The name of an insect that preys on mosquitos. Dragon-fly.

Mosquito-netting, *n.* A coarse fabric with large open meshes used for mosquito-bars, etc.

Moss, *n.* A lichen on the face.

Mossel, *n.* Morsel. "He hasn't got a *mossel* of sense."

Mote, *n.* A small particle; anything very small; a minute particle of straw; a small splinter of wood. "The butter is full of *motes*."

Moth, *n.* Any larva that destroys woollen fabrics.

Moth-eaten, *past part.* Eaten or preyed on by moths.

Mother, *n.* A stingy, mucilaginous substance which forms in vinegar during the acetous fermentation.

Mother-bunch, *n.* A short, stout girl.

Mother-country, *n.* One's native country.

Mothering, *adj.* Motherly. "She was so *mothering*."

Motherly, *adj.* Tender; parental; affectionate. Like a mother.

Mothermark, *n.* Stain on the face or body of a new-born child.

Mother-naked, *adj.* Naked as at birth. Start naked. Quite naked.

Mother wit, *n.* Native wit; common sense. Good sense un aided by book-learning.

Mothy, *adj.* Containing moths; eaten by moths.

Motion, *n.* Style or manner of moving; carriage.

Motion, *n.* Evacuation of the bowels; alvine discharge.

Motley, *adj.* Party-coloured; variegated in colour; consisting of different colours. Also dirty. "Where did you get that *motley* face."

Mottled, *adj.* Spotted; variegated; marked with blotches of colour, of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into one another. A "*mottled heifer.*"

Mottle-faced, *adj.* Having a face of mixed colours, usually applied to cattle.

Mought, *v.* Form of *might*, past tense of *may.*

Mould, *n.* A soft place on the crown of children's heads where the sutures are not closed, the bones being incomplete.

Moulder, *v.* To burn slowly; smoulder. "The logs on the fire are *mouldering* away." (2) To mildew. "The shoes are all *mouldered* with the damp."

Moulder, *v.* To consume slowly. "*Moulders* away between the Minister's fingers."

Moult, *v.* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, or skin; slough off.

Mourn, *v.* To make a low, mourning noise: "He was *mourning* and groaning all night long."

Mouse, *v.* To hunt out, as a cat hunts out mice.

Mouse-coloured, *adj.* Having the gray colour of a mouse, or a colour somewhat similar.

Mouser, *n.* An animal that catches mice; specifically, a cat; commonly used with a qualifying word to describe the proficiency of the animal as a mouse-catcher. A good *mouser.*

Mouse-trap, *n.* A trap for catching mice.

Mousing, *adj.* Mouse catching; given to catching mice.

Mouth, *n.* To make a mouth; or to mouth, to distort the mouth in mockery; make a wry face; pout.

Mouthfull, *n.* As much as the mouth will hold, or is put into the mouth at one time. A small quantity.

Move, *v.* To change residence: as, "We *move* next week." Never *remove.*

Mow, *n.* An insulting grimace; a mock.

Mow, *v.* To fall like grain before a mower: "The men were *mown down* like wheat."

Mowburn, *n.* Mowheat. The damage done by the heating of hay or tobacco when put in bulk.

Mower, *n.* One who mows; a mowing machine.

Much, *v.* To make *much* of; coax; stroke gently.

Much, *v.* To be much; valuable in some capacity. "Not *much,*" of small value.

Much-what, *adv.* Nearly; almost. For the most part. "They are all *much what.*"

Muck of sweat, *n.* To be wet with sweat. Excessive perspiration.

Mucky, *adj.* A wet, slimy mass.

Mud-dauber, *n.* A digger wasp; a mason.

Muddle, *v.* To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water. To bring into a state of confusion; make a mess of.

Muddle, *n.* Intellectual confusion; bewilderment; cloudiness.

Muddler, *n.* A churning stick for mixing toddies, made of wood flattened at the end for crushing sugar, and a handle to hold it by.

Mudflat, *n.* A muddy, low-lying strip of ground by the shore, or an island, usually under water by the rising of the tide.

Mud-hen, *n.* Same as *marsh-hen.*

Mud-hole, *n.* A place full of mud; a depression where water and mud stand, as in a road.

Mud-turkle, *n.* Mud-turtle; the name of various turtles that live in mud or muddy water.

Muffle. *v.* Wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face; envelope or wrap in some covering. (2) To envelope more or less completely in something that deadens sound.

Muffler, *n.* Anything used to muffle or wrap up; a woollen cravat wound several times around the neck, and worn in cold weather.

Mug, *n.* A small, cylindrical drinking vessel, made of earthenware or metal. (2) The face: as, "Ugly *mug*."

Mulbriland, *n.* Mulbury Island; a place name.

Mulish, *adj.* Having the characteristics of a mule; sullen; stubborn.

Mullet, *n.* Jumping mullet, a fish that jumps from the water when startled, and blinded by a light at night, is caught by jumping into a boat.

Mullein, *n.* A weed with thick, woolly leaves, yellow flowers.

Mulligrubs, *n.* A pain in the intestines; colic. (2) Ill temper; sulkiness; the sulks: as, to have the *mulligrubs*.

Mum, *adj.* Silent.

Mumble, *v.* To speak with the vocal organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; speak in low tones, deprecatingly or hesitatingly. (2) To chew or bite softly with the gums; work food with the gums on account of lack of teeth or their defectiveness.

Mumbler, *n.* One who mumbles.

Mumble-the-peg, *n.* A boy's game in which each player in turn throws a knife from a series of positions, continuing till he fails to make the blade stick in the ground. The last player to complete the series is compelled to draw out of the ground with his teeth a peg, which the others have driven in with a number of blows with the handle of the knife with which the game was played.

Mumbling, *n.* The act of speaking in a low tone or with the vocal organs partly closed; an indistinct utterance.

Mumchance, *n.* One who has not a word to say for himself; a fool.

Mummick, *v.* To cut awkwardly; mess or make a mess of: as, he *mummicks* his food. *Mommick. Mommuck.*.

Mummy, *n.* A pulpy mass. "The peaches in the basket were mashed to a *mummy.*"

Mun, *n.* A familiar term of address applied to persons of either sex and of any age. Usually at the end of a sentence and practically expletive: as, "Mind what I'm telling you, *mun.*" "Yes, *mun;*" used to give emphasis to an assertion.

Múnch, *v.* To chew deliberately or continuously; chew audibly.

Murkle, *n.* Myrtle, the name of a tree.

Munts, *n. pl.* Months. "I have not seen him for two *munts.*"

Mush, *n.* Meal boiled in water or milk until it forms a thick soft mass: as, "*mush* and milk," a preparation made from corn meal.

Mushmelon, *n.* Muskmelon.

Mushroon, *n.* Never with *m*, but a final *n*. An eatable fungus. *Musheron.*

Mushy, *adj.* Like mush; soft; pulpy; without fibre or firmness.

Music-box, *n.* A mechanical music instrument. Plays certain tunes on being wound up with a key.

Musicioner, *n.* For *musician.*

Muskmellon, *n.* A well known plant and its fruit.

Músrat, *n.* Muskrat. A large, gnawing, fourfooted animal so called from its musky smell. Mussrat. Musquagh. *Musquash.*

Musky, *adj.* Having the smell of musk.

Muss, *n.* A state of confusion; disorder: as, the things are all in a *muss.* An indiscriminate fight; a squabble; a row.

Muss, *n.* A scramble; disturbance; uproar.

Muss, *v.* To put in a state of disorder; rumple; tumble: as, to *muss* one's hair.

Mussy, *adj.* Disorderly; rumpled; towsled. (2) A form of mercy: as, "Lord a *mussy.*"

Mustang, *n.* A coarse, rough person; not thorough-bred.

Muster-day, *n.* A day appointed for militia training in bodies collected from different places.

Musty, *adj.* Mouldy; sour: as, *musty* corn, or straw; "*musty* books."

Much of a muchness, *n.* Alike; more or less the same. "They are *much* of a *muchness*."

Mutter, *v.* To utter words in a low tone and with compressed lips, as in complaint or sullenness; murmur; grumble.

Muttering, *n.* The sound made by one who mutters; grumbling; mumbling.

Mutton-head, *n.* A dull or stupid person.

Muzzle, *n.* A contrivance made of white oak splits, or wire and put over horses' mouths to prevent their eating the young corn while plowing.

Myring-branches, *n. pl.* "*Myring-branches* of a river," were places where the bottom was so soft that animals could not cross without being stuck in the mud.

Mutten-suet, *n.* The fat, dried out of mutton.

N

Nab, *v.* To catch or seize suddenly or by a sudden thrust or grasp.

Nabel, *n.* Nable. For *navel.*

Nag, *n.* A horse, especially a poor or small horse.

Nag, *v.* To irritate or annoy with continued scolding, petty faultfinding, or urging; pester with continual complaints; torment; worry.

Nail, *v.* To secure by prompt action; catch.

Nails, *n. pl.* Distinguished by the manner of making: "*Wrought* nails;" made by hammering; "*cut* nails," cut out of a sheet of iron by machinery.

Nake, *n.* For *neck.*

Naked-bed, *n.* A bed without sheets, and not a naked person in bed; it does not seem to have been the custom to sleep without clothes.

Name after, *v.* To give one person the name of another. "He is *named* John *after* his father."

Namesake, *n.* One who is named after or for the sake of another; hence, one who has the same name as another.

Nankeen, *n.* A sort of cotton cloth usually of yellow colour.

Nanny-goat, *n.* A she-goat.

Nap, *n.* Nape. The back, upper part of the neck.

Nap, *n.* The woolly substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric.

Nap, *n.* A short sleep.

Nap, *v.* To have a short sleep. *To catch one napping.* To come on one when he is unprepared; taken at a disadvantage.

Napper, *n.* The pronunciation of the surname *Napier.*

Nappy, *adj.* Covered with nap. A frock made of nappy cotton was called a "*Nappy-cotton* gown."

Narrow, *v.* In *knitting* to reduce the number of stitches either by knitting two together or by slipping one and binding it over the next; opposed to *widen*: as, to narrow a stocking at the toe.

Narrow-minded, *adj.* Of confined views or sentiments; biggotted; illiberal.

Nary, *adj.* A form of *ne'er a, never a. Ary, e'er a, ever a. Narry;* neither; none.

Nastiness, *n.* Disgusting taste; nauseousness. That which is filthy. Filth. Nas'ness.

Nasty, *adj.* Filthy; dirty; foul; unclean. Physically filthy or dirty. Of filthy habits. Nauseous; disgusting to taste or smell: as, a *nasty* medicine. (2) Mean; dishonourable; hateful: as, a *nasty* trick.

Natty, *adj.* Neat; tidy; spruce.

Natural, *adj.* Legitimate. Used in this sense in the County records; as, my "*natural* daughter." Also: "My *natural* mother."

Natural-born, *adj.* So by nature; born so: as, "A *natural-born* fool."

Naught, *n.* An aught; cipher; zero.

Naught, *adj.* Wicked; bad in conduct; improper conduct.

Naughty, *adj.* In a mitigated sense, bad in conduct or speech; improper; mischievous; used with reference to the more or less venial faults or delinquences of children, or playfully to those of older persons.

Naval officer, *n.* In the Colonial times, an officer for the entry and clearance of vessels, and other official business connected with the administration of the Navigation Act.

Nave, *n.* The central part of a wheel where the spokes are put. Hub.

Naysay, *n.* A refusal. "He wouldn't take a *naysay.*" Right or opportunity of refusal. "Give me the *naysay.*"

Near, *adj.* Closely allied by blood; closely akin; *near* kin. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; familiar: as, a *near* friend. (2) So as to barely escape injury, danger or exposure; close. (3) Economical; closely calculating; also close; parsimonious; stingy.

Near-by, *adj.* Close at hand; not far off; neighbouring.

Near chance, *n.* A near miss; a close shave. "It was the *nearest chance* in the world that we didn't turn over."

Near-sighted, *adj.* Short-sighted; seeing distinctly at a short distance only.

Neat, *n.* Clear profit. Net.

Neat, *adj.* Characterized by nicety of appearance, construction, arrangement, etc.; nice; hence, orderly; trim; tidy; often specifically clean: as, *neat* in one's dress. Spruce; finical; over-nice. (2) Simple; undiluted; to take liquor without water.

Neatly, *adv.* In a neat manner; with neatness, in any sense of the word.

Neat's-foot-oil, *n.* The oil gotten from the feet of neat-cattle.

Necessary, *n.* A privy. Necessary-house.

Necessaries, *n. pl.* *Necessaries of life*: such things as are needed to relieve the necessities of a person in want.

Neck, *n.* A piece of dry land running between two creeks or rivers; or between two marshes. "The *Neck*."

Neck'ed, *adj.* Naked; without any clothes on at all. "He was as *neck'ed* as he could be." "She was walking on the *neck'ed* floor."

Neckhankercher, *n.* A neck-tie.

Need, *v.* To require; or find usefull. "You'll *need* your overcoat today."

Need-be, *n.* Something compulsory, indispensable, or requisite; a necessity.

Needle, *n.* Needlefull; the length of thread used at one time in a needle. "Give me a *needle* of black silk."

Needle-cushion, *n.* A small cushion filled with wool in which needles are stuck to keep from rust.

Needle-wires, *n. pl.* Knitting-needles.

Neet, *adj.* For *net.* "*Neet* proceeds." *Neat.* "*Neat* weight."

Negro-fellow, *n.* A full grown negro man to distinguish from *wenches* and children.

Negrofy, *v.* Nigrify. To turn into a negro. Negrofied. To become like a negro in thoughts and deeds.

Negro-news, *n.* News carried about by negroes. It is almost equal to the telegraph in the rapidity of transmission.

Neighbourly, *adj.* Becoming a neighbour; kind; considerate. Cultivating familiar intercourse, interchanging visits; social. "He is a *neighbourly* man."

Neither, *adj.* Never *nither.*

Nesses, *n. pl.* Plural of *nest.* "Two hen *nesses* full of eggs."

Nest *n.* A series or set, as of boxes, baskets, trays, bowls, tubs, etc., of diminishing sizes each fitting within the next in order.

Nest-egg, *n.* An egg, natural or artificial put or left in a nest to prevent a laying hen from forsaking her nest. (2) Something laid up as the beginning or nucleus of a continued growth or accummulation.

Nettle, *v.* Irritate or vex; provoke; pique. "He was very nuch *nettled* by what she said."

Nevue, *n.* Form of *nephew.*

Newcomer, *n.* One who has lately come to a neighbourhood.

Newfangle, *n.* A new or novel fashion; a novelty.

Newfangled, *adj.* Disposed to take up new things; fond of change. New made or new fashioned; formed with affectation of novelty.

New-fashion, *n.* Recently come into fashion; newfashioned; novel.

Newfashioned, *adj.* Made in a new form or style, or lately come into fashion.

New-ground, *n.* New land clearing, but not fully cleared and ready for cultivation.

New-hand, *n.* A person newly come to the country and not seasoned.

Newish, *adj.* Rather new.

News, *n.* Gossip; something new: as, "That's *news* to me."

News, *v.* To report; rumour: as, "It was *newsed* about that something had happened."

New-side Baptist, *n. pl.* Newer than the "Old-side."

Newsy, *adj.* Having the latest and fullest news: as, "it is a very *newsy* paper." "What a *newsy* woman she is."

Nibble, *v.* To bite very slightly or gently; bite off small pieces of.

Nibble, *n.* One who nibbles; one who bites a little at a time.

Nice, *adj.* Fastidious; very particular or scrupulous; dainty; difficult to please or satisfy; exacting; squeamish. Agreeable; pleasant; good; applied to persons. Anything that is gratifying: "*nice* and warm;" "*nice* and clean."

Nicely, *adv.* Satisfactorily: as, the work goes on *nicely*.

Nicety, *n.* Fastidiousness; extreme or excessive delicacy; squeamishness. Delicacy; exactness; accuracy; precision. *To a nicety*, to a turn; with great exactness.

Nick, *n.* A hollow cut or slight depression made in the surface of anything; a notch. Point, especially point of time: as, in the *nick* of; that is, on the point of being or doing something. The exact point of time of which accords with or is demanded by the necessities of the case; the critical or right moment: *in the nick of time*, that is, at the right moment, just when most needed or demanded.

Nick, *v.* To cut the sinews in a horse's tail to make him carry it higher.

Nick, *n.* *Old Nick*, the devil.

Nicker, *v.* To make the cry of a horse; to neigh.

Nick-nacks, *n. pl.* Nice things to eat; delicacies.

Nick-name, *n.* A name given to a person in contempt, derision or reproach. A familiar or diminutive name.

Nick-name, *v.* To call by an improper or opprobious name. To apply a familiar or diminutive name.

Nigh, *adj.* Penurious; stingy; close; near.

Nigh, *adv.* Near. "We are *nigh* home now."

Night, *n.* After dark—not *evening*. *Night* begins as the sun goes down.

Night-cap, *n.* A drink of spirit or wine taken before going to bed. (2) Night-caps used to be worn at night by men, women and children.

Night-clothes, *n. pl.* Garments designed to be worn at night.

Night-fall, *n.* The fall of night; the close of day; evening.

Night-glass, *n.* A chamber-pot.

Nightlong, *adv.* Through the night. *All nightlong.*

Nightmare, *n.* An oppressed state during sleep. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Night-partridge, *n.* The American woodcock.

Night-rail, *n.* Night-raile. A night gown.

Nights, *adv.* At night; by night.

Night-walking, *adj.* Walking about at night.

Nigrified, *adj.* A mean action, term of contempt. Acting like a negro.

Nimble, *adj.* Light and quick in motion; active; moving with ease and celerity; marked by ease and rapidity of motion; lively; swift.

Nimbly, *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility; with light, quick motion.

Nincompoop, *n.* A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

Nine-lived, *adj.* Having nine lives as a cat is said to have; hence, not easy to kill; escaping great perils or surviving grave wounds or hurts.

Nines, *n.* A high degree of comparison: "Up to the *nines.*"

Ninny, *n.* A fool; a simpleton.

Nip, *n.* A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spiritous beverage: as, a *nip* of brandy.

Nip, *v.* To take a dram or *nip.*

Nip, *v.* Neap-tides are when there is the least difference high- and low-tide. When that time comes it is said: "When the tides begin to *nip.*"

Nip, *v.* To blast, as by frost; destroy; check the growth or vigour of. "The fruit was *nipped* by the frost."

Nip, *v.* To pinch with the fingers or nails.

Nipcheese, *n.* A person of cheese paring habits; a skinflint; a niggardly person.

Nipping-frost, *n.* A heavy frost that nips or destroys vegetation.

Nip-tide, *n.* Neap-tide. Lowest point of tide. *Adj.* When tides are at their lowest.

Nit, *n.* The egg of a louse, or similar insect.

No-account, *adj.* Worthless. "He is very *no-account.*"

Nobody, *n.* An unimportant or insignificant person; one who is not in fashionable society.

Nod, *n.* A short, quick, forward and downward motion of the head, as when one is drowsy or sleepy. "In the land of *nod*," gone to sleep.

Nod, *v.* To salute, beckon, or express assent by a slight, quick inclination of the head.

Noddle, *n.* The head.

Noggin, *n.* A vessel of wood, with iron or brass hoops that is kept near a tub of water, used for washing hands, mostly for children.

Noggin, *v.* To cut the hair straight round as if a noggin had been turned over the head to cut by; the blue-law cap method.

No go, *adv.* Impracticable; of no use; not to be done. "He tried, but it was *no go*, he couldn't."

Nohow, *adv.* In no manner; not in any way; not at all.

Noint, *v. Nint.* To annoint. To beat severely. "*Ninted* scoundrel;" very bad, "annointed by the Devil."

Noisy, *adj.* Full of noise; characterized by noise; attended with noise: as, a *noisy* place.

No'm. For "*no madam.*"

Nonesuch, *n.* An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.

Nonplus, *v.* To perplex; puzzle; confound; put to a stand-still; stop by embarrassment.

Nonsense, *n.* Trifles; things of no importance.

Norate, *v.* To rumour; spread by report. Norated.

Noration, *n.* A rumour; a long, rambling account. "She put out the *noration* that there would be a dance there next week."

North Carolina robin, *n.* A salted roe-herring.

Northeaster, *n.* A wind or gale from the northeast.

North Carolina heartburn, *phr.* When the seat of the trowsers sticks too close to the person.

Nose, *v.* To search out carefully: "He is always *nosing* around."

Noses, *n. pl.* *To count noses*, to count the number of persons present.

Nose-bleed, *n.* Bleeding at the nose.

Nothard, *adv.* For northward.

Nother, *n.* "You are a *nother*."

Nother, *adj.* Same as *neither*.

Nothing but, *adv.* Only; no more than.

Nothing much, *adv.* Very little; not very much. "What are you doing at home?" "*Nothing much.*"

Noting, *n.* For *nothing*.

Notion, *n.* A desire, inclination, intention, or sentiment, generally not very deep or rational; a caprice; a whim. Opinion; idea. "I have a *notion* he'll do it."

No two ways, *n.* Only one way to do a thing; a positive assertion. "I'll not allow it, there are *no two ways* about that."

Nowadays, *adv.* In these days; in the present age.

Now-and-again, *adv.* Sometimes. "He comes *now-and-again*."

Noways, *adv.* In no way, respect, or degree; not at all.

Nub, *n.* A knob; a protuberance; a small lump of any substance, roundish in form.

Nubbin, *n.* A small or imperfect ear of corn.

Nubbin, *v.* To *nubbin* corn is to shell off the small grains from the two ends of the ear so as to have good corn for bread, or seed-corn.

Nubby, *adj.* Full of nubs, knots, or protuberances.

Nudge, *n.* A slight push as with the elbow, a covert jog intended to call attention, giving warning, or the like.

Nudge, *v.* To touch gently, as with the elbow; give a hint or signal to by a covert touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.

Numb, *adj.* Deprived of the power of sensation as from a stoppage of the circulation: torpid; hence, stupefied; powerless to feel or act: as, fingers *numb* with cold.

Numskull, *n.* A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

Nuss, *n.* A nurse, generally one who takes care of a child. "I've been *nuss* for all these children."

Nuss, *v.* Nurse; to suckle a child.

Nutmeg-grater, *n.* A roughened metal cylinder on which nutmegs are rasped to powder.

Nutnmeg, *n.* Nuttenmeg. Nutmeg.

Nuther for *neither.*

Nuts, *n. pl.* The testicles.

Nuts, *n. pl.* Something especially agreeable or enjoyable.

Nuver, *adj.* Never. "I *nuver* saw anything like that before."

Nuzzle, *v.* To fondle closely as a child.

O

Oak-apple, *n.* The oak gall.

Oar, *v.* To row with oars.

Oarlock, *n.* The lock in which an oar is placed for rowing.

Oats, *n. pl.* *To sow one's wild oats,* to indulge in youthful excesses; practice the dissipations to which some are prone in the early part of life.

Oben, *n.* Oven.

Obleege, *v.* To oblige.

Obligate, *v.* To place under obligations in any way, as on account of continued favours or repeated acts of kindness; made beholden or indebted.

Obrade, *v.* Form of *upbraid.*

Obstropolous, *adj.* Obstinate; resisting.

Occomy, *n.* A mixed metal something like brass used for making spoons, etc. "Occomy spoons." *Ocamy.*

Oceans, *n.* A very large quantity. "*Oceans* of money."

Odd, *adj.* Having a singular look.

Odd-come-short, *n.* Some day soon to come; and early day; some time; any time. "I'll give it back to you some of these *odd-come-shorts.*"

Odd-jobs, *n. pl.* Various small things on a farm, or in a large household, which require doing, but belong to no person's regular work.

Odds, *n. pl.* Difference: as, "What's the *odds?*"

Odds and ends, *n.* Small miscellaneous articles.

Odd-time, *n.* A time by chance; leisure; spare moment. "I'll do it at some *odd-time.*"

Offal, *n.* Those parts of a butchered animal which are small in size, and not worth salting: as, harselet, etc.

Offer, *n.* To make as though you were going to do a thing; an attempt. "He made an *offer* to hit him." "If he *offers* to walk his legs give way and he falls down."

Off-and-on, *adv.* Occasionally; now and then.

Offhand, *adj.* Without study or premeditation; impromptu. Free and easy; unstudied or unconventional.

Offhand, *adv.* At once; without deliberation or premeditation; without previous preparation or practice. (2) From the hand; without the support of rest.

Offhanded, *adj.* Offhand; without hesitation.

Office, *n.* ? Off-house.

Officious, *adj.* Forward in tending services; zealous in interposing uninvited in the affairs of others; meddling; obtrusive.

Offish, *adj.* Distant in manner; reserved; inclined to keep aloof; shy.

Offscouring, *n.* Rejected matter; refuse; that which is vile or despised.

Offscum, *adj.* Vile; refuse.

Ofn, *adv.* For *often*. *Prep.* Off of. "The shell isn't *ofn* their heads yet." Meaning young and immature.

Oftentimes, *adv.* Ofttimes; frequently; many times; often.

Oil, *v.* To rub or smear over with oil.

Oil-bag, *n.* In animals, a bag, cyst, or gland containing oil.

Oily, *adj.* Unctuous; smooth; insinuating and smoothly sanctimonious; blandly pious; fawning.

Oint, *v.* To anoint; to smear with some fatty preparation.

Okra, *n.* A plant, an esteemed vegetable, cultivated for food.

Old, *adj.* In jocular and familiar sense: *Old* gentlemen. A man speaks affectionately of his wife as, "*old* lady."

Old, *adj.* Term of depreciation: "Those infernal *old* cats."

Old, *adj.* Great; high: as, "A *high old* time."

Old batch, *n.* An "old batchelor." "Bachelor" is nearly always preceeded by *old*.

Old bones, *n. pl.* "He will not make *old bones*." Said of a person not expected to live to old age.

Old boy, *n.* The devil.

Old-fashioned, *adj.* Formed in a fashion that has become obsolete; antiquated. Characterized by or resembling a person of mature years, judgment, and experience; hence, precocious: as, an *old-fashioned* child.

Old-field, *n.* Cleared land, at some distance from the house, and possibly without any crop on it; cattle and sheep graze about in the *old-field.*

Old-field lark, *n.* A bird, field-lark.

Old-field pine, *n.* Second growth pine.

Old-hare, *n.* Molly cotton-tail.

Old-heads, *n. pl.* The old people of the neighborhood. "I have always heard the *old-heads* say so."

Old Marster, *n.* God.

Old-sayings, *n. pl.* Proverbs. "They have many *old-sayings.*"

Old scratch, *n.* The devil.

Old-side Baptist, *n. pl.* To distinguish from newer kind.

Old sledge, *n.* A game of cards, "all fours," or "seven up."

Old-soldiers, *n. pl.* Ends of cigars and quids of tobacco that have been used.

Old-sore, *n.* A long standing disturbance, annoyance, trouble. "That's an *old-sore* between them."

Old-stager, *n.* Some person, animal, or thing that has been long in use.

Oldster, *n.* An old or oldish person; a man past middle life.

Old thing, *n.* Epithet applied to a person: "You *old* thing."

Old-time, *adj.* Of old times; having the characteristics of old times; of the old school; of long standing. *Old-timiness.*

Old-wife, *n.* Alewife; a fish. Of the herring tribe.

Old-woman picking her geese, *v.* Snowing.

Oman, *n.* For *woman*: "Who is that old 'oman?" *Ooman.*

On, *prep.* For of. "They tell stories *on* her." "Lest they should tell *on* us." I Sam. xxvii, ii.

On. A prefix, is *un;* as, *ondo,* for undo; *ondress,* for undress; *ontie.* "Don't you see your shoe is *ontied.*"

On end, *adv.* Upright; perpendicular.

One-horse, *adj.* Petty; on a small scale; of limited capacity or resources; inferior.

Ones, *n. pl.* Several individuals: as, the big *ones* were all on one side, the small *ones* on the other.

One side, *adv.* To put a thing on *one side* is to put it away, decline or reject it.

One-sided, *adj.* Partial; unjust; unfair.

On hand, *adv.* At hand; present.

Oniony, *adj.* Of the nature of onions; resembling or smelling of onions.

Onless, *conj.* Form of *unless.*

Onliest, *adv.* Only; last of all. "That is the *onliest* one."

On't, *v.* Won't; will not. "*I on't.*" "He *on't* do it."

On the hip, *adv.* At advantage. "He had him *on the hip.*"

Ontie, *v.* To untie; unfasten.

Ontied, *past. part.* A particularly unmanagable person is called "a Turk *ontied.*"

Onto, *prep.* Towards and upon: as, the door opens directly *onto* the street. To the top of; upon; on.

Ooman, *n.* For *woman.*

Ooze, *n.* Soft mud.

Oozy, *adj.* Soft, said of ground.

Open, *v.* To remove the shell of, as an oyster. To yield or make a certain quantity when opened: as, to *open* well or badly; to *open* at the rate of six quarts to the bushel.

Open-clock, *n.* A flower, open at some hours of the day and closed at others. The blooms open in the morning and close at 12 o'clock.

Open-handed, *adj.* Generous; liberal; munificent.

Open-hearted, *adj.* Candid; frank; sincere; not sly.

Opening, *n.* The beginning of a "clearing" in a new country.

Open-peach, *n.* A peach that leaves the seed easily.

Open-sow, *n.* A sow left unspayed to breed.

Open-weather, *n.* Weather in winter when the water and ground are not frozen. Open winter.

Opodeldoc, *n.* Soap-liniment.

Order, *n.* Out of order. In confusion or disorder: as, the room is *out of order.* (2) Not in an efficient condition: as, the watch is *out of order.* (3) Sick; unwell; indisposed.

Ordinary, *n.* *Ornary.* A tavern; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for meals. They used to be found on the old stage roads where horses were changed, and meals served.

Ore, *n.* Oare; seaweeds washed up on the shores and used for manure.

Oreweed, *n.* Sea ore. Seaweeds washed ashore by the tides; sea-wrack; used for manure.

Ornary, *n.* Ordinary; a tavern. "Burnt Ornary" "Six-mile ornary."

Ornary, *adj.* Ordinary; ugly; not handsome. *Ornery.* (2) *Ornary,* mean.

Oronoke, *n.* Oronoco. Aronoko. A coarse sort of tobacco.

Orphline, *n.* *Orflin.* An orphan.

Orter, *n.* For *Otter.*

Osnbrigs, *n.* A kind of coarse, unbleached cotton cloth.

Other ways, *adv.* Otherwise.

Other-world, *n.* The world of the dead; the world to come.

Our, *poss. pron.* To show one's connection with the family. "*Our* Mary." "*Our* Tom." "*Your* Bob."

Ourn, *pron.* Ours.

Out, *n.* Progress. "He has not made much *out* towards making a living."

Out, *adv.* Loud: "Speak *out.*"

Out, *v.* To draw out: "He *out* with his sword and smote off the chains."

Out-at-elbows, *adj.* Worn out: threadbare; used up.

Outballance, *v.* To outweigh; exceed in weight or effect.

Outbrag, *v.* To surpass in bragging or bravado; outbrave.

Outcry, *n.* An auction. "To be sold at public *outcry*."

Outcure, *v.* To cure more sick people than any other remedy.

Outdacious, *adj.* Audacious; bold; impudent; forward.

Outdone, *v.* To be *outdone*, annoyed or vexed, provoked at something said or done by another. "He was very much *outdone* by what the boy said."

Outface, *v.* To face; comfort overbearingly; browbeat.

Outgo, *v.* To go faster: "But he *outwent* them."

Outhouse, *n.* A house separated from the dwelling; an outbuilding.

Out of the way, *adv.* Not well done; vicious. "He has never done anything *out of the way*."

Out of his head. Saying applied to a delirious person; or a crazy one.

Over the river. Phrase used to designate the south side of the James River. "He lives *over the river*." "They are *over the river* folks."

Overcoat, *n.* "It is a *whole overcoat* colder than it was yesterday."

Over-hauls, *n. pl.* Loose, washable clothes worn over others by workmen, and by children while at play.

Overly, *adj.* Too great; too much: "Not *overly* good."

Overlook, *v.* To conjure; bewitch. "He has been *overlooked*."

Overnight, *n.* The night before. "The dough should be made up *overnight*."

Overplus, *n.* Excess.

Over-run, *v.* To exceed in weight, measure or number: "I thought it would *over-run.*"

Own, *adj.* Showing nearest relationship: as, "*Own* cousin," for, first cousin; "*own* brother;" "*own* uncle." "The young people just married were *own cousins.*"

Ox-chain, *n.* A chain ten feet long used for fastening the "leading-steers" ahead of the "tongue-steers."

Ox-team, *n.* One or more yokes of oxen worked together.

Oyes, *v.* The sheriff opened the Court by saying: "*Oyes, oyes, oyes,* silence is commanded under pain of imprisonment while the worshipfull justices of Warwick County hold their court. God save the Commonwealth."

Oyster-eating, *n.* Where a number of friends gather on the shore to roast and eat oysters.

P

Pa, *n.* A childish form of *papa.*

Pace, *n.* A gait of a horse, in which the legs of the same side are lifted together.

Pace, *v.* To move by lifting both feet on the same side together.

Pacify, *v.* To appease; calm; quiet; allay the agitation or excitement of.

Pack, *n.* A collection; a budget; a stock or store: as, a *pack* of lies. The whole number of persons in any category: as, the whole *pack* of them.

Pack, *v.* To send off or away summarily; specifically, to dismiss or discharge from one's employment; with *off, away,* etc.: as, to *pack off* an impudent servant. To depart in haste, as when summarily dismissed; be off at once.

Pad, *n.* A path; a footpath; a road. (2) To be *on the pad,* to be on the go all the time.

Pad, *n.* Sheets of blank paper glued together at the edges, and used to write on. Writing-*pad.*

Paddies, *n. pl.* Pantalets or knee-drawers with flounces.

Paddle, *n.* An implement having a short blade and a long handle, held in the hands, not resting in the rowlock, and dipped into the water with a more or less vertical motion; used for propelling canoes.

Paddle, *v.* To chastise by beating on the buttocks with a paddle.

Paddle, *v.* To wade in shallow water. "What are you doing *paddling* about in the water like that?"

Paddle, *v.* To trample about in the wet and dirt: these children are always *paddling* about in the mud.

Paddy Whack, *n.* An Irishman.

Pail, *n.* A vessel of wooden staves, nearly or quite cylindrical, with a looped handle, used for carrying water, milk or other liquid. Pale. "Four cows to the *pail.*"

Pailfull, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

Painter, *n.* A rope attached to the bow of a boat, and used to fasten it to a stake, or ship, or other object.

Painty, *adj.* Smeared or spotted with paint: as, "His clothes are *painty.*"

Pair-of-bars, *n.* Poles made to draw out of posts with large holes morticed in them, and placed on each side of the road to let a cart pass through.

Palate, *n.* The curtain between the back part of the mouth and the throat: "He had his *palate* down." It was gotten into place by pulling a lock of hair on the top of the head; and by applying ground black pepper and the handle of a tablespoon.

Palaver, *n.* Flattery; adulation; talk intended to deceive.

Palaver, *n.* To talk idly or plausibly; indulge in palaver.

Palaverer, *n.* One who palavers; a cajoling or flattering person.

Palings, *n. pl.* Pales. The yard was enclosed with oak *palings.*

Pall, *v.* To lose taste, life or spirit, become insipid; hence, to become distastefull, wearisome. To make spiritless; dispirit; depress; weaken; impair.

Pallet, *n.* A bed on the floor made up with quilts, or blankets, sheets and a pillow, on which children of a house were put to sleep while visitors occupied their beds.

Palm-leaf fan, *n.* A fan made from a dried palm leaf, particularly from the leaf of the fan-palm, or of the palmetto.

Pamper, *v.* To feed high, enjoy ease and do no work. Horses that stand in the stable, are well fed and do little, are said to be *pampered.*

Pan, *n.* A broad, shallow vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, used for various domestic purposes.

Pancake, *n.* A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan or on a griddle.

Pancake-day, *n.* Shrove Tuesday; so called because, according to an old custom, pancakes are eaten on that day.

Panel, *n.* A jury.

Pan-fish, *n.* A fish of the right size or quality for frying whole in a pan, being from six to ten inches long.

Pannel, *n.* The space between two locks of a worm fence; or between two posts of a post and a rail fence.

Pansy, *n.* The heartsease.

Pant, *v.* To breathe hard or quickly; gasp with open mouth and heaving breast, as after exertion; gasp with excited eagerness.

Pantalets, *n. pl.* Long frilled drawers, worn by women and girls. A false or adjustable prolongation of the legs of women's drawers, renewed for neatness as is done with cuffs and the like· worn about 1840-50.

Pap, *n.* Soft food for infants, usually made by boiling milk till much of the water is evaporated.

Pappy, *adj.* Like pap; soft.

Pappy, *n.* Papa; father. A childish word.

Parboil, *v.* To boil slightly or in a moderate degree.

Pardner, *n.* A form of *partner.*

Parish-levy, *n.* The money levied by the county for help for the poor; as the poor were formerly cared for by the vestry of the parish.

Par'rent, *n.* For *parent.* "Both of his *par'rents* are dead."

Parrot-toed, *adj.* *Parry-toed,* with the toes turned in in walking.

Parsley-bed, *n.* Children are told that babies are dug out of the *parsley-bed.*

Parster, *n.* For pasture. "The horses are all in the *parster.*"

Partial, *adj.* To be partial to anything, means to like it; generally in the sense of relishing. "She is very *partial* to strawberries and cream."

Partridge, *n.* A well known bird; the name *quail* is never used for this bird.

Parts, *n. pl.* Fractions of quantity or space. "The bowl was three *parts* full;" "the theatre was three *parts* full."

Pasley, *n.* Parsley.

Pasnip, *n.* Pasnep, for parsnip.

Pas'on, *n.* For *parson.*

Pass, *n.* State or condition. "A pretty *pass.*" "It has come to that *pass.*"

Pass, *n.* A discharge from the bowels.

Pass, *v.* To discharge from the intestinal canal; void, as bile, blood, etc.: as, to *pass* a tape-worm.

Pass water, *v.* To urinate.

Pass, *v.* To hand a thing: "*Pass* me the bread."

Passage, *n.* A discharge from the bowels.

Passage, *n.* An avenue or alley leading to the various divisions or apartments in a building. *Hall* not generally used.

Pass-by, *n.* The act of passing by: as, to give one the *pass-by.*

Passel, *n.* An indefinite number, quantity, or measure forming a group, mass, or lot. A whole *passel.* Passle.

Passer-by, *n.* One who passes by or near.

Passionate, *adj.* Easily moved to vehement emotion, especially to anger; easily excited or agitated.

Pasture, *v.* To put cattle to graze: as, "I've just begun to *pasture* my cattle on the clover."

Pat, *n.* A light quick blow or stroke with the hand or fingers. "A *pat* on the head."

Pat, *v.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; tap. "I had to get up and *pat* you to sleep." *To pat juba,* to pat the knee or thigh with the hands as an accompaniment of the juba-dance.

Pat, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick; exactly; readily; fluently. "He has got it all very *pat.*"

Pat, *adj.* Apt; fit; convenient; exactly suitable as to either time or place; ready; fluent.

Pat, *n.* A small lump, as of butter, moulded or pressed into some regular shape.

Patch, *n.* Any piece of material used to repair a defective place in some fabric, as a piece of cloth sewed on a garment where it is worn or torn. (2) A small piece of ground, especially one under cultivation; a small detached piece: "*potato patch.*" A small quantity of any growing crop: "*patch* of cotton."

Patch, *v.* To mend in an imperfect manner to serve a temporary purpose.

Patch, *n.* A small piece of thin cotton or linen cloth, greased and used for making the ball fit tight in muzzle-loading rifles.

Patching, *n.* "That isn't a patching to him"; said of a thing that seems to fall short of what it is intended to fullfill.

Pate, *n.* In general, the head; the noddle. Usually employed in a trivial or derogatory sense.

Peck, *v.* To *peck* at, to attack repeatedly with petty criticism; to carp at. "Peck on."

Peck, *v.* At Easter boys peck eggs by knocking the small ends together, the broken egg is won by the whole one.

Peck, *n.* A quantity; a great deal: as, in a *peck* of trouble. (2) A quarter of a bushel.

Peck, *n.* Peckaxe. A pickaxe. A mill-*peck*.

Peckish, *adv.* Inclined to eat; somewhat hungry.

Peculiar, *adj.* Singular; unusual; uncommon; odd: as, he was somewhat *peculiar* in his manner.

Pee, *v.* To make water. Used by and to children.

Peeler, *n.* A speech or letter scoring a person.

Peelings, *n.* Parings. The outside skin cut from fruit or vegetables: "Potato *peelings;*" "apple *peelings.*"

Peep, *v.* To appear; to show: as, the corn has begun to *peep* out of the ground.

Peep-bo, *n.* A child's-game: one hides his face behind his hands, takes them away and says: "*Peep-bo.*"

Pee-pee. Call for turkeys.

Peeper, *n.* The eye.

Peer, *v.* To appear; seem. "It *peers* to me so."

Peer, *v.* To look narrowly or sharply. Implying searching or an effort to see. "What are you peeping and *peering* at?"

Peevish, *adj.* Petulant; ill-tempered; cross; fitfull.

Peg, *n.* A tooth; children's teeth are often called "*pegs.*"

Peg, *v.* To work or strive persistently. Generally followed by *away* or *along*. *To peg out.* To depart; die.

Pegging, *p. p.* Dogged or plodding perseverance in work. "He keeps *pegging* away at his work."

Peg-leg, *n.* A wooden leg.

Peg-top, *n.* A variety of top; commonly of solid wood with a metal peg.

Peg-tops, *n. pl.* A kind of trowsers very wide at the top, and gradually narrowing till they become tight at the ankles.

Pelf, *n.* Money; riches; "filthy lucre."

Pelt, *v.* To assail with missles; assail or strike with something thrown. To throw stones at a person.

Pelting, *adj.* Heavy; violent. "A *pelting* rain."

Pelter, *n.* A storm, as of falling rain, hailstones.

Pen, *n.* A small enclosure made with rails or planks for shutting up stock.

Pen, *v.* To enclose; shut up: as, to *pen* the cattle at night.

Pen-feather, *n.* An undergrown feather.

Pen-fed, *adj.* An animal fattened in a pen. Stall-fed.

Penny, *n.* As in *ten penny*, nails, means so many nails to the pound—ten *penny* is ten pounds to the thousand nails: six *penny*, six pounds weight to the thousand nails.

Pennywinkle, *n.* A small, eatable, sea snail.

Pepper, *v.* To pelt with shot or other missles.

Pepper-and-salt, *adj.* Of a colour consisting either of a light ground, as white, drab, gray, dotted or speckled finely with a dark colour, as black or dark gray, or black or dark gray thickly and evenly speckled with white or light gray: said of a fabric or a garment.

Pepper-box, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling powdered pepper on food.

Peppermint-drop, *n.* A confection flavoured with peppermint.

Peppery, *adj.* Choleric; irritable; warm; sharp; passionate; stinging.

Perfect, *adj.* Entire; out and out; utter; very great: as, a *perfect* stranger.

Perfectly, *adv.* In a perfect manner; wholly; entirely; completely; thoroughly; altogether; quite. With the highest degree of thoroughness or excellence; in such a way to leave nothing to be desired.

Periauger, *n.* A canoe made from the trunk of a single tree hollowed out, with built up sides.

Perk, *v.* To hold up smartly; to prick up: as, to *perk* up the mouth.

Perpetuana, *n.* A stuff of wool or silk and wool. It was similar to lasting.

Perry, *n.* A fermented liquor, similar to cider, made from the juice of pears.

Persimmon, *n.* *Simmon.* The date-plum of a tree common in Virginia. The fruit is about an inch in diametre, extremely astringent when green; when frosted or thoroughly ripe it is sweet and eatable. A beer is made of the fruit.

Perspective glass, *n.* A spy-glass; a magnifying glass.

Peruse, *v.* To go through searchingly or carefully; run over with carefull scrutiny; inspect: as, "We have *perused* the town in search of a house to live in."

Pester, *n.* A trouble; bother; plague: as, he is a great *pester.*

Pester, *v.* To trouble, disturb, or annoy, especially, with repeated acts of an annoying kind; harrass with petty vexations; plague; worry.

Pestle, *n.* A wooden or iron instrument for pounding or breaking corn in a wooden mortar for making hominy. (2) The leg of certain animals: as, a turkey *pestle.*

Pestle-tail, *n.* A horse's tail denuded of hair; also, applied to a person of an indifferent kind. "He is a *pestle-tail* anyhow."

Pet, *n.* A fit, as of peevishness, ill humour, or discontent.

Pet, *n.* A favourite.

Pet, *n.* A pit; a small depression or dent, such as left on the skin by the smallpox: his face is covered with *pets.*

Peter-grievous, *n.* A dismal person. "He is a regular *peter-grievous.*"

Peth, *n.* A form of pith. The *peth* of a tree. The marrow in an animal's backbone.

Pethcoat, *n.* Petticoat. (?)

Pethy, *adj.* Dry, spongy and tasteless. "These apples are not good; they are *pethy.*"

Pet-lamb, *n.* A lamb reared by hand.

Petrifaction, *n.* A marble statue. "Her *petrifaction.*"

Petted, *v.* Favoured; indulged.

Petticoat, *n.* An underskirt worn by women and children.

Petticoattail, *n.* To be without a top coat. "She was going about in her *petticoat-tail.*"

Pewter, *n.* An alloy of tin and lead of which plates, dishes, saucers, spoons, tankards, drinking-cups, etc., were made and in common use.

Pewtery, *adj.* Belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of pewter: as, a *pewtery* taste.

Philomedicy, *n.* "John Stringar *Philomedicy.*"

Philopena, *n.* A nut with a double kearnel.

Phleem, *n.* A thick ropy matter secreted in the digestive and breathing passages, and thrown off by coughing or vomiting; bronchial mucus.

Phyll-horse, *n.* Fill-horse; thill-horse.

Physic, *n.* A medicine; a drug; a remedy for disease; also, drugs collectively.

Physic, *v.* To treat with physic or medicines; cure; heal; relieve.

Physicky, *adj.* Like physic or drugs: as, it has a *Physicky* taste.

Piazza, *n.* An arcaded or colonnaded walk on the outside of a building; a veranda.

Pick at, *v.* To quarrel with. They are always *picking* at each other.

Picking up, *v.* Growing better in health. "He has been very sick but is now *picking up.*"

Pickle, *n.* A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable position; a plight.

Pick, *v.* An intensive sense. "To *pick and steal.*"

Pick up, *v.* To overtake; to come up with. "I'll *pick you up* as I come along." (2) To mend in health. "The child has been very sick, but now begins to *pick up.*"

Pick-upon, *v.* To annoy; the other boys always *pick upon* this one.

Picture-book, *n.* A book of pictures; also, a book illustrated with pictures.

Piddle, *v.* To deal in trifles; spend time in a trifling way or about trifling or unimportant matters; attend to trivial concerns, or to take the small parts rather than the main; trifle. (2) To make water.

Piddler, *n.* One who piddles; a mere trifler or good-for-nothing.

Piddling, *n.* Trifling.

Piebald, *adj.* Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour; parti-coloured; pied.

Piece, *n.* A separate article; a thing: as, a *piece* of writing; a *piece* for publication. A portion of land in an open field; sometimes a small enclosure.

Piece, *n.* An individual; a person; used contemptuously, and commonly of women: as, "She is a bold *piece;*" a "torn-down *piece.*"

Piecemeal, *adv.* By pieces; bit by bit; little by little; gradually.

Piedmont, *n.* That part of Virginia at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains above the Tidewater.

Piercer, *n.* An awl; a gimlet. "Piercer bitts."

Pig, *v.* To bring forth pigs; bring forth in the manner of pigs; litter.

Pigeon-breasted, *adj.* Having the breast deformed, narrow and sharp in front.

Pigeon's milk, *n.* The digested grain in a semifluid state fed to young birds by the old ones.

Pigeon-toed, *adj.* Having the toes turned in; said of persons.

Pigeonwing, *n.* A brisk, fancy step or caper in dancing: as, to cut a *pigeonwing*.

Piggin, *n.* A small, wooden vessel with a straight up handle, formed by continuing one stave above the rim.

Piggish, *n.* Like a pig in disposition, habits, or manners; hoggish; swinish; especially, greedy; said chiefly of persons.

Piggishness, *n.* The character of being piggish; especially, greediness.

Pig-headed, *adj.* Stupid and obstinate as a pig; stupidly perverse; unreasonably set in mind.

Pigheadedness, *n.* The character of being pigheaded; stupid perversity or obstinacy.

Pig in, *v.* To sleep three or four in a bed like pigs.

Pig-nut, *n.* The fruit of a North American tree, the brown hickory. (2) Also, earth-nut, ground-nut, a small nut growing in the ground, dug up and eaten by children.

Pig-pen, *n.* A pen for pigs.

Pig-wash, *n.* Swill.

Pigtail, *n.* Tobacco twisted into a rope or coil.

Pile, *n.* A large amount of money; a fortune: as, "He has made his *pile*." (2) The nap on cloth.

Pilfer, *v.* To steal in small quantities; practice petty theft.

Pill, *n.* A disagreeable or objectionable person. "He's a *pill* for you."

Piller, *n.* Pillow.

Pillion, *n.* A pillow behind a man's saddle for a woman to ride on.

Pillowbear, *n.* A cover to draw over a pillow. *Pillowbeer. Pillowbier. Pillowbere.*

Pillow-case, *n.* A moveable case or covering drawn over a pillow. Pillowbeere. Pillowslip.

Pilot-bread, *n.* Dry, hard bread made for use at sea.

Pin, *v.* To seize and hold. "The dog *pinned* him by the leg." "When you get a chance *pin* him." (2) To fasten a crab's claws.

Pin-basket, *n.* The youngest child of a family.

Pinch, *n.* At on a pinch, in an emergency; under the pressure of necessity.

Pinch, *v.* To deprive one's self of necessary food: as, they *pinch* their bellies for the benefit of their backs.

Pinchback, *n.* An alloy used for cheap jewellery. *Adj.* Sham; spurious; bogus.

Pinched, *p. a.* Compressed; contracted; narrowed; presenting the appearance of being straightened in circumstances, or with cold, want, or trouble.

Pinchers, *n. pl.* A metal implement for seizing and holding. Pincers.

Pinching-times, *n. pl.* Times of poverty and want, when people were pinched with cold and hunger.

Pincushion, *n.* A small cushion on which pins are stuck. The youngest child and pet of the parents: "Mammy's *pincushion.*"

Pine, *v.* To be consumed with grief or longing; grow thin or waste away with pain, sorrow, or longing; languish: often with *away.* "She is *pining* away to a shadow."

Pine-blank, *adv.* Point-blank.

Pine-burr, *n.* The cone of the pine-tree.

Pine-knot, *n.* The resinous knot of the pine-tree, used for fuel and light.

Pine-tag, *n.* The needle or leaf of the pine-tree.

Pinetop, *n.* Cheap, adulterated whiskey, said to be made of pinetags.

Pin-feathers, *n. pl.* Ungrown feathers.

Ping, *n.* The whistling sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air.

Pinginnet, *n.* A pimple on the face.

Pin-head, *n.* The head of a pin; hence anything very small. "A *pin* has a *head* and so has Joe."

Pink, *v.* To stick with a sword: "He *pinked* him the first trial."

Pinner, *n.* A woman's headdress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks.

Pinners Point, *n.* *Pinnis*, pinnace (?) A point of land in York county, running into Chesapeake Bay. (2) Pinnice. A kind of open boat.

Pins and needles, *n. pl.* The pricking, tingling sensation attending the recovery of feeling in a limb which has gone to sleep.

Pint, *n.* and *v.* Point.

Pintoot, *n.* Nickname given to a boy.

Pintle, *n.* A small metal rod on which a rudder is hung.

Piny, *n.* *Pl.* pinies. A form of peony.

Pip, *v.* To crack the egg in hatching. "The chickens will be out tomorrow, the eggs are all *pipped.*"

Pipe, *v.* To smoke; to smoke a tobacco pipe. "Come over tomorrow and we'll *pipe* an hour or so." "Piping-tree."

Pipes, *n. pl.* The large air passages of the lungs; and when one has these obstructed he is said not to have his *pipes* clear. Bloodvessels; veins; arteries.

Pipe-tree, *n.* The catawba. Catalpa. The long pods are smoked by the children.

Piping, *p. a.* Simmering; boiling; *piping-hot*, so hot as to hiss or simmer.

Pipjinny, *n.* Pimgenet. A pimple; a small bile. Pustule.

Pipped, *past part.* When the eggshell is cracked by the chicken about to be hatched out it is said to be "*pipped.*"

Pissabed, *n.* The dandelion flower. Children are warned not to pull it under the penalty of wetting their beds at night.

Piss-ant, *n.* An ant.

Piss-clam, *n.* So called from its squirting.

Pit, *v.* To make a small dent by pressure.

Pitch, *n.* The height of anything. "The roof was ten feet *pitch.*" "Tester bedstead 7½ feet *pitch.*"

Pitch, *v.* To pitch in, to begin; set to work with promptness or energy. (2) *To pitch into,* to attack; assault.

Pitch, *v.* To sit down; to light. "I saw the wild geese *pitch* in the wheatfields."

Pitch, *v.* To plant. "I have already *pitched* my crop."

Pitcher, *n.* A vessel of various sizes with one handle and a lip-spout for holding water or other liquids. A basin and *pitcher.* Never called *jug.*

Pitcher, *n.* The man who pitches the sheaves of wheat up on the cart or stack, by means of a pitch-fork.

Pitch-fork, *n.* A wooden implement that will hold several sheaves of wheat, and used to pitch them upon a cart or stack.

Pitch-pine, *n.* A sort of pine tree.

Pitch-pot, *n.* A large pot used for boiling pitch|for paying the seams of woodcn vessels after caulking.

Pit-coal, *n.* Mineral coal: distinguished from *charcoal.*

Pit-saw, *n.* A saw working in a pit, as a large saw for cutting timber, operated by two men, one of whom called the *pit-sawyer* stands in the pit below the log that is sawing, and the other called the *top-sawyer,* on the log.

Pizzle, *n.* The penis of an animal, as a bull, ram, boar; not of a dog.

Place, *n.* Dwelling; a building or part of a building set apart for any purpose. A *place* in the country; a *place* of business.

Place, *n.* Duty; business. "It's your *place* to do as I tell you."

Placket, *n.* The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt. *Placket-hole,* the slit in a gown or petticoat, before or behind, which enables the wearer to put it on.

Plague, *v.* To vex; harrass; trouble; annoy; tease.

Plaguy, *adj.* Troublesome; vexatious; annoying.

Plaguy, *adv.* Vexatiously; deucedly: as, *plaguy* hard.

Plain, *adj.* Without beauty; homely. Artless; simple; unlearned; without artifice or affectation; unsophisticated.

Plank, *v.* To lay or place as on a plank or table: as, he *planked* down the money.

Planter's pace, *n.* As people in the country usually ride at a gallop it is called the *Planter's pace.*

Plants, *n. pl.* Young cabbage-plants fit for planting out. (2) Oysters that have been taken from the rocks and planted to grow and fatten.

Plashy, *adj.* Watery; full of puddles; wet.

Plaster, *v.* To bedaub or besmear: as, to *plaster* the face with powder.

Plat, *n.* A platted or braided thing, something produced by platting or interweaving: as, a straw *plat* for hats; a *plat* of hair.

Plat, *v.* To interweave; make or shape by interweaving.

Play-acting, *n.* Theatrical performance; stage-playing.

Play-actor, *n.* A stage-player; an actor.

Play-day, *n.* A day given to pastime or diversion; a day exempt from work.

Play-game, *n.* Sport; child's play; a play of children.

Playmate, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in play or amusement.

Playsome, *adj.* Playfull.

Playthings, *n. pl.* Toys; things that serve to amuse. "Rainy days when children cannot go out they have their *playthings* in-door."

Playtime, *n.* Time for playing; time devoted to or set aside for amusement, at school.

Pleat, *n.* A flattened gather or fold. Never *plait.*

Pleat, *v.* To fold; double in narrow strips. Pleated, *p. a.* Folded.

Pled, *v.* Past tense and past part. of *plead.* To urge a plea, an argument. "He *pled* hard for his life."

Plegged, *adj.* Troublesome; annoying.

Plenty, *adv.* Quite. "It's *plenty* big enough for what I want."

Plenty enough, *adv.* "And though there had been *plenty enough* of corn the people had no money to buy it."

Plight, *n.* Condition; position; state; situation; predicament.

Plod, *v.* To go or walk over in a heavy, labouring manner.

Plodding, *p. a.* Moving or working with slow and patient diligence; patiently laborious: as, a man of *plodding* habits.

Plodge, *v.* To walk in mud or water; plunge.

Plop, *v.* To fall or plump into.

Plot, *n.* A plan; a design; sketch; drawing. "A *plot* for a town." "A *plot* for a house." A *plot.*

Plough-lines, *n.* The cord used as reins by which a plough-man drives and guides his horses.

Plough-point, *n.* A detachable share at the front end of a plough body forming a point to the junction of the mould-board, sole, and landside.

Pluck, *n.* The heart, liver, and lights or lungs of a sheep, ox, or other animals used as butchers' meat: also, used figuratively or humourously of the like parts in a human being. (2) Heart; courage; spirit; determined energy; resolution in the face of difficulties.

Pluckily, *adv.* In a plucky manner; with courage or spirit.

Plucky, *adj.* Possessing pluck or spirit, and courage; spirited; courageous.

Plug, *n.* A mass of chewing tobacco flattened out under a press.

Plug, *n.* A filling of gold or other substance put in a tooth. (2) A piece of wood to stop a hole.

Plug, *v.* To hit with a ball or bullet: as, to *plug* a deer with a rifle. (2) To cut a plug from: said of watermelons when a tapering plug is cut out to see if the fruit is ripe, and then replaced.

Plug, *v.* To *plug* tops, is to put one top on the ground and the players try to strike it with the spike of their tops.

Plug-hole, *n.* A hole for a plug, in the bottom of a boat.

Plum, *n.* Dried grapes; raisin. "*Plum*-cake." "*Plum*-pudding."

Plumb, *adj.* Perpendicular.

Plumb, *adv.* Exactly; to a nicety; completely: as, hit him *plumb* on the nose.

Plumb, *adv.* Altogether; all the time. "He was there *plumb* to Sunday."

Plumb-bob, *n.* A lump of lead used by bricklayers to tell when their work is perpendicular.

Plume, *v.* To pride; boast; used reflexively: as, to *plume* one's self on one's skill.

Plump, *adj.* Full and well rounded; hence, of a person, fleshy; fat; chubby.

Plump, *adv.* At once, as with a sudden heavy fall; suddenly; heavily; without warning or preparation; very unexpectedly; right; downright.

Plum-peach, *n.* A peach the meat of which does not leave the seed.

Plumper, *n.* An unqualified lie; a downright falsehood.

Plumply, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reverse: as, to assert a thing *plumply.*

Plumps, *n. pl.* A game of marbles where the marble shot must hit the one shot at without striking the ground.

Plunder, *n.* Household or personal effects; baggage; luggage.

Plunder, *v.* To plunge; flounder: "What are you doing *plundering* about in the water like that?"

Ply, *n.* A fold; a thickness: as, three-*ply* thread; three-*ply* carpets.

Pocket-knife, *n.* A knife with one or more blades that shut into the handle, suitable for carrying in the pocket.

Pocket-piece, *n.* A coin that is kept in the pocket and not spent, generally a coin that is not current. For luck.

Pocket-pistol, *n.* A small liquor-flask, arranged with a screw stopper, or in other ways safely closed, and often fitted with a cup; a small travelling-flask.

Pohickery, *n.* Hickory. The Indian name for the hickory tree. "Poinkery."

Pohickery, *n. Powcohicora.* An Indian word. The milky oily liquor made by pounding hard-shell walnuts shell and all in a mortar with water.

Point of death, *n.* The near approach of death; a very sick person with little hope of recovery is said to be "*at the point of death.*"

Point-blank, *adj.* Direct; plain; explicit; express.

Point-blank, *adv.* Directly; straight; without deviation or circumlocution.

Poison-vine, *n.* The *rhus toxicodendron.*

Poke, *n.* A lazy person; a dawdler.

Poke, *v.* To thrust or push against; prod; especially with something long or pointed, as a cow's horns; prod, and stir up: as, to *poke* a person in the ribs. *Poke* fun at, to joke.

Poke about, *v.* To pry; to go about stealthily.

Poke-berry, *n.* The fruit of the poke-weed. The juice was used as a dye. *Pocan;* the Indian name of the weed.

Poke-sallet, *n.* The young and tender leaves of the poke-weed are used for sallet, cooked with bacon.

Poky, *adj.* Slow; dull; stupid: said of persons. Confined; cramped; musty; stuffy: said of places. Poor; shabby.

Pole-evil, *n.* A swelling on a horse's head, or on the nap of his neck between the ears.

Poll, *n.* The *poll* of an axe is the end with which a blow is struck, not the cutting edge.

Poll-parrott, *n.* A parrot.

Polls, *n.* Voting-places.

Poll-tax, *n.* A tax paid on each head.

Pollywog, *n.* A tadpole.

Pomarie, *n.* Orchard; fruit garden.

Pometo-basket, *n.* A round apple-shaped basket. (Of a green colour?) Pommetty? Made of green coloured grass?

Pond, *v.* To dam back water. "Since the dam was built the water *ponds* in the road after every rain."

Pone, *n.* A loaf or cake of bread: as, "Holding a *pone* of corn-bread in her hand."

Poop, *v.* To break wind. Also, *poot.*

Poop, *n.* The act of breaking wind. Also, *poot.*

Poor, *adj.* Lean; meagre; emaciated: as, *poor* cattle. (2) Lacking in fertility; barren; exhausted: as, *poor* land.

Poor creetur, *n.* One weak in body or mind. "He is a mighty *poor creetur.*"

Poor folks, *n. pl.* The thriftless class.

Poor folksy, *adj.* Like or after the fashion of poor folks.

Poor-house, *n.* The house where poor people are cared for at public expense.

Poorly, *adj.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; unwell. "She is right *poorly* to-day."

Poorly off, *adj.* Not well off; not rich.

Pop, *n.* An effervescent drink, like soda water, in bottles, flavoured.

Pop, *n.* A blow: "He gave him a *pop* in the eye."

Pop, *v.* To strike: "He *popped* him in the face."

Pop, *v.* To make a noise like burning wood. "I don't like to burn this green wood, it *pops* so."

Popcrackers, *n. pl.* Small Chinese fireworks. Firecrackers.

Pop-corn, *n.* One of several varieties of Indian corn suitable for "popping." The "popping" is done by parching the grains till they pop or burst open.

Pope's nose, *n.* The fleshy part of the tail of a bird; the part on which the tail-feathers are borne. "The part that gets over the fence last."

Pop-eyed, *adj.* Having pop-eyes; having prominent eyes.

Pop-eyes, *n. pl.* Full, bulging, or prominent eyes.

Pop-gun, *n.* The barrel of a quill, with a stick as rammer, with sliced Irish potato for charges; also, a joint of elder with the "peth" shoved out, and ripe dogwood berries for ammunition.

Pop open, *v.* To tear from pressure. "Her dress is so tight it looks like it would *pop open.*"

Poppy, *adj.* Full or bulging. "His eyes are mighty *poppy* to-day."

Poppy-cock, *n.* Trivial talk; nonsense; stuff and rubbish.

Poquoson, *n.* A wet, swampy piece of ground. Pocoson. Pawquoson.

Porch, *n.* A covered way or entrance, whether enclosed or unenclosed.

Portly, *adj.* Stout; somewhat large and unwieldy in person.

Port-mantel, *n.* A small leather trunk for carrying clothes behind a saddle on horseback.

Pose, *v.* To bear; conduct.

Possession, *v.* To chop line-trees and renew landmarks.

Possessioner, *n.* Possessioners are men appointed to go around and chop line-trees or otherwise mark between people's landed property.

Possum, *n.* A well known animal in Virginia.

Possum, *v.* To play possum; feign death; dissemble.

Post and railing, *n.* A kind of fence made by setting posts in the ground and nailing six or eight planks to them; or fitting the planks in mortises. *Post* and *rail* fence.

Post, *v.* When due notice has been given not to trespass on land duly enclosed it is said to be *posted.* "All of his land is *posted.*"

Post-haste, *adj.* Expeditious; speedy; immediate.

Post-hole, *n.* A hole dug in the ground to receive the end of a fence-post.

Poses, *n. pl.* For *posts.*

Potato, *n.* *Small potatoes,* something petty, or insignificant or contemptible.

Potato-hill, *n.* Sweet potatoes are put in a pile, covered with pine-tags, and then with earth, to keep in winter.

Potato vine, *n.* The part of the potato plant above ground.

Pot-bellied, *adj.* Having a prominent belly.

Pot-belly, *n.* A protuberant belly; a person having a protuberant belly.

Potfull, *n.* The contents of a pot; as much as a pot can hold.

Pot hanger, *n.* A hook secured in a chimney in any way, as on a crane, for supporting a pot over a fire.

Pot-herb, *n.* Any herb prepared for use by boiling in a pot; particularly, one of which the tops or the whole plant is boiled.

Pot-hook, *n.* Two pieces of Iron joined at one end, the free ends having a hook by which pots are handled, the hooks being put into the ears of the pot.

Pothooks-and-hangers, *n. pl.* The first straight and crooked lines made by children learning to write.

Pot lid, *n.* The lid or top of a pot.

Pot-liquor, *n.* The liquor in which bacon and cabbage have been boiled.

Pot-luck, *n.* What may chance to be in the pot, in provision for a meal; hence, a meal in which no special preparation has been made for guests.

Pot-metal, *n.* Cast iron.

Pot-pie, *n.* A pie made by lining the inner surface of a pot or pan with pastry, and filling it with meat, as, beef, mutton, fowl, etc., seasoning it and then baking.

Potrack, *n.* The cry of the guinea fowl.

Pot-rack, *n.* A chain hanging in a chimney on which pots are hung for cooking.

Pot-stick, *n.* A stick used for stirring a pot in soap-making; soapstick.

Potted-butter, *n.* Butter salted, and put away in earthen pots in summer, for winter use. *Butter*-pot.

Potter, *v.* To busy one's self over trifles; trifle; work with little energy or purpose.

Pottanger, *n.* Pottinger; pottenger. A porringer. Porringer, a small vessel deeper than a plate or saucer, usually having upright sides, a nearly flat bottom, and one or two ears.

Pottle, *n.* A liquid measure of two quarts.

Poultry, *n.* A poultry, a hen: as, "one Poultry, one Duck, and one Turkey." "Two Poultrie." *York Records.*

Pounce, *n.* A substance used to prevent blotting in writing over erasures.

Pounce-box, *n.* A box for holding the pounce used in writing over erasures.

Pound, *v.* To beat; to strike as with a heavy instrument and with repeated blows.

Pound, *n.* An enclosure, maintained by authority, for confining cattle or other beasts when trespassing, or going at large in violation of law. (2) An enclosure in which animals are kept; a farm-pen. (3) A low pen made with planks for young turkeys when first hatched to keep them from straying.

Pound-cake, *n.* A rich sweet cake, so named because its principal ingredients are measured by the pound.

Pound-net, *n.* In *fishing*, a kind of weir.

Pour, *v.* To run rapidly. "The cows *poured* over the road towards the meadow."

Pout, *v.* To thrust out the lips, as in displeasure or sullenness; hence to look sullen.

Pouty, *adj.* Showing sullenness of displeasure by thrusting out the lips.

Powder-gourd, *n.* A small gourd with a straight neck, carried in the pocket for holding gun-powder in place of a flask.

Powder-horn, *n.* A cow's horn fitted with a wooden bottom, for holding gunpowder. (2) Anything very dry is said to be as "dry as a *powder-horn.*" Name of the old magazine in Williamsburg.

Powdering-tub, *n.* A tub used for salting meat.

Powerfull, *adj.* Great; numerous; numerically large.

Powerfull, *adv.* Very: as, *powerfull* good; *powerfull* weak.

Powwow, *v.* A meeting where there is more noise than deliberation.

Powwow, *v.* To hold a consultation; deliberate over events. To hold any noisy meeting.

Praise, *v.* To appraise; to value.

Prance, *v.* To walk, strut, or caper in an elated, proud, or conceited way.

Prank, *n.* A playfull or mischievous act; a trick played sometimes in malice, but more commonly in sport, an escapade; a gambol.

Prankish, *adj.* Mischievous; frolicsome; full of pranks.

Pratite, *n.* (?) "*Pratite* dish." Inventory.

Preacher-man, *n.* A preacher.

Precinct, *v.* A subdivision of a county or city, within which a single poll is held at elections; a territorial district or division.

Precious, *adj.* Worthless; good-for-nothing; a "*precious* couple."

Precious, *adv.* Very; exceedingly; extremely.

Prehaps, *adv.* Perhaps.

Presently, *adv.* By and by; after a while. "Tell him to wait I'll come *presently*."

Presently, *adv.* Now; at this very time. "He said he had it not at present, but would eyther pay it as soon as he could p'cure it, or give him valuable satisfaction. He violently replied and swore that he would have it *presently*."

Presny, *adv.* By and by; after a while. "He has gone away but will be back *presny*."

Preserves, *n. pl.* Fruits preserved in sugar.

President, *n.* President of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, seems to have been called "*president*" and not *Chief Justice*, because the presiding officer of the former council, that was the Court of Appeals, was called President of the council; and presided in the absence of the Governor.

Prespiration, *n.* Perspiration; sweat.

Press, *n.* An upright case or cupboard in which clothes, books, china, or other articles are kept. Book-press.

Presses, *n. pl. Press-peaches;* peaches the flesh of which clings to the seed.

Pressing board, *n.* A board about three feet long, six inches wide at one end and eight at the other, to slip into the legs of trowsers to press the seams on.

Pretties, *n. pl.* Pretty toys or things. "*Pretties* for the children."

Pretty, *adj.* Pleasant weather. "He is able to ride out *pretty days.*"

Pride, *n.* The ovary of female animals, particularly the sow.

Prim, *adj.* Neat; formal; stifly precise; affectedly nice; demure.

Prim, *v.* To make one's self prim and precise.

Prime, *n.* The spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; hence, the highest or most perfect state or most flourishing condition of anything.

Prime, *n.* The highest or most perfect state; the best of anything. The time when fruit, vegetables and fish are at their best, is the *prime of the season.*

Primer, *n.* A little book in which children learn to spell and read.

Priming, *n.* Figuratively, anything as small to something else as the gun-priming is relatively to the charge: as, "His crop isn't a *priming* to mine."

Priming-gourd, *n.* A small gourd with fine gunpowder used to prime the old flint-lock guns.

Prink, *v.* To deck; adorn; dress ostentatiously or fantastically.

Prisoners'-base, *n.* A children's game in which one player strives to touch others as they run from one base or goal to another.

Pritty, *adj.* For *pretty.* "That *pritty* gentleman," in a bad sense.

Privy, *n.* A necessary house; a water-closet out of doors.

Prize, *n.* A lever.

Prize, *v.* To force or press, especially force open by means of a leaver. To pry.

Prize, *v.* To set great store by: "I *prize* that very much."

Prizes, *n. pl.* Used for *prices.*

Procession, *v.* To mark off the boundaries of land, and usually done by *possessioners* or *processioners* named by the court. Processioning.

Prog, *n.* Victuals gotten by begging; hence, victuals in general; food. One who goes from place to place begging for victuals.

Prog, *v.* To go prowling about, as for pickings, forage.

Projeck, *n.* A plan; a scheme; a design. *Proj'ekt.* "Some *projeck* in view."

Projecking, *p. a.* Trying experiments; inventive; enterprizing. (2) In one sense, as playing pranks. "Don't be *projecking* with that clock."

Promise, *v.* To assure. It *promises* well for crops.

Promising, *p. a.* Giving promise; affording just expectations of good; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future: looking as if likely to turn out well.

Prone, *adj.* Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed. Usually in an ill sense.

Prong, *n.* A sharp point or pointed instrument; especially one of several points which together make up a larger object: as, the *prong* of a fork.

Prong, *n.* A branch of a river.

Proper, *adj.* Decent; correct in behaviour; respectable; such as should be.

Properly, *adv.* In a proper manner; with propriety; fitly; suitably; correctly.

Prospect, *n.* Expectation or ground of expectation, especially expectation of advantage, often used in the plural: as, his *prospects* are good.

Protracted-meeting, *n.* A meeting held in the country churches and preaching continued several days, usually among the Baptists and Methodists.

Proud, *adj.* Conceited; supercilious. "He is a *proud* sort of man."

Proud, *v.* To be excited by sexual desire: as, a *proud* bitch.

Proud-flesh, *n.* Unhealthy flesh in a wound or sore. Exuberant granulations.

Provender, *n.* Food; provisions; especially dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, or corn; fodder.

Provider, *n.* *A good provider*, one who is liberal in supplying provisions, etc., for his family.

Provoke, *v.* To excite to anger or passion; exasperate; irritate; enrage.

Provoking, *p. a.* Tending to stir up passion; irritating; vexatious. "He is very *provoking*."

Prowl, *v.* To rove or wander in a stealthy manner.

Pry, *n.* A large lever used to move heavy substances; a prize.

Puccoon, *n.* A red dye used by the Indians.

Puce, *adj.* Purplish brown; flea colour.

Pucker, *n.* A drawing or gathering into folds or wrinkles; an irregular folding or wrinkling; a collection of irregularly converging ridges or wrinkles. (2) A state of flutter, agitation, or confusion; a fuss; with a touch of ill-temper.

Pucker, *v.* To draw up or contract into irregular folds or wrinkles; specially in *sewing;* to gather.

Pudding and Tame. A schoolboys' rime.

Pudding-headed, *adj.* Dull; stupid.

Pudding-time, *n.* The time for pudding, that is, dinner-time. The nick of time; critical time.

Puddle, *n.* A small, dirty pool of water. "*Duck-puddle*," a small pond of water for ducks to swim in.

Puddle, *v.* To stir up mud or the sediment in water like a duck.

Puddle-duck, *n.* The common domestic duck; so called from its characteristic habit of puddling water.

Pudge, *v.* In playing marbles to gain in distance by moving the hand suddenly forward just before shooting the marble.

Pudgy, *adj.* Fat and short; thick; fleshy.

Puffy, *adj.* Coming in puffs; characterized by puffs; gusty. (2) Swollen; distended as with a blister. "His eyes were swollen, and his face was *puffy*."

Pug, *n.* A pug-nose; the form or turn of a pug-nose: as, a decided *pug*.

Pug-nose, *n.* A nose turned up at the tip; a snub-nose.

Puke, *v.* To vomit; eject the contents of the stomach.

Puke, *n.* Vomit; a vomiting; that which is vomited. (2) An emetic. (3) A disgusting person.

Pull, *n.* A drink; a swig: as, to have a *pull* at the brandy-bottle.

Pull-down, *v.* To weaken: as, "He has been very much *pulled down* by that spell of sickness."

Pummy, *n.* Pummage; Pummies; Pomace. Ground apples in cider making; before and after the juice is pressed out.

Pump, *v.* An artfull effort to extract or elicit information, as by indirect question or remark.

Pump, *n.* A low shoe or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel, or with a very low heel; worn chiefly by gentlemen for dancing.

Pump ship, *v.* To make water.

Punch, *n.* A blow, dig, or thrust, as with the fist, elbow, or knee: as, to give a *punch* on the head.

Punch-bowl, *n.* A chamber-pot.

Puncheon, *n.* A short, upright piece of timber, usually driven in the mud or water.

Pungy, *n.* A small schooner with a low log-gunnel instead of a waist around the deck.

Punk, *n.* Wood decayed through the influence of a fungus or otherwise, and used like tinder.

Punkin, *n.* Pronounced pung'kin. The fruit of a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo*, and the plant which produces it.

Punkin-head, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

Punkhorne, *n.* A horn for holding punk when used as tinder.

Punt, *n.* A flat-bottomed, square ended, mastless boat of varying size and use, made of a large tree.

Puny, *adj.* Small and weak; inferior or imperfectly developed in size and strength; feeble; petty.

Purchase, *n.* Leverage; length of lever beyond fulcrum. (2) A tackle for moving a weight.

Push, *v.* To urge; hurry. "If I was *pushed* I could do it."

Puss, *n.* Purse. Money-*puss*.

Pussly, *n.* A plant. A form of *purslane*.

Pussy, *n.* Fat; corpulent; inclined to puff and pant with slight exertion.

Put-off, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

Put out, *v.* Offend. "He was very much *put out* by what she said."

Put-up, *v.* To take lodgings; lodge. "He *put-up* at the new tavern."

Put to, *v.* Said of domestic animals. "I always *put* my mares *to* Mr. A's horse."

Put up to, *v.* To incite; to instruct; to suggest. "He wouldn't do it himself, he was *put up to* it."

Put up with, *v.* To take what one can get, and be thankfull.

Q

Quaggy, *adj.* Yielding to the feet or trembling under foot, as soft, wet earth; boggy; spongy.

Quagmire, *n.* Soft, wet, boggy land that shakes under foot; a marsh; a bog.

Quait, *n.* A form of *quoit.*

Qualify, *v.* To modify the quality or strength of; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to *qualify* liquors.

Quality, *n.* The better class of people.

Qualmish, *adj.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

Quandary, *n.* A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty, hesitation or puzzlement; a pickle, a predicament. "He was in such a *quandary* he didn't know what to do."

Quarrelsome, *adj.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant; also, proceeding from or characteristic of such a disposition.

Quarter, *n.* A twenty-five cent piece, which is a quarter of a dollar, is often called simply "*a quarter.*"

Quarter, *v.* To *quarter* a beef or mutton, is to cut it into two fore-quarters and two hind-quarters.

Quarters, *n. pl.* The houses inhabited by negroes on a plantation. Also, a settlement of negro slaves away from the "great house."

Quarter-horse, *n.* A horse that is good for a dash of a quarter of a mile in a race.

Quartering, *prest. part.* Not directly, but obliquely. "He crossed the field *quartering.*"

Quartering-house, *n.* House where white servants were quartered.

Quartering-room, *n.* Name given to a room in the Colonial houses.

Quawk, *n.* Imitative of the sound made by the cry of fowls.

Quawk, *v.* To croak; caw.

Queen Hive, *n.* Queen Hithe. A landing place on the Thames near London. The name of a place in Mulbury Island.

Queer, *adj.* Having a sensation of sudden or impending illness; sick or languid. (2) Odd; singular; droll; whimsical; quaint. "*Queer fish.*"

Queerly, *adv.* In a queer, odd, or singular manner.

Querl, *n.* A twist; a curl.

Querl, *v.* To twirl; turn or wind around; coil: as, to *querl* a cord, thread, rope.

Question, *n.* *Out of the question.* A thing not to be noticed, or admitted.

Quick, *n.* That which is quick, or living and sensitive; with the article: cut to *the quick.*

Quid, *n.* A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.

Quiet, *adj.* Applied to persons, gentle; civil; not given to strong language.

Quill, *n.* A piece of small reed, used by weavers to wind the thread on. These quills are put in the "shettle" and shot through the warp, by hand.

Quilt, *n.* A quilted petticoat, A quilted cover for a bed.

Quilting, *n.* A meeting of women for the purpose of assisting one of their number in quilting a bed-quilt.

Quilting-frame, *n.* A frame with adjustable bars, etc., used for stretching flat a fabric for quilting.

Quinch, *n.* A form of quince.

Quirl, *v.* Curl. "The dog was *quirled* up on the mat."

Quit, *v.* To cease; stop; give over. "*Quit* troubling that child."

Quiver, *v.* To quake; tremble; shake tremulously; shudder; shiver.

Quizzical, *adj.* Characteristic of a quiz; bantering; teasing; shy; queer.

Quoives, *n. pl.* Quoif, a sort of cap.

Quoke, *v.* Strong past tense of *quake.*

R

R. *Littera canina;* the dog's letter; letter of roughness, is softened and slurred in so many words that it is scarcely heard: as, in *horse*, the *r* is so softened as to be almost *hoss*, *hawse* and others. The *burr* and trilled *r* are never heard. R has sound of *w* in *corn* = *cawn; born* = *bawn; morn* = *mawn.* Or, *or* has sound of *aw.*

Raccoon, *n.* A well known varmint.

Raccoon-oyster, *n.* An uncultivated oyster growing on muddy banks exposed at low tide.

Race, *n.* Root: as, a *race* of ginger; ginger in the root.

Racefield, *n.* A field where races are run; a field in which there is a track or paths for racing.

Race-path, *n.* Path or track over which races are run. A place near Williamsburg still known as the "Quarter-paths," where races were formely run.

Racer, *n.* The common black snake. He is said to run faster than a race-horse.

Rack, *n.* To be guided in working by the eye, without line or rule. To work by *rack* of eye.

Rack, *v.* To strain so as to rend; wrench by strain or jar; disintegrate; disjoint: as, a *racking* cough.

Rack, *n.* Thin, flying, broken clouds.

Rack, *n.* Same as *wrack*; now used in the phrases to go to *rack, to go to rack and ruin;* total destruction.

Rack, *n.* A gait of the horse between a trot and a gallop.

Rack, *v.* To draw off, as pure liquor from its dregs.

Racker, *n.* A horse that moves with a racking gait.

Racket, *n.* A disorderly, confusing noise, as of commingled play or strife and loud talk; any prolonged clatter; dim; clamour. A clamorous outburst, as of indignation or other emotion; a noisy manifestation of feeling: as, to make a *racket* about a trifle; to raise a *racket* about one's ears.

Racket, *n.* The pace at which a thing is going on or done: "He couldn't stand the *racket.*"

Rackety, *adj.* Making or characterized by a rack or noise; noisy: as, a *rackety* company or place.

Raft, *n.* A miscellaneous collection or heap; a promiscuous lot; used slightingly: as, a *raft* of papers; a whole *raft* of things to be attended to.

Rag-baby, *n.* *A rag-baby.* A doll made entirely of rags or scraps of cloth, usually in a very artless manner.

Rag-bag, *n.* A bag into which are put odds and ends and scraps of cloth for further use.

Rag-carpet, *n.* A carpet made of rags, formerly made by families, the rags being first cut into strips and woven by hand.

Ragg'ed, *adj.* In rags. "He was dirty and very *ragg'ed.*"

Raggedy, *adj.* Ragged; uneaven. With ragged clothes.

Ragman, *n.* A ragged person. "He looked like a *ragman.*"

Rags-and-jags, *n. pl.* Tatters; fragments; rags. "Meat boiled to *rags.*"

Rag-tag, *n.* Ragged people collectively; the scum of the populace; the rabble.

Raguel, *n.* (?) "Two *raguel* spoons." "Ragoul."

Rail, *n.* A piece of timber split, hewed, or sawed for making fences.

Rain-barrel, *n.* A barrel put under the eaves to catch rain-water.

Rain-crow, *n.* A bird so named from its cries, often heard in lowering weather, and supposed to foretell rain.

Rain or shine, *adv.* Certainly: without fail. "I'll be there *rain or shine.*"

Rainy-day, *n.* A time of need, and to lay by for a *rainy-day* is to provide for the future.

Rainy-quarter, *n.* Winds anywhere between northeast and southeast are in the *rainy-quarter* as they bring rain.

Raise, *v.* To promote the growth and development of; bring up; rear; grow; breed: as, to *raise* a family of children; to *raise* crops, plants, or cattle. (2) *To raise a house,* to raise and join together the parts of the frame of a house built of wood. (3) *To raise the wind,* to obtain money by some shift or other. (4) To raise, to bring up phlegm, bile or blood from the throat, lungs, or stomach. (5) An acquisition; a getting or procuring by special effort, as of money or chattels: as, to make a *raise* of a hundred dollars. (6) *Raise the place.* To make a disturbance.

Rake and scrape, *v.* To rake and scrape together, to gather like a miser. "He has been *raking and scraping* all his life, and now his son will *squander* what he saved."

Rake up, *v.* To collect or repeat scandal or calumnies. "She is always *raking up* some bad tale or another."

Rallack, *v.* Rollack. Rollick. To run about after pleasure instead of attending to business. "He goes *rallacking* about from one place to another."

Ram, *v.* To stuff or press together; to pack dirt around a post set in the ground.

Rambunctious, *adj.* Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant.

Ram-cat, *n.* A male cat.

Rammish, *adj.* Strong scented; rank; stinking.

Rampage, *n.* A leaping or jumping about, as from anger or excitement; violent or furious movement; excited action of any kind: as, to be on the *rampage.*

Rampageous, *adj.* Behaving rampantly; unruly; raging; boisterious; stormy.

Rampant, *adj.* Overleaping restraint or usual limits; unbridled; unrestrained.

Ramsack, *v.* To search thoroughly; seek carefully in all parts; overhaul in detail. Ransack.

Ramshackly, *adj.* Out of gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down. Ramshackle.

Randevoo, *n.* A place of gathering for people. "His house is a regular *randevoo* for all sorts of people." Randyvoo.

Randle, *v.* *Rannel.* To pinch a schoolboy for breaking wind if he did not say, "free man," or "free nob," before the other said "*randle.*"

Random, *adj.* In a haphazzard, and aimless way. "The cattle were not confined at all but went at *random.*" (2) Applied to fruits or vegetables that grow where no seed has been intentionally sown.

Range, *n.* Unenclosed place where stock roam at will.

Range, *v.* To rove freely; pass from point to point: as, the cattle *range* in the woods in the winter-time.

Rank, *n.* Line; row: "The wood was piled in long *ranks.* To rank, *v.* To pile in lines.

Rank, *adj.* Standing in close order; thick on the ground: as, a *rank* crop of wheat or corn.

Rank, *adj.* Strong smelling.

Rank, *adj.* Eager; anxious; impatient: as, he was *rank* to do it. (2) Decided; strong in principle. "He is a *rank* Democrat."

Rap, *n.* A thing of very small value. "He didn't care a *rap.*" "As if he cared a *rap.*"

Rap, *v.* *To rap out.* To throw out violently or suddenly in speech; utter in a forcible or striking manner: as, to *rap* out an oath.

Rap-full, *adj.* Full of wind. Applied to sails when on a wind every sail stands full without lifting.

Rappee, *n.* A strong kind of snuff.

Rapper, *n.* An extravagant oath or lie.

Rapping, *adj.* Remarkably large; of striking or astonishing size.

Rapscallion, *n.* A rascally, disorderly, or despisable person; a wretch or vagabond.

Rare, *adj.* Underdone; meat not fully cooked.

Rare, *v.* *Rear.* To rise up; assume an elevated posture: as, a horse or other annimal in standing on its hind legs alone.

Rare, *v.* A person who acts in a violent manner: "He'll *rare* and pitch when he hears that."

Rare back, *v.* To sit up straight with the head thrown back. "There she sat in the carriage, *rared back*, who but her."

Rarely, *adj.* Seldom; not often: as, things *rarely* seen.

Rareripe, *adj.* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the season. Hardly ripe.

Rasberry, *n.* A form of *raspberry*. *Raasb'r'y.*

Rascality, *n.* The character or action of a rascal; the quality of being a rascal; low or mean trickery; base or dishonest procedure; villainy; fraud.

Rash, *n.* An eruption on the skin.

Rasp, *n.* A large file, such as horsehoers use on horses' hoofs.

Rasping, *p. a.* Characterized by grating or scraping: as, a *rasping* sound; hence, irritating; exasperating.

Rassle, *v.* To wrastle.

Rate, *n.* *At any rate*, in any manner, by any means; in any case; at all events; positively. *At no rate*, in no manner; by no means; not at all.

Rather, *adv.* In preference; preferably; with better reason; better. In some degree or measure; somewhat; moderately: as, she is *rather* pretty. "I had *rather* not."

Rat-hole, *n.* A whole gnawed in woodwork, etc., by a rat or rats.

Ratsbane, *n.* A poison for killing rats.

Rattlebrain, *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

Rattletrap, *n.* A shaky, rattling object; especially, a rattling, rickety vehicle; in the plural, objects clattering or rattling against each other.

Ravel, *v.* Disengage the threads or fibres of a woven or knitted fabric, a rope; draw apart thread by thread; unravel; commonly with *out.*

Ravelling, *n.* A ravelled thread or fibre; a thread drawn out from a woven, knitted, or twisted fabric: as, to use *ravellings* for basting.

Ravelly, *adj.* Showing loose or disjointed threads; partly ravelled out.

Ravine, *n.* A long, deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any deep, narrow gorge, as in a mountain; a gully.

Raving, *p. a.* Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.

Raw, *adj.* Harshly sharp or chilly, as the weather; bleak, especially from cold moisture; characterized by chilly dampness. (2) Looking like raw meat, as from lividness or removal of the skin; deprived of appearing destitute of the natural integument: as, a *raw* spot on a horse.

Raw, *n.* A raw article, material or product. An uncooked oyster, or an oyster of a kind preferred for eating raw. (2) A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as, on a horse; hence, soreness or sensativeness of feeling or temper.

Rawboned, *adj.* Having little flesh on the bone; lean and large-boned; gaunt.

Raw-edged, *adj.* Not hemmed.

Rawhead, *n.* A spectre; a nursery bugbear of frightfull aspect: usually coupled with *bloody bones.*

Rawhide, *n.* A riding-whip made of twisted rawhide.

Razor-back, *n.* A hog whose back was somewhat the shape of a sharp ridge. The formation accompanied by long legs, is characteristic of breeds of hogs that have long been allowed to run wild in the woods and waste places and feed on mast, wild fruit, etc. The flesh of such swine, particularly that of the hams, is usually of superior quality for the table.

Razor-back, *adj.* Narrow back as hogs.

Razor-strop, *n.* A leather on which a razor is whetted. *Strap.*

Reach, *n.* A continuous stretch or course; a *reach* of a river a straight course between bends.

Really, *adv.* Indeed; to tell the truth; as a fact.

Ream, *n.* A ring of grass twisted and put around the ends of an oxbow under the "key" to adjust the bow to the size of the steer's neck. The "key" went through a hole in the bow above the "ream."

Ream, *v.* To put the ream on the bow. *Ream up,* to tighten the bow.

Ream, *v.* To enlarge a hole in wood or metal. The tapering instrument used for the purpose is called a *reamer.*

Reap-hook, *n.* A reaping hook for cutting grain that requires to be sharpened, as distinguished from a "toothed hook" or sickle; the difference is always made in old inventories, the two being always mentioned.

Rear-horse, *n.* Pronounced *rare.* The mantis.

Reason, *n.* A form of *raisin.*

Reckon, *v.* To hold a supposition or impression; have a notion; think; suppose: as, "I reckon a storm is coming."

Reclaim, *v.* To fit for cultivation, as wild or marshy land.

Recollect, *v.* To recover or recall knowledge of; bring back to the mind or memory; remember.

Recollection, *n.* The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to memory or ideas are revived in the mind; the searching of the memory; remembrance.

Records, *n. pl.* With accent on the *o.* "You will find it in the *recórds.*"

Recover, *v.* To regain health after sickness; grow well again.

Recovery, *n.* Restoration from a bad to a good condition: especially, restoration from sickness, faintness, or the like.

Red, *adj.* "He got as *red* as fire in the face."

Red Betty, *n.* A small whip of that colour kept hanging up behind the closet-door as a warning, and also a special application.

Red bird, *n.* A name of several red or partly red birds.

Reddened, *v.* To make red. Red ochre is used to *redden* hearths in the country.

Redding, *n.* A compound used to redden the jambs and hearth of an open wood-fireplace. Red ochre.

Reddish, *n.* Radish.

Redeye, *n.* A strong, fiery whiskey; so called from its effect on the eyes of drinkers.

Red lane, *n.* The throat; what one swallows is said to go down the *red lane.*

Red-oak, *n.* An oak tree, common in eastern North America.

Red Saunders, *n.* Red sandal wood.

Reel, *n.* A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.

Reel, *v.* To wind on a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle; or a fishing-line.

Reel, *v.* To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk. To turn round and round.

Reel, *n.* A lively dance. *Virginia reel,* a country dance the same as the "Sir Roger de Coverley."

Refusal, *n.* The refuse. The choice of refusing or taking; the right of taking in preference to others; option of buying.

Regards, *n. pl.* Respects; good wishes; compliments: as, "My best *regards* to the family."

Register, *n.* "*Register* of the land office." The officer who has the registering of patents and grants in the land office.

Regrets, *n. pl.* An expression of regret.

Regular, *adj.* Through; out and out; perfect; complete: as, a *regular* humbug.

Reight, *n.* For *right.*

Related, *p. a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity.

Relation, *n.* A person connected by blood or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

Relationship, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Relative, *n.* A person connected by blood or affinity; especially one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

Relish, *n.* That which is used to impart a flavour; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating; a sauce.

Remember, *v.* To put in mind of: as, "If you will *remember* me of it."

Rensh, *v.* A form of *rinse.* To wash by the shaking around of water in a vessel; or by washing in a second clean water. Pronounced like *wrench.*

Render, *v.* To reduce; try out; clarify by boiling or steaming; said of fats.

Renig, *v.* To play a card that is not of the suit led; to revoke.

Resk, *n.* For *risk.* "I don't think I can take the *resk.*"

Resky, *adv.* Risky: That was very *resky.*

Respects, *n. pl.* Expression or sign of esteem, deference or compliments: as, to pay one's *respects* to the governor. "Please give him my *respects.*"

Respectable, *adj.* Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not *respectable.*

Respectable-people, *n.* People of the better sort.

Rest, *n.* Those not included in a proposition or description; others. In this sense *rest* is a collective noun taking a plural verb. "The *rest* of the family."

Rest, *v.* To sleep. "He *rests* well at night."

Resting-spell, *n.* A short time given up entirely to rest. "I am going to take a *resting-spell.*"

Retch, *n.* Reach. "In my *retch.*"

Retch, *v.* To reach. "*Retch* me that plate."

Retch, *v.* To make efforts to vomit.

Reticule, *n.* A bag, originally of net-work, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or on the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

Reverent, *adj.* Strong; unadulterated liquors. "He took a drink of *reverent* whiskey."

Rib, *n.* The part knit at the top of a sock, in a different stich, to make it fit closer on the leg. "*Ribs* of a sock."

Ribbin, *n.* Ribbon.

Ribbit, *n.* A form of *rivet.*

Rib-roast, *v.* To beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.

Rib-roaster, *n.* A heavy blow on the ribs; a body-blow.

Rib-roasting, *n.* A beating or drubbing; a cudgelling.

Rich, *adj.* Excessive; extravagant; inordinate; outrageous; preposterous; commonly applied to ideas, fancies, fabrications, claims, demands, pretensions, conceits, jests, tricks.

Rick, *n.* A heap or pile; specially a pile of hay, grain, or wood.

Rick, *v.* To pile up in ricks.

Rickety, *adj.* Shaky; liable to fall or collapse, as a chair, bridge, etc.; ill-sustained; weak.

Rid, *v.* To separate or free from anything superfluous or objectionable; disencumber; clear. (2) To *rid* hog-guts of the fat for making lard.

Rid, *v.* A form of *rode.*

Riddance, *n.* A welcome relief from unpleasant company or an embarrassing connection or complication: hence, something of which one is glad to be quit. "A happy *riddance.*"

Riddle, *n.* A sieve, especially a coarse one for grain, sand, and the like. (2) A large sieve for sifting wheat in a barn.

Riddle, *v.* To sift with a riddle, or coarse sieve. Wheat-riddle.

Riddle, *n.* A proposition so framed as to exercise one's ingenuity in discovering its meaning; an ambiguous, complex, or puzzling question offered for solution.

Riddlings, *n. pl.* The coarser part of anything, as grain or ashes, which is left in the riddle after sifting; siftings; screenings.

Ride, *v.* *To ride and tie,* to ride and go on foot alternately; said of two persons.

Ride, *v.* *Ride* sheriff; to ride about as sheriff for the purpose of collecting taxes from the people. "I *rode* sheriff in that county five years."

Ride, *v.* To be carried in a wheel carriage. "*Riding* in a buggy."

Rider, *n.* In a snake-fence, a rail or a stake one end of which rests on the ground, while the other end crosses and bears upon the fence-rails at the angle of meeting, and thus holds them in place.

Ridgeling, *n.* A horse or mule with one testicle removed or wanting.

Ridge-pole, *n.* The board or timber at the ridge of the roof, into which the rafters are fastened.

Ridicule, *n.* A form of *reticule;* a bag in which women carry gloves, handkerchiefs, etc. *Redicule.*

Ridiculous, *adj.* Abominable; outrageous; shocking.

Rife, *adj.* Abundant; plentifull; numerous, prevalent; current. "Such reports are *rife* in the country."

Riffle, *n.* A ripple, as on the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking on rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water.

Riffle, *n.* Ripple; the breeze makes a *riffle* on the water.

Riffraff, *n.* The rabble.

Rifle, *n.* An instrument used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpening scythes, and made of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, with a handle at one end. Also made of a piece of shingle, paddle-shaped, coated with tar and covered with sand.

Rig, *n.* A frolic; a trick. "They are all the time running *rigs* on each other."

Rig, *v.* To dress; to fit out or decorate with clothes or personal adornments; often with *out* or *up*.

Right, *n.* "Has a *right*"; ought. "You have no *right* to do that." "I know I'm in the *right*."

Right, *adj.* Precise; exact; very. In good health or spirits; well in body or mind; in good condition; comfortable. "*Right* as a trivet." True: "In the *right* Indian style."

Right, *adv.* Exactly; precisely; completely; quiet; just: as, *right* here; *right* now; to speak *right* out. *Right* away. Rain *right* hard.

Right, *v.* To take an upright and proper position. "The boat creened with the flaw then *righted*."

Right away, *adv.* At once; straightway; forthwith. "Go *right away* and do what I tell you!"

Right-down, *adv.* Very. "*Right-down* cold."

Right-off, *adv.* At once: "Go *right-off*."

Rights, *n. pl.* "By rights": As, of right.

Rights, *n. pl.* To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; set in proper order; bring into a normal state. "It puts me to *rights*." "To put things to *rights*."

Right-hand, *adj.* Serving as a right hand, hence, foremost in usefullness; of great service as an assistant: as, "My *right-hand* man."

Right-much, *adv.* A good deal. "He had *right much* fever to-day."

Right now, *adv.* Just now; a little while ago: "Are they there yet?" "Yes, I saw them both *right now.*" At this present time.

Right smart, *adj.* A good deal. There was *right smart* of water in the road.

Right straight, *adv.* At once: "Go *right straight* and do it."

Right there, *adv.* In that very place: "She fainted and fell *right there.*"

Rigmaree, *n.* A trifle.

Rigmarole, *n.* A succession of confused or foolish statements; an incoherent, long-winded harangue; disjointed talk, or writing; nonsense.

Rig-out, *n.* A rig; an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume.

Rile, *v.* To excite to some degree of anger; vex; annoy.

Rim, *n.* Edge. The *rim* of a hat; bound around the *rim.* Also used for "*casters.*" "One silver *rim* and casters."

Rim, *n.* The outter edge of a spinning-wheel on which the band goes.

Rine, *n.* The outside of a water-melon, or a musk-melon.

Ring, *v.* To have the sensation of a continued humming or buzzing sound: as, to make one's head *ring.* Have a *ringing* in the ears.

Ring-fence, *n.* A fence surrounding a piece of property as if in a *ring*, when the land of no other owner is within the fence.

Ring-leader, *n.* The leader; the principal person in a transaction. In a bad sense. "He is the *ring-leader* in the whole thing."

Rino, *n.* Money. Rhino.

Rip, *v.* To rush or drive headlong or with violence. (2) *To rip and tear,* to be violent and furious, as with excitement and rage.

Rip, *v.* To break forth with violence; explode; with *out.* "He *ripped out* an oath."

Rip, *n.* A vicious, reckless, and worthless person; applied to a man or woman of vicious practices or propensities, and more or less worn by dissipation.

Ripper, A very efficient person or thing; one who does great execution: as, he is a regular *ripper.* A big lie. *Ripping, adj.*

Rip-saw, *n.* A hand-saw the teeth of which have more rake and less set than a cross-cut saw, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain.

Rip up, *v.* To part clothes into several pieces by cutting the sewing. "She *ripped up* the old dress and made a new one of it."

Rise, *n.* An elevation: "The house stands on the *rise* of the hill," ground. (2) "The *rise* of the tide."

Rise, *n.* Increase beyond a certain number. "He has the *rise* of fifty sheep."

Rise, *v.* To ferment; to leaven, as dough in which "*east*" has been put. "The '*east*' isn't good the bread didn't *rise.*"

Rising, *n.* That which rises; a prominence, elevation, or swelling; specifically, a tumour on the body, as a bile. "He has a bad *rising* on his hand." (2) That which is used to make dough rise, as yeast or leaven.

Rising, *n.* An insurrection of slaves: "There was some talk of a negro *rising.*"

Risky, *adj.* Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous: as, a very *risky* business.

Rethmetic, *n.* For *arithmetic.*

Rive, *v.* To split; cleave; rend asunder by force: as, to *rive* slabs with a froe.

Roach, *v.* To cause to stand up or arch; make projecting or convex: as, his hair was *roached* up over his forehead. To cut short so as to cause to stand up straight; said of horses' manes.

Roadster, *n.* A good travelling horse is called a good *roadster.*

Roanoke, *n.* Indian money made of shells.

Roasting-ear, *n.* An ear of corn in the green milky state, and fit for roasting for food. "*Roasin'-ear.*"

Rock, *n.* A stone of any size larger than a pebble.

Rock, *v.* To throw rocks. "You boys stop *rocking.*"

Rock, *n.* A fish, the striped bass.

Rock-candy, *n.* Pure sugar in cohering crystals of considerable size and hardness.

Rocking-chair, *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

Rocky, *adj.* Disposed to rock or reel; hence, giddy, tipsy, dizzy.

Roger, *v.* To copulate.

Rogerry, *n.* The penis.

Roguy, *adj.* Knavish; dishonest. "He has a *roguy* look."

Roll, *v.* To turn; have a rotary motion; a movement of the eyes: as, "She *rolled* her eyes at him."

Roll, *n.* A slender, loose cylinder of wool or cotton made on hand-cards for spinning into a thread on a spinning-wheel.

Rolling-country, *n.* Where the land is not flat, nor very hilly, nor broken.

Rolling-house, *n.* Warehouse for tobacco, where it was rolled down to the wharf and aboard a vessel; also used as a store-house for imported goods.

Rolling-pin, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, with which dough is reduced to a proper thickness.

Rolling-road, *n.* Road on which tobacco was hauled to market, each hogshead was rolled by having an animal hitched to it by shafts fixed to its ends, the hogshead rolling along the ground. These hogsheads were stored in *Rolling-houses*, built on *Rolling-roads.*

Roly-poly, *n.* A short, stout person.

Roly-poly, *adj.* Round; pudgy.

Romble, *v.* A form of ramble. "These cattle *romble* all over the country."

Romp, *v.* To play rudely and boisterously; leap and frisk about in play.

Romp, *n.* A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.

Rooster-crow, *n.* At daybreak. "I get up every morning at *rooster-crow.*"

Rooster's egg, *n.* A small hen's egg.

Room, *v.* To occupy a room or rooms; lodge: as, "He *rooms* at No. 3."

Roomy, *adj.* A house that is large, with large rooms, and plenty of space is called "*roomy.*" "He has a large family but he has a *roomy* house."

Roost, *n.* A pole or pearch on which fowls rest at night. (2) A temporary abiding or resting place.

Rooster, *n.* The male of the domestic hen; a cock, as distinguished from the female or hen.

Rooster's egg, *n.* A small imperfect egg, differing in size, shape and colour from the usual hen eggs. Produces roosters. Said sometimes to be laid by roosters.

Root, *v.* To turn over the ground with the nose as a hog.

Rooves, *n. pl.* Roofs. Plural of *roof.*

Rope, *v.* To tie or fasten with a rope. To catch with a rope.

Ropy, *adj.* Stringy; thick, gummy soup is *ropy*, like gumbo.

Rosen-ear, *n.* Roasting ear; green corn. *Ro's'n.*

Ross, *n.* The rough, scaly matter on the bark of some trees.

Rossel, *v.* *Rostle.* To wrastle.

Rosum, *n.* Rosin.

Rotgut, *n.* Bad or adulterated liquor, injurious to the stomach and bowels; whiskey adulterated with hurtful substances to cheapen it while increasing its apparent strength.

Rough-carpenter, *n.* A carpenter who can do only the plainest work of the trade.

Rough, roll and tumble fight. The words explain the action.

Rotten, *adj.* In a superlative degree, in the expression: "That child is spoilt so he's *rotten.*"

Rotten-ripe, *adj.* Overripe; too ripe. "These peaches are *rotten-ripe.*"

Rotten-stone, *n.* A light stone, in its powdered state used for polishing metals.

Rough-dry, *adj.* Dry but not smoothed or ironed: as *rough-dry* clothes.

Rough-scuff, *n.* A rough coarse fellow; a rough; collectively, the lowest class of people; riff-raff; the rabble.

Round, *n.* A round, cylindrical, part or piece of something. *Round* of a ladder; *round* of a chair. (2) The step in a ladder between the side-frames.

Round-jacket, *n.* A short coat or body garment coming down to the hips and without any skirts.

Round-potatoes, *n. pl.* Irish potatoes, distinguishing from *long-potatoes*, or sweet-potatoes.

Rouser, *n.* That which arouses attention or interest; something exciting or astonishing: as, "That's a rouser"—an astonishing lie.

Rousing, *adj.* Having power to rouse, excite, or astonish; surprizingly great, swift, violent, forcible, lively: as a *rousing* fire; a *rousing* meeting.

Rout, *n.* Rout. A way, road; path; a line of travel, passage, or progression; the course passed or to be passed over in reaching a destination. *Not route—root.* "They took the old *rout* by the Canaries in 1607." Stith p. 44.

Row, *n.* A noisy disturbance; a riot; a riotous noise or outbreak; any disorderly or disturbing affray, brawl, hubbub, or clatter.

Row, *v.* To behave in a wild and riotous way; engaged in a noisy dispute, affray.

Rowling-house, *n.* Rolling house, or landing place for tobacco, The house where tobacco was rolled down to the landing for loading on a vessel.

Rub, *v.* When a person's education is spoken slightly of, he is said to have "*rubbed* his back against the college wall."

Rubbage, *n.* Rubbish; waste, broken or worn out material.

Rubbing-rag, *n.* A soft woollen rag for rubbing furniture.

Ruck, *n.* A fold, crease, or pucker in the material of a garment, resulting from faults in the making.

Ruck, *v.* To wrinkle; crease; pucker; usually with up: as, to *ruck up* cloth. (2) To become creased and wrinkled; draw up in wrinkles and puckers. "My shirt is *rucked up* under my arms."

Ruck, *n.* A narrow track worn or cut in the ground; especially, the hollowed track made by a wheel in passing over the ground. The road is full of *rucks;* it is very *rucky.*

Rucky, *adj.* Full of *rucks.* "The road is very *rucky* and wants mending."

Ruction, *n.* A vexation or annoyance; also, a disturbance; a row or rumpus.

Rufe, *n.* For roof. "*Rufe* of the mouth."

Ruff, *n.* Roof. "The *ruff* of his mouth." "And swearing till my very *ruff* was dry." Shak. Mer. of Ven. III, 2, 206.

Ruffle, *v.* To disquiet; discompose; agitate; disturb; annoy; vex. *To ruffle one's feathers.* To irritate one; make one angry; disturb or fret.

Rug, *n.* A thick, nappy material used as a covering for the floor; a mat usually oblong or square, and woven in one piece. (2) A thick, heavy covering, ordinarily woollen, and having a shaggy nap; a covering for a bed.

Ruinate, *v.* To fall in ruins. To bring to ruin; overthrow; undo.

Ruination, *n.* The act of ruining, or the state of being ruinated; ruin.

Rule, *n.* A flat piece of wood used for punishing children at school, by striking them on the palm of the open hand A ferule.

Rule-day, *n.* The day of the week when the clerk of the County was in his office for business.

Rullock, *n.* Rowlock.

Rullock, *n.* A tattered garment; a rag. Rullucks. A form of *relics.* Odds and ends of dolls' clothes. Old clothes. "Rullucks and jullucks."

Rumbling, *n.* A rumble; a peculiar *rumbling* in the bowels.

Rum-blossom, *n.* A pimple on the nose caused by excessive drinking.

Rumbustious, *adj.* Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent.

Rummage, *v.* To move to and fro the contents of, as in a search; ransack; hunt through, explore. To search narrowly, especially by moving about and looking among the things in the place searched; execute a search.

Rump, *n.* The tail-end of an animal; the hinder parts; the backside or buttocks.

Rumple, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold; a ridge.

Rumple, *v.* To wrinkle; make uneven; form into irregular inequalities.

Rumpless, *adj.* Having no tail, specially noting male and female specimens of the common hen so characterized.

Rumpus, *n.* An uproar; a disturbance; a riot; a noisy or disorderly outbreak.

Run, *n.* A small stream of water running in one direction; a rivulet; a brook, "Stoney Run;" "Allen Jones's Run." "Horse Run."

Run, *v.* "Run as hard as I can pour." To run as fast as one can.

Run, *v.* To melt or be melted. "The rossum runs out of the wood with the hot sun." (2) Colours in cloth *run* by washing.

Run, *v.* To sew lightly. "She didn't have time to sew it, but only to *run* it together."

Run, *v.* In the sense of to carry. "T's schooner has begun to *run* wood to town again, the oyster season being over."

Run, *v.* To harrass; to make a butt of. "The other boys are always *running* that one." "You ought not to *run* him like that."

Runabout, *n.* A gadabout; a vagabond. "He is such a *runabout* that he will never do anything."

Runabout, *n.* A negro that was hard to keep at home at night.

Runaround, *n.* A disease of the finger where the inflammation *runs around* the nail.

Runaway, *n.* A negro who had escaped from the control of his master and was in hiding.

Runaway, *adj.* Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from control; defying or overcoming restraint.

Runaway-eyes, *n. pl.* A horse with a great deal of white in his eyes is thought to be tricky and disposed to runaway.

Run-down, *v.* To disparage; to malign.

Run mad, *v.* To lose the mind. "That sort of thing would *run me mad.*"

Runner, *n.* The upper millstone.

Running, *prep.* Approaching; going on. "He's been living there now *running on* ten years."

Running-blackberry, *n.* The dewberry; it trails on the ground, bearing small blackberries.

Running-chair, *n.* (?) A two-wheel carriage drawn by one horse, by the side of which a footman ran. (?)

Running-horse, *n.* Racehorse. "The high-bred and celebrated *Running* horse."

Run on, *v.* To talk together in a free and easy way. "They sit there and *run on* all day long." "He began to *run on.*" "How he does *run on.*"

Runt, *n.* An undersized animal; the smallest of a litter of pigs. Applied to persons.

Run through, *v.* To spend, recklessly and wastefully: "It did not take him long to *run through* what it took his father all his life to save."

Run to, *v.* For a servant to have everything to *run to*, means that access is given to all household stores; that there is no locking up.

Runty, *adj.* Stunted; dwarfish; little.

Rupture, *n.* Abdominal hernia.

Rush, *n.* Extreme urgency of affairs; urgent pressure; extraordinary effort or haste: as, a *rush* of business. Go with a *rush.*

Rush-bottomed, *adj.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

Rusher, *n.* A go-ahead person. "He's a *rusher.*"

Rusty, *adj.* Rancid: "*rusty* bacon."

Rusty, *adj.* Out of practice; dulled in skill or knowledge through disuse or inactivity. (2) Unruly; ill-humoured; "he cut up *rusty*"; applied to persons or horses.

Rut, *n.* The period of heat in animals.

Ruthers, *n. pl.* Preferences. "If I had my *ruthers* I would take this one."

Ruvver, *n.* River.

Rye, *n.* Whiskey made from rye. "Old rye."

Ryner, *n.* Riddle? "Five Brass Wyre Wheat *Ryner.*"

S

Sacer, *n.* Sasser. Saucer. "Cup and *sasser.*"

Sack, *n.* *To get the sack*, to be dismissed from employment; or rejected as a suitor. .

Sack, *v.* Discharge or dismiss from employment, office, etc.; also, to reject the suit of: as, to *sack* a lover.

Sack-bag, *n.* A bag holding three bushels of grain.

Sacking-bottomed, *adj.* Having a sheet of sacking stretched between the rails, as an old fashioned bedstead, to form a support for the bed.

Sad, *adj.* Dark; sombre; sober; quiet; applied to colour: as, a *sad* brown. (2) Heavy; sobby: as bread.

Sadday, *n.* For Saturday.

Saddle-backed, *adj.* Hollow-backed; sway-backed; said of a horse.

Saddle-blanket, *n.* A blanket of small size and coarse make, used folded under a saddle.

Safe, *n.* A receptable for the storage of meat and provisions. Usually a skeleton frame of wood covered with a fine wire-netting to keep out insects.

Safe, *adj.* Reliable. A *safe* man is one who may be trusted.

Safeguard, *n.* A skirt which was formerly worn by women when they rode on a pillion.

Saft, *adj.* For *soft.*

Sag, *n.* A bending or drooping, as of a rope fastened at its ends; or of a surface; droop.

Sag, *v.* To droop, especially in the middle; settle or sink through weakness or lack of support; to subside by its own weight.

Sagaciate, *v.* To do or be in any way; think, talk, or act, as indicating a state of mind or body: as, "How do you *sagaciate* this morning?"

Sage, *n.* A plant, the common garden sage.

Sagging, *n.* That form of breakage in which the middle part sinks more than the ends.

Sail, *v.* To move forward impressively, as if in the manner of a ship with all sail set. "Mrs. C, *sailed* in, and the dancing was kept up till late." (2) To move slowly and steadily through the air, as a bird.

Saint Ant'ny's fire, *n.* Erysipelas.

Sake, *n.* Cause; account; reason; interest; regard to any person or thing: as, "for my *sake.*"

Salary, *n.* Sallary. Commission paid to the sheriff for collecting the levies.

Salary, *n.* Celery.

Sallet, *n.* No connection with salt or salad. Applied to fresh, green herbs that are cooked for food: as, "turnip-*sallet.*"

Salmon-trout, *n.* A fish in Virginia waters which resembles both a salmon and a trout.

Salt, *n.* It is unlucky to spill salt. The bad luck will fall on the person in whose direction the salt falls. The bad luck may be overcome by throwing a pinch of the spilt salt with the right hand over the shoulder. (2) Salt-cellar.

Salt and egg—"Eat the half of the white of a hard-boiled egg filled with salt, on going to bed, the person you dream of bringing you a drink of water you will marry."

Salt-box, *n.* A box for keeping salt for house-use.

Salt of the earth, *phr.* Applied to persons of the best character and qualities. "She is one of the *salt of the earth.*"

Salte, *adj.* Lecherous; salacious. "Badd as anie *salte bitch.*"

Salting-tray, *n.* A large trough five or six feet long, and two or three wide, hollowed out of one piece of wood, used for salting up meat.

Salts, *n.* Epsom salt, taken as a medicine.

Salty, *adj.* Somewhat salt; saltish.

Salvatory, *n.* A place where things are preserved; a repository; a safe.

Sampler, *n.* A large piece of cloth or canvass on which many patterns are worked side by side.

Sand-beach, *n.* A stretch of sand on the sea or river left dry by the tide. "There is a *sand-beach* five miles long."

Sand-burr, *n.* The prickly burr of a grass growing in sandy soil.

Sandifer, *n.* Surname. Slag found in making glass.

Sandy, *adj.* Of the colour of sand; of a yellowish-red colour: as, *sandy*-hair.

Sangaree, *n.* Red wine diluted with water, sweetened, and flavoured with nutmeg, used as a cold drink.

Sap, *n.* The soft outside part of timber.

Saphead, *n.* So called in allusion to his freshness and greenness. A silly fellow.

Sap-headed, *adj.* Silly; foolish.

Sapling, *n.* A young tree. Especially applied to a young forest tree when its trunk is three or four inches through.

Sappy, *adj.* Weak; foolish; silly; sap-headed. (2) Timber that has much more *sap* than *heart.*

Sapsucker, *n.* Small spotted woodpecker.

Sarch, *v.* Search. A *sarching* wind, one that finds entrance to the body, and very cold; penetrating; keen.

Sardine, *n.* An insignificant or contemptible person; a petty character.

Sarment, *n.* A sermon. Sarmon.

Sars, *n.* Search; searce. A fine hair sifter.

Sartain, *adj.* A form of *certain.* Sartin.

Sarvant, *n.* A form of *servant.*

Sarve, *v.* For *serve.*

Sarvis, *n.* Service.

Sash-light, *n.* Window-light; pane of glass in a window.

Saspanne, *n.* Saucepan.

Sass, *n.* Vegetables, particularly those used in making sauces: as garden *sass.* Same as *sauce.*

Sass, *n.* Insolence; impudence.

Sass, *v.* To talk or reply saucily; be insolent in replying. (2) To sauce; be saucy to; *sassy.*

Sassafras, *n.* Tea is made from the dried bark of the root. *Salloop, salop,* salap. "Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar is sold at daybreak in the streets of London under the name of *saloop.*"

Sassage, *n.* Chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, etc., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, or hog, tied or constricted at short intervals.

Sasser, *n.* For *saucer.*

Sassinger, *n.* Sausage.

Sassy, *adj.* Saucy. "He's a *sassy* fellow."

Sauce-boat, *n.* An oblong crockery vessel with a spout for holding sauce, or gravy.

Saunter, *n.* A leisurely, careless gait.

Saunter, *v.* To move or walk in a leisurely, listless, or undecided way; loiter. "He does nothing but *saunter* about all day."

Satan's mark, *n. pl.* Five small pits on the skin of the inside of foreleg in hogs where satan entered before the drove ran down the cliff into the sea.

Save, *v.* To house a crop. "I have finished *saving* my corn." "The fodder is all *saved.*"

Save-all, *n.* A small pan, of china or metal, with a sharp point in the middle, fitted to the socket of a candlestick, to allow the short socket-end of a candle to be burnt without waste.

Sawder, *n.* Flattery; blarney. "Soft-*sawder.*"

Saw-horse, *n.* A bench for holding sticks of wood to saw.

Saw-pit, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawn by two men, one standing below the timber, the other above it.

Sawyer, *n.* A kind of locust that saws off small branches of trees.

Say, *v.* When children recite their lessons they are said to "*say their lessons.*"

Say-so, *n.* A saying or assertion; especially an authoritative declaration. (2) A personal assertion; an expression of individual opinion. "We'll have to take his *say-so* for it."

Scaffling, *n.* Scaffolding. Materials for scaffolds. A scaffold for building.

Scald, *v.* Hogs after they are killed are put into very hot water to make the hair come off easily, that they may be picked; this is called *scalding*.

Scald-head, *n.* A disease in the skin of the head; excema.

Scale, *v.* To clear: "To *scale* the great guns by firing them off."

Scalloped, *p. a.* *Scalloped-oysters*, oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt and butter. This should be done always in scallop-shells.

Scallop-shell, *n.* A scallop, or the shell or valve of one.

Scaly, *adj.* Shabby; mean; stingy.

Scamp, *n.* A worthless fellow; a swindler; a mean villain; a rascal; rogue.

Scamper, *v.* To run with speed; hasten away.

Scampish, *adj.* Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish; rascally.

Scant, *adj.* Short in quantity; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; scanty. *Scant* fare; *scant* wind. Sparing; parsimonious.

Scantling, *n.* Wood cut to special sizes for carpenters' use.

Scanty, *adj.* Lacking extent; narrow; small; scant. Limited in scope, copiousness, fullness, or abundance; barely sufficient for use or necessity. (2) Sparing; niggardly.

Scape-gallows, *n.* One who has escaped the gallows though deserving; a villain.

Scape-grace, *n.* A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow.

Scarce, *adj.* *To make one's self scarce,* get out of the way; leave at once.

Scarcely, *adv.* Hardly; barely; with difficulty.

Scare, *n.* A sudden fright or panic; particularly applied to a sudden terror or fear inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginative or causeless terror.

Scare, *v.* To frighten; terrify suddenly; strike with terror or fear.

Scarecrow, *n.* A figure of old clothes, made in resemblance of a man, and set in a cornfield or garden to frighten off crows and other birds from the crops. (2) A person so poor and meanly clad as to look like a *scarecrow.*

Scare-face, *n.* A mask made of pasteboard, for scaring children.

Scarf, *v.* To join to pieces of wood by the ends.

Scary, *adj.* Inclined to be scared; subject to scares; timid.

Scase, *adj.* A form of *scarce.*

Scasely, *adv.* A form of *scarcely.*

Scat, *interj.* Be off; begone; addressed to cats and other small animals. (2) Said to a person when he sneezes. "*Scat!*"

Scat, *v.* To scare or drive away by crying "scat."

Scaths, *n.* Having loss; damage.

Scatteration, *n.* A scattering or dispersion; a breaking up and departing in all directions.

Scatterbrain, *n.* A thoughtless, giddy person; one incapable of serious, connected thought.

Scattering, *n.* One of a number of disconnected or fragmentary things. "In the congregation were a good many women and a *scattering* of men."

Scattering, *adj.* Few: "Herring and shad are very *scattering* as yet."

School, *n.* A large number of fish, or porpoises, or the like, feeding together.

School-basket, *n.* A small basket made of fine white oak splints, in which children carried their dinner to the country schools. Dinner was the word, not luncheon.

School-butter, *n.* A word of obscure origin and meaning but of the greatest insult to schoolboys. When called out to them by a passer of the old country school-house he could only save himself by flight from their wrath. "A flogging."

School-days, *n. pl.* The time of life at which chilren attend school; time passed at school.

Schoolin, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition. Education. "He didn't have much *schoolin.*"

Schoolmarster, *n.* A man who teaches school.

School-teacher, *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

School-teaching, *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

Science, *n.* A scion; a shoot.

Scold, *n.* A scolding: as, she gave him a good *scold.*

Sconce, *n.* A blockhouse; an earthwork.

Scoop, *n.* A wooden shovel with a short handle for bailing water out of a boat.

Scoot, *v.* To run, fly, or make off with haste and directness; dart.

Scorch, *v.* To burn superficially; subject to a degree of heat that changes the colour, or both the colour and the texture of the surface.

Scorched, *p. a.* Burnt; parched with heat.

Scorcher, *n.* Anything that is very hot: as, "This day has been a *scorcher.*"

Scorching, *adj.* A high fever with dark skin is called a "*scorching* fever."

Score, *n.* A large chip split from the side of a stick of timber when hewed, dried and used for fire-wood.

Scot, *n.* One's share of expense. "Pay your *scot.*"

Scotch, *n.* A prop put behind or before a wheel, to prevent its moving, or placed under a log to keep it from rolling.

Scotch, *v.* To prop or block, as the wheel of a coach or waggon, with a stone or other obstacle.

Scotch-broom, *n.* A plant, the common broom.

Scot-free, *adj.* Unhurt; clear; safe.

Scour, *v.* To purge thoroughly or with violence; purge drastically.

Scour, *v.* To go over as if in search of something: as, to *scour* the country.

Scouring-sand, *n.* Clean, fine sand used for scouring floors. "White *scouring-sand.*"

Scours, *n. pl.* A kind of diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle or other animals; violent purging.

Scout, *v.* To ridicule; sneer at; treat with distain and contempt; reject with scorn.

Scovy, *n.* A Muscovy duck.

Scraggly, *adj.* Having or presenting a rough, irregular, or ragged appearance: as, a *scraggly* beard.

Scraggy, *adj.* Lean; thin; bony; poor; scrawny.

Scramblance, *n.* Nuts and fruit are thrown among children to be scrambled for.

Scramble, *v.* To struggle rudely or in a jostling manner with others for the purpose of grasping or getting something; strive eagerly, rudely, and without ceremony for or as if for something thrown on the ground. To fight.

Scrambly, *adj.* Eager, rude contest or struggle for the possession of something offered or desired; an unceremonious jostling or pushing for the possession of something.

Scrambly, *adj.* Straggling; irregular; haphazzard; random.

Scrap, *n.* A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached portion; a bit; a fragment; a remnant. "A *scrap* of paper."

Scrape, *n.* An embarrassing position, usually due to imprudence and thoughtlessness; a difficulty. "He got himself into a *scrape.*"

Scrape, *v.* "To *scrape* acquaintance," is to make acquaintance or become acquainted in an off-hand way.

Scrapings, *n. pl.* Savings; hard earnings; hoardings.

Scrappy, *adj.* Consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends; fragmentary.

Scratch, *n.* A scrawl. A piece of unskillfull or inelegant writing. "Not the *scratch* of a pen to show for it."

Scratches, *n. pl.* A disease affecting the fetlock joint of horses. Sometimes applied to men; severe scratching.

Scratch, *v.* *To scratch along*, to scramble on; get along somehow; to pull through hard times.

Scratch together, *v.* To scrape together; to accumulate hardly, and by little and little.

Scratchy, *adj.* Consisting of mere scratches; ragged; rough; irregular.

Scraunch, *v.* To grind with the teeth, with a crackling sound; craunch.

Scrawly, *adj.* Scrawling; loose; ill-formed and irregular: noting writing or manuscript.

Scrawny, *adj.* Meagre; wasted; raw-boned; lean: as, a *scrawny* person.

Screak, *v.* To utter a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; also, to creak, as a door or wheel.

Screamer, *n.* Something very great, excellent or exciting; a thing that attracts the attention or draws forth screams of astonishment, delight, etc.; a whacker, a bouncer.

Screek, *v.* Anticipating pain with fear; imitating the noise made.

Screenings, *n. pl.* The small or defective grains of wheat separated by sifting.

Screw, *n.* A stingy fellow; a close or penurious person; one who makes a sharp bargain; an extortioner; a miser; a skin-flint.

Screw, *v.* To press hard upon; oppress as by exactions or vexatious restrictions or conditions.

Screw, *v.* To crouch. To be *screwed* up in a corner.

Screw-driver, *n.* A tool for entering a wood-screw.

Scribble, *n.* Hurried or careless writing; a scrawl.

Scribe, *n.* A pointed instrument used to make marks on wood, metal, etc., to serve as a guide in sawing, cutting, etc.

Scriggle, *v.* To writhe; to struggle or twist about with more or less force; wriggle.

Scrimmage, *n.* A confused row or contest; a tussle.

Scrimp, *adj.* Scrimpy. Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted; mean; pinched hospitality.

Scrimption, *n.* A small portion; a pittance: as, just a *scrimption* of salt.

Scrooch, *v.* To draw up in a small space. "You sit *scrooched* up in the cornder."

Scrop, *n.* For *scrap.*

Scrop, *n.* *Scraps*, as of food, or paper. "He did not have a *scrap* of paper to show for it."

Scrouge, *v.* To squeeze; press; crowd.

Scrouger, *n.* One who scrouges; figuratively, something big; a whopper.

Scrub, *n.* A mean or common fellow. Anything mean and small. (2) Short, rough, stunted trees. *Scrub* oaks.

Scrub, *n.* Scrub-broom. A worn out broom, used for scrubbing purposes. Also, a broom made of young, green, white-oak, and used for the same purpose.

Scrubby, *adj.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; stunted; hence, small, shabby, mean; contemptible.

Scruff, *n.* Scurf; dandruff.

Scruff, *n.* The nape of the neck. "He took him by the *scruff* of the neck."

Scruffly, *adj.* Scurvy; scabby; resembling or consisting of scurf.

Scrumptious, *adj.* Fine; nice; particular; fastidious.

Scrunch, *v.* To crush as with the teeth; crunch. To squeeze; crush.

Scud, *n.* A light, rapid shower of rain. Also, thin, rapid-passing raincloud.

Scuff, *n.* A scurf; a scale.

Scuff, *n.* The back part of the neck.

Scuffle, *n.* Hurry; bustle.

Scuffle along, *v.* A person in bad circumstances who still "keeps his head above water," is said to *scuffle along*.

Scum, *n.* That which rises to the top when a liquid is boiled.

Scum-milk, *n.* Milk with the cream taken off.

Scuppernong, *n.* A wild grape.

Scythe-cradle, *n.* A scythe blade with a light wooden frame-work attached for catching the grain as it is cut, and to lay it down.

Sea-coal, *n.* Coal dug out of the ground, and carried by sea to London; also, *pit-coal*, distinguished from charcoal.

Sea-bed, *n.* Probably a narrow mattress for one person, as in a ship's bunk.

Search, *n.* A hair sieve; a sieve, especially a fine sieve. Searce.

Search, *v.* Searce. To sift through a search.

Sea-side, *n.* The Atlantic side of Accomack and Northampton counties.

Season, *n.* Used for weather. *Season* is a shower, or spell of rain. "Long *season* in May."

Seasoning, *n.* Condiments added to food to improve the taste.

Seasoning, *n.* A spell of sickness that attacked newcomers; the sickness of climation. "A *seasoned* hand," not a "*new*-hand."

Sea-wrack, *n.* Coarse seaweeds of any kind that are cast on the shore.

Seben, *n.* For *seven.* "It comes to *seben* dollars." *Sebm.*

Second-handed, *adj.* At second hand. "*Second-handed* clothes."

Second mourning, *n.* When a person is dressed partly in black, and partly in light colours.

Seconds, *n. pl.* The flour of the second degree of fineness, between flour and bran.

Sedge-hen, *n.* A marsh-hen.

See, *v.* To visit. "You must come to *see* me when you come our way."

Seed, *v.* To sow grain: as, "I have finished *seeding* wheat to-day."

Seed-basket, *n.* A basket carried on the arm from which seed wheat was sown.

Seed-tick, *n.* Usually "see'tick." A young or small tick.

Seedy, *adj.* Run to seed; no longer fresh, new or prosperous; worn-out; shabby; poor. (2) Looking or feeling wretched, as after a debauch; not well; out of sorts.

Seeking, *v.* A person who is concerned about his future state is said to be "*seeking* religion," and when he has "found" is said to be "*converted.*"

Seep, *v.* To soak through slowly; trickle. "*Seep* through."

See-saw, *n.* A sport in which two children sit one at each end of a board or long piece of timber balanced on some support, and move alternately up and down.

See to, *v.* To attend to. "I'll *see to* that the first thing to-morrow morning."

Seine-needle, *n.* A needle with which the meshes of a seine are netted.

Seizing, *n.* The seizing of a fish-hook is the lashing by which the hook is fastened to the loop or strap by which it is fastened to the line. Seize, *v.*

Seizing-dog, *n.* A large, strong dog for seizing and holding animals.

Seldum, *adv.* For seldom.

Self, *pron.* "I will do it my *own self.*"

Sell, *n.* An imposition; a cheat; a deception; a trick played at another's expense.

Selvage, *n.* That part of the web at each edge which is not finished like the surface of the cloth, and which is meant to be torn away when the material is made up, or for use in making the seam.

Sence, *adv.* *Since.*

Sense, *n.* Sound or clear mind. Ordinary, normal, or clear mental action; especially in the plural, with a collective force.

Senses, *n. pl.* "Scared out of his *seven senses.*"

Senseless, *adj.* Without meaning, or contrary to reason or sound judgement; ill-judged; unwise; foolish; nonsensical.

Sep, Seps, *adv.* Except: unless. "I knowed 'em all *seps* two." "I don't know the place, and I can't find the way *sep* somebody shows me."

Servant, *n.* At the early settling "a servant of" ment "in the service of;" it had not as menial a meaning as now. Servant and service might be of high character.

Service-tree, *n.* A tree bearing small pear-shaped or apple-shaped fruit. (2) *Service apples,* the fruit of the service-tree.

Ses, *n.* A form of *cease;* cessation.

Set, *n.* The number of couples in the square dances: "Get your partner and make up the *set.*" (2) The number of dances: "They danced four *sets* before supper."

Set, *v.* To sit: as, "I was *setting* in my chair."

Set, *v.* To sharpen; to put a proper edge on a razor, tool or penknife.

Set, *v.* To direct or accompany one on his way: as, to *set* him across the river.

Set, *v.* Obstinate; self-willed; determined. "He is *set* on going."

Set, *v.* To put a hen on a nest containing eggs, for the purpose of hatching them. To put eggs under a hen or other bird in a nest, for the purpose of hatching them. (2) "A setting of eggs," the number of eggs on which a hen sets at one hatching, usually thirteen.

Set, *v.* To plant. "It is a good day to *set* potatoes." "I'll begin to *set* corn to-morrow." "I am going to *set out* some trees."

Set, *p. a.* Formed; built; made; noting the person: as, well-*set;* thick-*set.* (2) Sharp-*set*, very hungry; ravenous.

Set a stitch, *v.* To sew. "They never think that I *set a stitch.*"

Setback, *n.* Check to progress; the losing of ground; relapse; reverse. "He had more than one *setback.*"

Set-by, *v.* To value or hold in estimation. To *set store by.*

Set down, *n.* A depressing or humiliating rebuke or reprehension; a rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply.

Set down, *v.* To *sit down.* Children's term. To go to stool: "I want to *set down.*"

Set-fast, *n.* A hard swelling.

Set horses, *v.* To agree. "They *set horses* very well."

Set in, *v.* To begin with a set purpose: as, it has *set in* for a rainy day.

Setlins, *n.* Settlings. Sediment; dregs.

Set on, *v.* To sew on, as buttons. "I must *set* the buttons *on* his jacket."

Set out, *n.* A display, as of plate, dishes, etc., at table. "There was a grand *set out* at the wedding."

Set over, *v.* To carry a person over a river in a boat. "He *set* me *over* the river."

Setting-down, *n.* A rebuke. "I like to see that upstart get a *setting-down*."

Setting-of-eggs, *n.* A setting of eggs must always be an odd number. For a hen, thirteen, twelve chickens and a bad one.

Settle, *v.* To plant with inhabitants; colonize; people. (2) To establish a residence; take up permanent habitation or abode. (3) To sink, as the foundations or floor of a building; becoming lowered, as by the yielding of earth or timbers beneath.

Settle, *v.* To pay one's bill; discharge a claim or demand.

Settled, *adj.* Sober; grave. "A *settled* white woman to assist in household duties."

Settle down, *v.* To be established in a way of life; to enter the married state or the state of a householder.

Settlement, *n.* Payment; arrangement of accounts. "After great trouble we finally had a *settlement*."

Set store by, *v.* To think much of. "He set great *store* by her."

Set to, *v.* To begin in earnest. "Here is the work, now *set to*."

Set up, *v.* A person was told to "*set up*" and "*catch hold*": that is, to sit up to the table and help himself to the food. "*Set up* and take holt." To *sit up* with a sick person, is to sit by and take care of him in the night: "They had to *set up* with him a fortnight." To *set* till one o'clock, is to pay a visit.

Seven-sleepers, *n.* A sleepy-headed person, hard to wake, is said to be one of the *seven-sleepers*.

Seven-stars, *n. pl.* The Pleides; a group of stars.

Seven-up, *n.* A game with cards, the same as all-fours.

Sewed-up, *v.* To be drunk.

Sewing-cotton, *n.* Cotton thread made for plain sewing, in white or printed cotton goods.

Sewing-needle, *n.* A needle used in ordinary sewing, as distinguished from a sail-needle, an embroidering needle and others.

Shaant, *v.* Shall not, with broad *a.* "He thinks he will but he *shaant.*"

Shabby, *adj.* Of mean appearance; noting clothes and other things which are worn, or show poverty or decay, or persons wearing such clothes; seedy.

Shackly, *adj.* Shaky; rickety; tottering; ramshackle.

Shad-bellied, *adj.* Sloping away gradually in front; cutaway: as, a *shad-bellied* coat.

Shade, *n.* A shed. "Crab *shade.*" "Ceart-*shade*"; cart-shed. (2) Shed to a building.

Shady, *adj.* Such as cannot bear the light; as of doubtfull honesty or morality. (2) *On the shady side of*, beyond; used with reference to age: as, to be on the *shady-side* of forty.

Shaggy, *adj.* Rough, coarse, or unkept; thick, rough and irregular. Shag-ged.

Shagtail, *n.* A snapping turkle.

Shah. Shoo, *interj.* Pshaw. A peevish exclamation.

Shake, *v.* To shake a foot or leg, to dance.

Shake, *n.* In the plural and with the definite article, *the shakes*, ague; intermittent fever. (2) A brief moment; an instant: as, to do a thing in three *shakes* of a sheep's tail, that is, to do it immediately. (3) *Great shakes*, literally a thing of great account; something extraordinary; something of value and worth; usually in the negative: "no great *shakes.*"

Shake hands, *v.* As when people speak to each other: "*Shake-hands* with cousin May."

Shake-up, *n.* A shaking or stirring up; commotion; disturbance.

Shakin-ague, *n.* A very violent ague. "Joe had a *sheking ager* yistiddy."

Shaky, *adj.* Loosely put together; ready to fall to pieces; full of shakes or cracks; cracked, split, or cleft, as timber. (2) Feeble; weak.

Shall, *v.* Implies compulsion.

Shalloon, *n.* A light woollen stuff made at *Chalons* from which it takes its name.

Shallot, *n.* A small onion.

Shalves, *n. pl.* Sharves. Plural of shaft. Ceart-*shalves.*

Sham, *n.* A false shirt-front; a dicky. (2) A false pillow-cover; a pillow-*sham.*

Shamble, *n.* A shambling walk or gait.

Shame, *adj.* Tendency to feel distressed at any breach of decorum: as, he is *shame* to do it.

Shammy, *n.* Same as *chamois.*

Shanghai, *n.* A tall person; especially a tall dandy.

Shank, *n.* The latter end or part of anything: as, the *shank* of the evening. (2) The part of a knife that fits in the handle.

Shanks's mare, *n.* On foot is to ride *shanks's mare.*

Shan't, *v.* A contraction of *shall not.* 1711.

Shanty, *n.* A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building of a rough or flimsy character.

Shape, *n.* The mould in which things are cooked and allowed to stand for a while, then turned out to be served. (2) The small pie or tart cooked in a *shape.* (3) A woman's privates.

Sharp, *adj.* Fierce: as, a *sharp* dog.

Sharp-set, *v.* Hungry and ready for one's food.

Sharves, *n.* Plural of *shaft.* "Both the *sharves* were broken short off." *Shavs.*

Shattered-corn, *n.* The grains of corn shattered from the husks in handling, and fed to hogs or fowls.

Shatters, *n. pl.* The leaves of the pine after they have fallen. *Pine-shatters.*

Shave, *n.* An exceedingly narrow miss or escape: as, a "close *shave.*"

Shave, *v.* To be hard or extortionate in bargains; specifically to buy notes or securities at a greater discount than is common. "He made money by *shaving* paper."

Shaver, *n.* A young fellow; a youngster.

Shaving-cloth, *n.* A small white cloth on which a razor is wiped while shaving.

She, *n.* A female animal; a bird, beast, or fish of the female sex: as, a *she*-goat; a *she*-crab.

Shear, *n.* For *share.* "He didn't get his *shear.*"

Sheath, *n.* Sheth. The skin covering a horse's yard.

Shed, *v.* To fall off; to part with; as, to *shed* the wool or hair, as animals do in the spring when getting rid of the thick winter suit. "He hasn't *shed* his teeth." A snake *sheds* his skin.

Sheet, *n.* *To be three sheets in the wind,* to be drunk.

Shekky, *adj.* Dilapidated; shaky; ready to fall; in bad health. "I haven't seen him before but he looks rather *shekky.*"

Shell, *v.* To remove from the husk: as, to *shell* corn. Corn-*sheller*, a machine used for that purpose.

Shell-out, *v.* To pay. "He had to *shell-out* five dollars for his amusement."

Sheltery, *adj.* Affording shelter.

Shelving, *n.* Sloping. A *shelving* bank led down to the water.

Sherk, *n.* A variant of *shark.*

Sherry-vallies, *n. pl.* Thick cloth leggins used in riding to keep off the mud.

She's, *n. pl.* Females. "The goat has three kids, two *she's* and one *he*."

Shet, *v.* A form of *shut*. Closed.

Sheth, *n.* For *sheath*.

Shettle, *n.* The *shuttle* of a hand-loom.

Shier, *n.* For *shire*. "Linking *shier*."

Shift, *n.* A division of land; each *shift* is planted in a different crop, or lies fallow according to the system.

Shift, *n.* (1) A woman's shirt. (2) A change of wind from one point of the compass to another.

Shift, *v.* To change the clothes.

Shift-sleeves, *n. pl.* To have the upper part of a woman's body uncovered except her *shift*. "She was working in her *shift-sleeves*."

Shifty, *adj.* Given to or characterized by shifts, tricks, or artifices; fertile in dodges or evasions; tricky.

Shimmy, *n.* Shimmee. A shift. Chemise. A woman's under-garment.

Shin, *v.* To use the shins in climbing; climb by hugging with arms and legs.

Shindig, *n.* A ball or dance; especially, a dance attended with a shindy or much uproar and rowdyism.

Shindy, *n.* A row, disturbance, or rumpus; as to kick up a *shindy*.

Shine, *n.* A fancy; liking: as, to have a *shine* for a person. "I've got no *shine* for him." (2) A trick, a prank; to cut up *shines*. (3) *To take the shine out of*, to cast into the shade; outshine; eclipse.

Shingle, *n.* A small sign-board, especially that of a professional man: as, to hang out one's *shingle*.

Shingle, *v.* To cut the hair so that streaks of it overlap like rows of shingles; hence, to cut the hair very close.

Shinny, *n.* The game of bandy-ball.

Shipwrack, *n.* and *v.* A form of *shipwreck.*

Shirk, *v.* To avoid or get off from unfairly or meanly; slink away from: as, to *shirk* responsibility.

Shirk, *n.* A fish; *shark.*

Shirt-buttons, *n. pl.* The fruit of the mallow.

Shirting, *n.* A cotton cloth woven expressly for making shirts.

Shirtmen, *n.* Name given by the British to the Virginia militia in the Revolutionary war, because they wore hunting-shirts as uniform.

Shirt-tail, *n.* With nothing on but a shirt. "He had undressed and was going about in his *shirt-tail.*"

Shivers, *n. pl.* Pieces; atoms; the cup fell on the floor and broke to *shivers.* (2) The feeling of shivering; cold and trembly with the teeth chattering. "I've got the *shivers.*"

Shivery, *adj.* Inclined or disposed to shiver. Causing shivering; chill.

Shoat, *n.* A person of little value: "He is a poor *shoat.*"

Shoat, *n.* A half grown hog.

Shoal, *v.* To become shallow: "The water *shoals* as you near the right-hand side."

Shock, *n.* A group of sheaves of grain placed standing in a field with the stalk-ends down, and so arranged to shed the rain as completely as possible, in order to permit the grain to dry and ripen before housing. (2) A like groop of stalks of corn, not made up in sheaves, but placed singly, coming together at the top in a conical form.

Shock, *v.* To heap together in shocks. To make up into shocks: as, to *shock* corn. "I've got all my corn *shocked up.*"

Shock-head, *n.* A head covered with bushy or frowzy hair; a frowzy head of hair.

Shock-row, *n.* When wheat is sown on corn-land the corn is cut off two rows that are ploughed together making a wheat-bed, this is sown first, then the corn cut from the other rows is shocked on this *shock-row.*

Shodden, *v.* Past participle of *shoe.*

Shoe, *n.* *To be in one's shoes or boots,* to be in one's place.

Shoe-leather, *n.* Used figuratively for shoes. "He is as great a scoundrel as ever trod *shoe-leather.*"

Shoemake, *n.* A form of *sumach.*

Shon't, *v.* For *shall-not.* "You *shon't* do it."

Shoe-tie, *n.* A shoestring.

Shoo, *interj.* Begone! Off! Away! Used to scare away fowls and other animals.

Shoo, *v.* To scare or drive away fowls or other creatures by calling out "*shoo.*"

Shooks, *n. pl.* The number of staves to make a barrel, dressed and jointed, put up in a bundle for shipment.

Shoot, *v.* The act of putting forth *shoots.* "The corn is just beginning to *shoot.*"

Shoot, *n.* The young ears of corn as they begin to show in the stalk. "There are two or three *shoots* on a stalk."

Shoot, *n.* The act of shooting; the discharge as of a gun: as, "Let me have a *shoot.*"

Shootes, *n. pl.* Shoates; small hogs.

Shooting, *n.* A quick, glancing pain, often following the track of a nerve: as, "the *shooting* of my corns is a sign of rain."

Shore, *n.* A prop; a support.

Shore, *v.* To prop up anything.

Short, *adj.* Curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; crusty; petulant; uncivil. (2) Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling readily: as, pastry is made short with butter or lard.

Short, *adj.* "*Taken short,*" a sudden call to evacuate the bowels.

Shortage, *n.* A less quantity or number than usually found: "There has been a *shortage* in the wheat crop this year."

Short-cake, *n.* Corn bread made "short" by putting grease in it.

Short-corn, *n.* Small and imperfect ears of corn used for feeding to stock.

Short-cut, *n.* A by-path shortening the distance.

Shortening, *n.* Anything put in flour to make the cakes short: as, butter, or lard.

Short-horn, *n.* An ordinary person, one of indifferent quality and not belonging to the best sort.

Shorts, *n.* Coarse flour.

Short-sighted, *adj.* Not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect; not able to discern remoter consequences or results; not gifted with foresight.

Short-tempered, *adj.* Peevish; easily provoked.

Short-winded, *adj.* Unable to bear long-continued, violent exercise, as running, without difficulty of breathing; out of breath. (2) Lacking in application or purpose.

Shortly, *adv.* In time; we expect him *shortly*; that is, we expect him to come soon.

Shortly, *adj.* Quickly; peevishly: he answered very *shortly.*

Shot, *v.* To get *shot* of, is to get rid of. "I can't get shot of him any way." (2) To shut. "He *shot* the door."

Shote, *n.* A young hog; a half grown pig. (2) A trifling worthless fellow: as, "a poor *shote.*" *Shoat.*

Shot-gourd, *n.* A small gourd with a straight neck, used for carrying shot in the pocket in place of a shot-pouch.

Shotten, *p. a.* Shot out of its socket; dislocated as a bone. Shoulder-shotten, sprained in the shoulder as a horse. Hip-shotten.

Should, *v.* Always used in a sense of obligation; compulsion. Ought.

Shoulder, *v.* To take on the shoulder. "Can you *shoulder* that bag of meal?"

Show, *n.* An exhibition of any kind; a circus, wild-beast show, or theatrical.

Show, *n.* Chance; opportunity; appearance. "There is some *show* for rain this afternoon."

Showery, *adj.* With many showers. "It has been *showery* all day."

Show fight, *v.* To be disposed to fight when put on the defensive. "When cornered he at once *showed fight.*"

Showing-off, *n.* Ostentatious display.

Shr. Is usually pronounced *Sr.* *Srimp,* for *shrimp.*

Shreeve, *n.* For *sheriff.*

Shuck, *n.* The covering of ears of corn. (2) *Not worth shucks,* good for nothing.

Shuck, *v.* To remove the shucks of corn from the ears.

Shuck, *v.* Perfect tense of the verb to *shake.* "He *shuck* down the apples." For *shook:* "I *shuck* hands with him."

Shuck, *interj.* A call to hogs. Shook.

Shuck-bottom, *adj.* Having a seat made of the shucks of corn: as, a chair.

Shucking, *n.* The act of freeing from shucks: as, "a corn *shucking.*"

Shuffle, *v.* To move in a slow, irregular, lumbering fashion; drag clumsily or heavily along a surface; especially, to walk with a slovenly, dragging or scraping gait. (2) A movement in dancing; a sort of dance.

Shut, *v.* *To shut up.* To conclude; end; terminate. *Shet.*

Shute, *n.* Shewte. A suit of clothes.

Shy, *n.* Without: "A schooner *shy* a foremast and maintopmast." After a damage by a gale.

Shy, *adj.* Keeping away from some person or thing through timidity or caution; fearful of approaching; disposed to avoid: followed by *of.*

Sich, *adv.* *Sech.* Forms of *such.*

Sich, *adj.* and *pron.* A variant of *such.*

Sick, *v.* To seek; chase; set upon. Used in the imperative in inciting a dog to chase or attack a person or animal; as, "*s-s-sick* 'em Bose!"

Sick-a-bed, *adj.* A person confined to bed by sickness, is *sick-a-bed.*

Sicken, *v.* To fall sick. "She *sickened* and died."

Sickle, *n.* A "toothed hook" for reaping as distinguished from "reap-hook" that has to be sharpened; the difference is always made in old inventories, the two being always mentioned.

Sickly, *adj.* Habitually ailing or indisposed; not sound or strong as regards health or natural vigour; liable to be or become sick. "She has always been *sickly* from a child."

Sick-stomach, *n.* The feeling of a disposition to vomit: "I've had sick-stomach all day."

Side, *n.* A scythe. "*Side-blade*," scythe-blade.

Side, *v.* To flatten off a side or sides of timber by hewing it with a broad-axe, or by sawing. (2) To take the part of another. "He always *sided* with B." "He took *sides* with A."

Side-boards, *n. pl.* Moveable boards to set up on the sides of carts.

Side-comb, *n.* A comb used in a woman's head-dress to hold a curl or lock of hair on the side of the head, usually in front of the ear. Generally of thin tortoise-shell.

Sidesman, *n.* Assistant to a churchwarden.

Side-table, *n.* A table made to stand near the wall, especially in a dining-room; a smaller table than the dining-table.

Sidewalk, *n.* The paved way for foot-passengers on each side of a street. "It is necessary to keep the *sidewalk* clear of boxes."

Side-ways, *adv.* Directed or tending to one side. Towards one side; in an inclining position.

Side-wipe, *n.* A sly rebuke; an insinuation. "He gave him a *side-wipe*." (2) A bastard.

Siding, *n.* The act of taking sides.

Siding upon, *v.* Lying by the side of: "400 acres more *siding upon* said before mentioned lands."

Sidle, *v.* To move sideways or obliquely; go aslant as while looking in another direction. *To sidle up*, to approach sideways.

Siege, *n.* A long time: as, "You have been gone a *siege*."

Sifter, *n.* A fine wire sieve for separating the meal from the meal-husk, or bran.

Sifting-tray, *n.* A large, wooden tray on the edges of which a sifter was slid rapidly for sifting meal or flour.

Sign-post, *n.* A post put up at cross-roads on which a painted sign is put to show distances and places.

Sight, *n.* Something to be seen; a spectacle. "Look at that bonnet! aint she a *sight?*" "If you do that he'll make you see *sights*."

Sight, *n.* A number or quantity wonderful to see or contemplate; a great many or a great deal: as, a *sight* of people. "It did her a *sight* of good." "A *great sight* of us."

Sightly, *adj.* Pleasing to the eye; affording gratification to the sense of sight.

Signify, *v.* To have import or meaning; be of consequence; matter.

Sildum, *adv.* Seldom.

Sile, *n.* A variant of *soil.*

Silk, *n.* The mass growing from the ears of corn; so called from the resemblance in the unripe state to silk in fineness and softness.

Sill, *n.* The large, wooden beam on which the frame of a wooden house is built. "*Sills* 12 x 14 inches."

Silly, *adj.* Foolish as an epithet of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; manifesting want of judgment or common sense; stupid or unwise. Imbecile; mentally weak to the verge of idiocy.

Simlin, *n.* *Cymblin*, a small, eatable gourd.

Simmer, *v.* Liquids kept while heating, just below the boiling point.

Simon, *n.* Salmon. The upper bricks in a kiln, which in burning receive the least heat; so called from their colour.

Simper, *v.* To mince one's words.

Simper, *v.* To cry; to begin to cry as a spoilt child does. "One cried and the other began to *simper*."

Simple, *adj.* Unlearned; incapable of understanding a situation of affairs; easily deceived.

Simple-hearted, *adj.* Having a simple-heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.

Simple-minded, *adj.* Lacking intelligence or penetration; artless.

Sin, *n.* Fault: "It is a *sin* to do like that."

Since, *adv.* For *ago*, never used. "Sometime *ago;*" but never "sometime *since.*"

Singed-cat, *n.* A cat disfigured with burnt fur; hence, a person of unprepossessing appearance—different from what he looks.

Single-tree, *n.* A bar of wood with a hook in the middle, and a cuff at each end to which traces may be fastened for hauling.

Sink, *n.* A low place in the ground.

Sink, *v.* To engrave the proper design or letters on a die. "To *sink* a die."

Sinker, *n.* A weight fastened to a fishing-line to make it sink in the water.

Siss, *v.* To hiss.

Sissing, *n.* A hissing sound. "The gander *sissing* at him."

Sistren, *n. pl.* Sisters of a society or guild. Sisters.

Sithence, *prep.* For *since.*

Sive, *n.* For *scythe.*

Sizeable, *adj.* Well grown; of appropriate size. "She is now a good *sizeable* girl."

Sized, *adj.* Having a particular size, extent, magnitude, proportions, etc.: as, middle-*sized.*

Sizing, *n.* Hanks of cotton are boiled in water and meal-husk, the gluten forming a sizing so that the thread may be wound and otherwise handled without frazzling or kinking. To size, *v.*

Sizz, *v.* To hiss; sizzle.

Sizzle, *v.* To make a hissing or sputtering sound; make a sound as frying. (2) To be very hot, as if hissing or shrivelling.

Skearce, *adj.* For *scarce.*

Skear-crow, *n.* For *scarecrow.*

Skeart, *n.* Form of *skirt.* Saddle-*skeart;* coat-*skeart; skeart* of woods.

Skeart, *v.* A form of *scared.* Past part. of *scare.*

Skeer, *v.* and *n.* A form of *scare.*

Skeery, *adj.* A form of *scary,* shying, easily scared. "The horses were very *skeery.*"

Skeet, *v.* To skate.

Skeeter, *n.* A mosquito.

Skein, *n.* Thread of silk, wool, cotton, or flax wound around and knotted that the end may be found for winding. (2) A skein=120 yards. Hank=7 skeins of cotton or silk.

Skeleton, *n.* A very lean or much emaciated person; a mere shadow of a person.

Skelp, *v.* To remove the *skelp,* or scalp.

Skene, *n.* A thin iron strip on the lower side of the arm of a wooden axletree to save wear.

Skid, *n.* A log forming a track for a heavy moving object; a timber forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from waggons.

Skiff, *n.* A small boat moved with oars.

Skillet, *n.* Of brass; cast not beaten, a semi-globe in form, having three short, straight legs of about three inches in length cast on its bottom. The handle is tapering, but flat and quite straight, longer than that of common saucepans; it is cast in the same piece as the vessel, in a line with the diameter. The *skillet* is only suitable to be used with a wood fire on the hearth. For boiling water; or stewing.

Skillpot, *n.* A red-bellied tarrapin.

Skim, *n.* Thin layer. "There is a thin *skim* of ice on the pond."

Skimp, *adj.* Scant in quantity or extent; scarcely sufficient; meagre; spare.

Skimpy, *adj.* Spare; scanty; skimped.

Skin, *v.* To strip of valuable properties or possession; fleece; plunder; rob; cheat; swindle.

Skin and bones, *n.* Very lean.

Skin deep, *adj.* Not penetrating or extending deeper than the thickness of the skin; superficial.

Skin-flint, *n.* One who makes use of contemptible means to get or save money; a mean, niggardly, or avaricious person; miser.

Skinfull, *n.* As much as one can hold, especially of strong drink of any kind.

Skinny, *adj.* Characterized by skinniness; lean.

Skinny-grievous, *adj.* Thin; scrawny.

Skip, *v.* To pass over without action or notice; disregard; pass by. (2) To *skip over* a part in reading.

Skipper, *n.* Certain larvae in bacon and cheese.

Skippery, *adj.* Abounding in skippers.

Skirt, *v.* To form the edges or border of: "The road *skirted* the woods."

Skitters, *n. pl.* Diarrhoea.

Skittish, *adj.* Easily frightened; disposed to start, jump, or run, as from fright.

Skunt, *past part.* For *skinned.* "Marster I've *skunt* the heifer."

Sky-high, *adj.* As high as the sky; very high.

Sky-lark, *v.* To engage in boisterous fun or frolic.

Sky-parlour, *n.* A room next the sky, or at the top of the building; hence, an attic.

Slab, *n.* A thick piece of timber; especially the outter cut of a tree or log when sawn up into plank. Sawn from the tree in squaring it. (2) A piece split with the grain of pine, with a frow for covering a roof or the sides of a rough house.

Slab, *v.* To cover with split slabs.

Slabber, *n.* Moisture falling from the mouth. Slobber.

Slabber, *v.* To let saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; drivel. Slobber.

Slabberer, *n.* One who slabbers.

Slab-sided, *adj.* Having flat sides like slabs; hence, tall and lank.

Slack up, *v.* To stop rain. "I think it is about to *slack up* raining."

Slack, *v.* *Air-slacked lime,* lime which has been converted into a mixture of hydrate and carbonate by exposure to moist air. (2) To add water to quick-lime until it is reduced to powder.

Slack, *adj.* Dull; low; depressed. "This is a *slack* time of the year" "Business is *slack.*"

Slack-twisted, *adj.* Of little physical force or energy.

Slack-water, *adj.* Just at the time when the tide neither ebbs nor flows: as, *high-water slack, low-water slack.* Water, where there is no current.

Slam, *v.* To close with force and noise; shut with violence. To throw violently and with a loud, sudden noise.

Slank, *adj.* Slim; slender; slanky.

Slant, *n.* An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

Slap, *adj.* First rate; of the best; "slap-up."

Slap-bang, *adv.* With a slap and a bang; hence, suddenly; violently; with a sudden, noisy dash; headlong; all at once.

Slap-dash, *adv.* In a sudden, off hand, abrupt, random, or headlong manner; abruptly; suddenly; all at once.

Slap-up, *adv.* Excellent; first rate; fine.

Slashes, *n. pl.* A shallow pool of water left after a rain. Wet or swampy places overgrown with bushes. (2) Small places of standing water after a heavy rain, usually in roads. (3) "*Flasche*, 'watyr;' plasche, *flasche* where rayne watyr stondythe. Flasche, a shallow pool."

Slashy, *adj.* Wet and muddy.

Slat, *n.* A long, narrow strip or slip of wood. One of a number of strips forming the bottom boards of a bedstead; or, *slats* in a window blind. The flat pieces of a gate. "I wish you would mend the *slats* in my gate."

Slat-bonnet, *n.* A bonnet made of calico, long to come over the face, with *slats* of pasteboard to keep it extended.

Slattern, *n.* A dirty, untidy woman.

Slave, *v.* To work long and untiringly: "He *slaved* for his family."

Slay, *n.* Sley. The reed of a weavers'-loom; the slay having teeth like a comb, through which the threads of the warp are passed. Slayes. Slaie.

Slay-hook, *n.* Reed-hook; of bone, for passing threads through the slay.

Slazy, *adj.* Badly woven Of thin or flimsy substance, composed of poor or light material. Said of woven stuff. Sleazy.

Sleave, *v.* *Sleeve.* To put the arm around a girl's waist: "I tried to *sleeve* her myself."

Sleepers, *n pl.* Timbers that support a floor.

Sleeping-partner, *n.* A partner in a trade, or shop, who lends his name and money, for which he receives a share of the profit, without doing any part of the business. (2) A wife.

Sleepish, *adj.* Disposed to sleep; sleepy.

Sleepyhead, *n.* An idle, lazy person; one disposed to sleep long and late. "What a *sleepyhead.*"

Slender, *adj.* Meagre; small; scant: as, *slender* means.

Slep, *v.* Slept. "I *slep* badly last night."

Slick, *adj.* Smooth; glossy; soft.

Slight. *n.* Intentional neglect; disrespect.

Slight, *v.* To treat with disrespect. "He used to go to see her a great deal, but I think she *slighted* him."

Slight, *adj.* Lean; slender: "You yourself are *slight.*"

Slim, *adj.* Meagre; small: as, a *slim* chance. Slender. *Slim* built.

Slimp, *adj.* Slim; slender.

Slip, *n.* An unmarried woman who has had a child is said to have had a *slip.*

Slip, *n.* A child's apron.

Slip, *n.* A twig detached from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting: as, a potato-*slip.*

Slip, *v.* A woman who has gone astray in her wifely duties, is said: "To have *slipped the bridle.*" A horse tied by the briddle slips it off his head, and runs loose.

Slipe, *n.* A long, narrow strip: as, a *slipe* of woods between the fence and the road; a *slipe* of bark from a tree.

Slipe, *v.* To remove bark from trees in long strips or slips. (2) To slice off. "He *sliped* a piece off his thumb with his new knife."

Slip-gap, *n.* A gap in a worm-fence, made so that two or three rails near the bottom might be slipped one side to give passage without climbing over the top.

Slip-knot, *n.* A knot so tied that it will come loose by pulling on one end.

Slippance, *n.* When a boy's taw slips out of his fingers he says slippance and has a fair shoot.

Slippers, *n. pl.* Thin low shoes without heel fastened by two ribbons from the sides crossed on the instep and tied around the ankle; used mostly by ladies for dancing.

Slippery, *adj.* That cannot be depended on or trusted; uncertain; untrustworthy; apt to play one false; dishonest.

Slipshod, *adj.* Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel or having no counters, so that the soles trail after the foot. (2) Appearing like one in slippers; careless or slovenly in appearance, manners, action, and the like; loose; slovenly; shuffling.

Slip-shoes, *n.* An old loose pair of shoes worn at night after taking off the shoes.

Slit, *n.* A long cut or tear; a narrow opening.

Slit, *n.* A gash as with a knife.

Slop, *n.* Liquid carelessly dropped or spilt about; a wet place.

Slop, *v.* To spill by causing to overflow the edge of a containing vessel. Make a *slop*.

Slop-bowl, *n.* A vessel to receive the dregs from tea or coffee-cups at table. Slop-basin.

Slope, *v.* To run away; elope; decamp; disappear suddenly.

Sloppy, *adj.* Wet from slopping; covered with slops; muddy. "*Sloppy* weather." (2) Weak and watery, like *sloppy* tea.

Slough, *n.* The cast skin of a snake. Snake-shed.

Slops, *n. pl.* Cooked food for cattle.

Slop-shop, *n.* A shop where *slops* or ready-made clothes are sold.

Slosh, *v.* To go about recklessly or carelessly: as, to *slosh* around. (2) The movement of a liquid quickly from one side of the vessel to the other.

Slouch-hat, *n.* A hat of soft material, with a broad and flexible brim.

Slouching, *p. a.* Awkward, heavy, and dragging as in carriage or gait.

Slouch, *n.* An inefficient or useless person or thing.

Slow-note, *n.* Something to be paid at a far-off, and uncertain time: "I'll give you a *slow-note;* one half when I die, and the other half when I come back."

Slue, *n.* A narrow channel or thoroughfare in water between shoals. Turn or new channel in a river.

Slue, *v.* To turn or twist about; often followed by *round.* To turn partly round.

Slue-footed, *adj.* With the feet turned out.

Slued, *adj.* Slightly drunk.

Sluice, *n.* A slop; a large wet place. "What a *sluice* you have made on the floor."

Sluice, *v.* To wet or wash abundantly; to *sluice* the floor with water. (2) Making a *sluice*, making a slop, sluicing with water.

Slunk, *adj.* Produced before the time: as, a *slunk* calf.

Slunk, *n.* A calf prematurely brought forth; also, a *slunk-kitten.* (2) A person thin, weak and haggard, is said to "look like a *slunk*-kitten."

Slunken, *adj.* Lean; shrivelled; all *slunk up.*

Slush, *n.* Wet mud; any wet dirt.

Slut, *n.* A female dog; a bitch. (2) A nasty woman. (3) Carpets were called "*slut*-harbours," as they hid the dirt.

Sly, *adj.* Playfully artfull; knowing. "He is very *sly.*"

Smack, *v.* To give a blow with the inside of the hand.

Smack, *v.* To make a sudden noise as with a whip: to *smack* a whip.

Smack, *adv.* In a direct manner; straight. "He hit him and knocked him *smack* over the chair."

Small, *adj.* "They have a *small* family;" meaning a family of small children.

Small-hominy, *n.* Corn ground finer than for big hominy, and boiled in water for food.

Smart, *adj.* Brisk; lively; witty. Considerable; large: as, a right *smart* way. (2) In good health; well; not sick. "I'm right *smart.*"

Smart, *adj. Right smart;* much; many; a great deal. "There were *right smart* people at the church."

Smarten up, *v.* To make smart; to become brisk.

Smartweed, *n.* A hot, pungent weed growing in damp places.

Smarty, *n.* A would-be witty person. "*Mr. Smarty.*"

Smash, *n.* Downfall; catastrophe. (2) Condition or state of complete destruction. "It was broken all to *smash.*"

Smasher, *n.* Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual.

Smear, *v.* To overspread thickly, irregularly, or in blotches with anything greasy or sticky.

Smeary, *adj.* Tending to smear or soil; adhesive. Showing smears; smeared.

Smell a rat, *v.* To suspect.

Smellers, *n. pl.* A cat's whiskers.

Smicket, *n.* A very small quantity: as, a *smicket* of butter, salt, etc.

Smirk, *n.* An affected smile; a soft look. "He was all *smirks* and *smiles.*"

Smirk, *v.* To smile affectedly or wantonly; look affectedly soft or kind.

Smite, *n.* A little piece. "Give me a *smite* of butter."

Smithers, *n. pl.* Fragments. "He broke it all to *smithers.*"

Smoke, *v.* To suffer from hard treatment; be punished. "They would have made him *smoke.*"

Smoke, *n.* Like *smoke*, very rapidly. "He ran like *smoke.*"

Smoke-dried, *adj.* One whose skin is dried and hardened by sitting near the fire; people who stay at home in the chimney-corner. "*Smoke-dried* people who sat in the chimney-corner."

Smoke house, *n.* A building in which meats are cured by smoking, over a smouldering fire in the middle of the floor made of wet oak or hickory chips, thus making a "smother," not a blaze.

Smooth, *v.* To iron washed clothes. (2) Smoothing-iron is the implement used for the purpose.

Smoothed over, *v.* When bedclothes have been straightened out, without the bed being made up: "The bed had not been made up, only *smoothed over.*"

Smother, *n.* A great smoke. (2) A vapour or smoke made by burning straw, wet chips, etc. "A *smother* of smoke."

Smotheration, *n.* The act of smothering, or the state of being smothered; suffocation.

Smothering, *v.* Smothering between feather-beds was the means used for putting an end to persons bitten by mad dogs.

Smothered up, *past, part.* Packed together in close quarters. "All together; *smothered up* in a small room."

Smouch, *n.* A loud kiss; a smack.

Smouch, *v.* To kiss.

Smoulder, *n.* Smoke.

Smouldering, *pres. part.* A dying fire; nearly out, no blaze, the dying coals and embers smoking. "A *smoulding* fire."

Smut, *n.* A spot made with "sut," coal, or the like; also the fouling matter itself. A fungus disease in plants, effecting especially the cereal plants. (2) Loose or obscene talk.

Smut, *v.* To stain or mark with smut; blacken with coal, "sut," or other dirty substance.

Smutty, *adj.* Soiled with smut. Obscene; immodest; impure: as, *smutty* language.

Snack, *n.* A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight hasty repast; a luncheon; a bite.

Snacks, *n. pl.* Partnership; shares; halves. "We go *snacks.*"

Snag, *n.* A short, projecting stump, stub, or branch; the stubby base of a broken or cut-off branch or twig; a jagged branch separated from the tree.

Snag, *v.* To catch or run against a snag. "The horse *snagged* himself on the end of a fence-rail."

Snaggle-tooth, *n.* A tooth growing out irregularly from the others.

Snail's pace, *n.* Going very slowly. "You move at a *snail's pace.*" Snail's gait. Snail's gallop.

Snake-doctor, *n.* Mosquito hawk; dragon-fly.

Snake-shed, *n.* Snake-*shade.* The shed left by a snake when he casts his skin. Looked on as a remedy, and a charm.

Snap, *v.* The falling of the cock of a gun when the piece fails to go off. "My gun *snapped* so I didn't get the deer." To miss fire.

Snaphance, *n.* Snapcock, a flint-lock gun.

Snaps, *n. p.* A bean of which the green pods are used for food, prepared before cooking by stripping off the fibrous thread at their back. String-beans.

Snaps, *n.* Thin, round and brittle ginger-cakes.

Snapper, *n.* Snappin turtle. A shagtail.

Snapping-turkle, *n.* A large and ferocious turtle.

Snappish, *adj.* Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly; tart; crabbed.

Snappish, *adj.* "Rather *snappish.*"

Snarl, *n.* Snarle. A knot in wood; tangle in thread.

Snarly, *adj.* Knotty or twisted, as tangled thread.

Snatch, *v.* The female pudendum.

Snatch, *v.* To sieze or take hastily, eagerly, abruptly, or violently.

Snathe, *n.* The curved handle of a scythe.

Snead, *n.* The long, bent handle of a scythe.

Sneak, *n.* A mean contemptible fellow; one who has recourse to mean and cowardly methods.

Sneaky, *adj.* Somewhat sneaking.

Sneck, *n.* A snake.

Snicker, *n.* A half suppressed laugh.

Snicker, *v.* To laugh in a half suppressed or foolish manner.

Snickup, *v.* To make a noise like a cat about to vomit. Hiccough. To sneeze, as a cat.

Snifter, *n.* A dram; a nip.

Snipperty, *adj.* Insignificant; ridiculously small; fragmentary.

Sniptious, *adj.* Smart and finical.

Snob, *n.* A journeyman shoemaker. "He is as much a *snob* as if he had a bristled-thread in his mouth, and a lump of shoemaker's wax stuck on the end of his nose."

Snobscat, *n.* A cobbler; a botcher. *Snob's* cat.

Snooze, *n.* A short nap.

Snooze, *v.* To slumber; to take a short nap.

Snorter, *n.* Something fierce or furious, especially a gale; something large of its kind.

Snot, *n.* Mucus from the nose.

Snot-rag, *n.* A handkerchief.

Snotty-nosed, *adj.* Foul with snot; mean; dirty.

Snout, *n.* The nose.

Snouty, *adj.* Long-nosed.

Snow, *n.* A snowfall. "We had a heavy *snow* last week."

Snowball, *n.* A shrub bearing large white balls of flowers. *Viburnum opulus.* (2) The flower itself.

Snowbird, *n.* A small bird seen in winter and associated with snow.

Snow-dram, *n.* A drink made of liquor, water and sugar, cooled with snow.

Snowstorm, *n.* A continued snow; as long as it is snowing.

Snubb, *n.* A check; a rebuff; a rebuke; an intentional slight. (2) A nose turned up at the tip and somewhat flat and broad; a pug-nose.

Snubby, *adj.* Somewhat snub; short or flat.

Snub-nosed, *adj.* Having a short flat nose with the end somewhat turned up.

Snuff-dish, *n.* An oblong dish or tray on which the snuffers were put, and also emptied when they got full of "candle-snuff."

Snuffers, *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle, usually furnished with a close box to receive the burnt snuff and retain the smoke and smell.

Snuffer-tray, *n.* An oblong dish on which snuffers were laid after being used, not to smut the table-cover.

Snuffles, *n. pl.* A cold affecting the nose.

Snuff-rag, *n.* A pocket handkerchief.

Snug, *adj.* Cozy; agreeable owing to exclusion of disagreeable circumstances and persons. (2) Neat; trim; tidy.

Snuggle, *v.* Lie close for warmth or from affection; cuddle; nestle.

Soak, *v.* To drink intemperately and habitually; booze; to be continually under the influence of liquor. (2) To receive a prolonged baking; bake thoroughly: said of bread.

Soak, *n.* A tippler; a hard drinker.

Soaking, *n.* A steeping. A wetting; a drenching. *Soaking-rain.*

Soap-lock, *n.* A lock of hair worn on the temple and kept smoothly in place by being soaped.

Soap-stick, *n.* A long paddle-shaped stick used for stirring the soap in country soap-making where the ingredients were boiled together in a large forty gallon iron pot.

Sob, *v.* To burn slowly, as wet wood on a fire: "That wood is wet and *sobs* but does not burn."

Sob, *v.* To sop; soak with a liquid.

Sobby, *adj.* Sobbed; soaked with a liquid. Sobbing-wet.

Sober-sided, *adj.* Sedate; serious. "He is a very *sober-sided* man."

Sober-sides, *n.* A sedate or serious person.

Sock, *n.* A blow. He gave him a *sock* in the ribs.

Sock, *v.* To strike a hard blow; give a drubbing: as, *sock it* to him.

Sockdologer, *n.* A conclusive argument; a settler. (3) A knock-down or decisive blow. (3) Something very big; a whopper.

Sodden, *p. a.* Of bread not well baked; doughy.

Sodder, *n.* A fusible alloy for joining metals.

So fashion, *adv.* So; in that way; in this manner. "You ought not to put on your hat that way, but *so fashion.*"

Soft, *adj.* Silly; half-witted.

Soft-crab, *n.* The common eatable crab when it has shed its hard shell.

Soft-soap, *n.* Smooth words; flattery; persuasion.

Soggy, *adj.* Soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet; damp and heavy; as, *soggy* land; *soggy* timber; *soggy* bread.

Sokened, *v.* For *soaked.* "Nor shall put any Hides or skins into any Tan-Fats, before the Lime be well and perfectly *sokened* and wrought out of them."

Some, *adv.* For *somewhat;* "How's your master?" "*Some* better."

Somebody, *n.* A person of consideration, consequence, or importance. "She thinks she's *somebody.*"

Somehow, *adv.* In some way not yet known, mentioned, or explained. "I'll try to do it *somehow.*"

Som'ers, *adv.* Somewheres, somewhere. "He has gone out *som'ers.*"

Something, *n.* A spirit or ghost. "I saw *something* in the church-yard last night." "*Something* came out of the bushes and followed him half mile."

Sonny, *n.* A familiar form of address in speaking to a boy.

Sook, *n.* A call for hogs, used when they are called to their food.

Sooky, *n.* Name given to a female hog.

Soon, *adv.* Early; before the time specified is much advanced; when the time, event, or like has but just arrived: as, *soon* in the morning. "It is *soon* yet."

Soo wench, *interj.* To make a cow stand still.

Sooy, *interj.* Words used to drive away hogs.

Sop, *n.* Bread dipped in liquid before eaten; the liquid in which the bread is dipped.

Sop, *n.* The gravy of meat in which bread is *sopped* or moistened.

Sop, *v.* To dip or soak in liquid.

Sora, *n.* Also *soris.* "I'm going *sorising* to-morrow."

Sora, *n.* A bird found in numbers in the marshes in the fall.

Sorehead, *n.* An irritable, discontented person; one who has a real or fancied grievance.

Sore-leg, *n.* To have an old sore on the leg, is a thing to be avoided: "They says he's got a *sore-leg.*"

Sorrel, *n.* The light chestnut colour of horses.

Sorry, *adj.* Vile; wretched; worthless; mean: as, a *sorry* horse. Of a poor quality. "As the corn crop is *sorry* this year."

Sort, *n.* Characteristic mode of being; nature; quality; character. (2) *Out of sorts,* out of health or spirits; out of the normal condition of the mind or body; cross.

Sort, *v.* To separate into sorts; arrange according to kind; classify.

Sorter, *n.* A spelling of *sort o'*, for *sort of.*

So-so, *adj.* Neither very good nor very bad, but generally inclining towards bad; indifferent; middling; passable.

Sot, *v.* Perfect tense and past participle of *set* and *sat.*

Sot, *v.* Fixed or settled, a person is said to be "*sot* in his ways."

Soul, *n.* The shrivelled lungs of a dead duck, or chicken, or any fowl.

Soul-case, *n.* The body. "You wear out my very *soul-case.*"

Sound, *n.* The swimming-bladder of a fish. That of the sea-trout when dried is used for clearing coffee.

Sound, *adj.* "*Sound* asleep;" to be in a deep sleep. "He has been *sound* asleep for three hours."

Souple, *adj.* Soople. Plaint; flexible; easily bent.

Souple-jack, *n.* A strong, plaint cane; applied to persons: as limber as a *souple-jack.*

Sour, *adj.* Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose. "He has always been *sour.*"

Sour-bellyache, *n.* A disease. It is thought to make people grum: "He looks like he had the *sour-bellyache.*"

Sour-stomach, *n.* One is said to have *sour-stomach*, when he has excess of acid, with eructation; also called *sour-belch.*

Souse, *v.* To plunge into water or other liquid; cover or drench with liquid.

Souse, *n.* A pouncing down; a swift or precipitate descent, especially for attack. A dip or plunge into the water. The fish-hawk made a *souse* down and picked up a fish from the river." Also *souse*, *v.* *Sowse.*

Souse, *n.* Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the head, ears, and feet of swine pickled.

Souse-meat, *n.* Meat used for sousing; the feet, ears, and noses of hogs.

South-side, *n.* People living on the south bank of James river are said to be from the *South-side.*

Sow, *n.* A woodlouse; a *sow*-bug.

Sow-cat, *n.* A female cat.

So-wench, *interj.* Word to make a cow stand still when milking.

Sowel, *n.* "Anything eaten with bread: [Scandinavian. *Dan. Sevel. D. Suyvel*=lactarium.]

Span, *n.* The extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when outstretched. A measure used by boys when playing marbles.

Spancel, *v.* To fasten with a spancel the legs of a horse or cow to keep the animal from kicking.

Spang, *v.* To throw with violence: as, "He *spanged* down the money."

Spang, *adv.* Implying force: "As it went *spang* out of the window."

Spank, *n.* To beat with the open hand.

Spanker, *n.* Something strinking, from its unsual size or some other peculiarity; a whopper.

Spanking, *p. a.* Strikigly large, or surprizing in any way; going beyond expectation; whopping.

Span new, *adj.* Quite new; brand-new; fire-new.

Spare, *adj.* Thin in habit of body. "He is a *spare* man." "Tall and *spare* in the waist."

Sparerib, *n.* A cut of pork consisting of the ribs out of the shoulder, with the meat adhering to them.

Spare-time, *n.* That may be applied to a different use: "I'll do it when I get spare time."

Sparing, *p. a.* Inclined to spare or save; chary; economical; frugal; grudging.

Spark, *n.* The smallest quantity of fire: "There was not a *spark* of fire on the hearth"

Spark, *v.* To pay attention to, especially with a view to marriage; court; pay the gallant to.

Spark, *n.* A lover; a gallant; a beau.

Sparrables, *n. pl.* Sparrowbills. Small iron nails for shoes.

Sparrer, *n.* For *sparrow*. *Sporrer.*

Sparrer-grass, *n.* Asparagus.

Spat, *n.* A petty contest; a little quarrel or dissension.

Spat, *n.* The spawn of the oyster.

Spatt, *n.* For spot. "A *spatt* of blood."

Spatter, *v.* To scatter or throw about carelessly, as some fluid or semifluid substance; dash or splash so as to fall in spreading drops or small quantities.

Spatter-board, *n.* The board of a carriage to keep the driver from being "spattered" with mud.

Spatterdashes, *n. pl.* Leggings.

Spay, *v.* To castrate a female by removing the ovaries—pride.

Spayed-sow, *n.* A sow having the ovaries removed; and used to be fattened for food.

Speak, *v.* To admonish or rebuke: as, "Will you *speak to* Bob."

Spec, *n.* On speculation. "He bought it on *spec.*"

Speck, *n.* A very small superficial spot or stain; a small dot, blot, blotch, or patch appearing on or adhering to a surface: as, a fly-*speck;* a *speck* of dirt.

Specked, *adj.* Used of decay in its earlier stages. "All the apples are *specked* this year, they are not good."

Speckle, *n.* A little speck or spot; a speckled marking.

Specky, *adj.* Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

Specks, *n. pl.* Spectacles.

Spedacles, *n. pl.* Spectacles.

Spell, *n.* A turn of work or duty in place of another; an interval of relief by another person. An interval of rest or relaxation; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting

time. (2) An interval of time within definite limits: as, a severe *spell* of cold weather. (3) A long time. "You've been a *spell* about it." (4) A bad turn; an uncomfortable time; a period of personal ailment or ill-feeling.

Spell, *v.* To relieve by taking a turn at a piece of work.

Spend, *v.* To waste unnecessarily: "He is two proud to *spend his breath* in that way."

Spending-money, *n.* Small sums of money given by parents or others to children to be spent as they choose.

Spenses, *n. pl.* Expenses.

Spent, *v.* Worn out; tired. "I am nearly *spent* with walking."

Sperit, *n.* A spirit; a ghost.

Sperits, *n.* For *spirits;* used for any kind or spiritous liquors; ardent *sperits.*

Spew, *v.* To discharge the contents of the stomach; vomit; puke.

Spick-and-span, *adj.* New and fresh; span-new; brand-new.

Spicket, *n.* The inner plug of a wooden tap.

Spicy, *adj.* Keen; pointed; racy.

Spider, *n.* A cooking utensil with a long handle, having three or four legs or feet to keep it from contact with the coals; made of cast-iron, with a top of the same metal. For baking or frying.

Spike, *v.* To add wine or spirits to lemonade, coffee or other drinks. "Lemonade *spiked* with claret;" "coffee *spiked* with brandy."

Spike-nails, *n. pl.* Large, long nails.

Spile, *n.* A peg at the end of a cask of liquor. On the top it is the *vent-peg.*

Spile, *v.* A form of *spoil. Spilt* for *spoilt.*

Spill, *n.* A throw or fall, as from a saddle or vehicle.

Spilt, *v.* A form of *spoilt.*

Spin, *v.* *To spin a yarn,* to tell a long story.

Spindling, *adj.* Long and slender; disproportionately slim or spindle-like.

Spindly, *adj.* Spindle-like; disproportionately long and slender or slim.

Spine of the back, *n.* The spine, not mentioned alone.

Spinner, *n.* A spider.

Spinning-stick, *n.* A stick seven or eight inches long, turned with a knob at each end, held in the right-hand and used for turning the old hand-spinning-wheel.

Spinning-wheel, *n.* A machine for spinning wool, or cotton, into threads by hand.

Spirit, *n.* A strong alcoholic liquor; used as a beveridge or medicinally, as brandy, gin, and whiskey.

Spit, *n.* A small, low point of land running into the sea, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea. "York *Spit;*" "Willoughby's *Spit.*" Sand *Spit.*

Spit, *n.* Very light rain; or the warning drops of a shower.

Spit, *v.* To fall in scattered drops, as rain; to rain slightly.

Spit, *n.* Image; likeness: as, "He is the very *spit* of his father."

Spit-box, *n.* A box of wood, metal, or earthenware, for the use of spitters, who chew tobacco, or smoke.

Spit-cotton, *v.* When one is very thirsty and his mouth dry the spittle white and sticky he is said to "*spit-cotton.*"

Spit-fire, *n.* An irascible or passionate person; one whose temper is hot and fiery.

Splatter, *v.* To bespatter. "He is *splattered* with mud."

Splay-foot, *n.* A broad flat foot turned more or less outward.

Spleen, *n.* *The spleen,* ague-cake, enlargement of the organ under malarial poisoning.

Splendid, *adj.* Very fine; excellent; extremely good. A *splendid* chance to do well.

Splice, *v.* To join in marriage; to marry.

Split, *v.* To run or walk with long strides. "Go as hard as you can *split.*"

Split, *n.* A thin strip of green white-oak used in basket making; also used for hanging up meat to be smoked.

Split-bottom, *adj.* A chair with seat made of white-oak splits.

Split-broom, *n.* A broom made of young white-oak by splitting thin pieces back several inches from the point until all the stick is split, then splitting from several inches above this leaving a stick big enough for a handle, the whole tied together and trimmed even. White-oak broom.

Splitting, *adj.* Very severe, or in some way extreme, as if it were likely to cause something to split: as, a *splitting* headache. Very rapid.

Splits, *n. pl.* Thin, narrow strips, of young white-oak used to form loops by which meat was hung on sticks to be smoked.

Splot, *n.* A splotch; a spot.

Splotch, *n.* A broad ill-defined spot; a stain; a daub; a smear.

Splotched, *adj.* Having pimples on the skin. "His face is all *splotched.*"

Splotchy, *adj.* Marked with splotches or daubs.

Splurge, *n.* A blustering, noisy, or ostentatious, display, or effort.

Splurge, *v.* To make an ostentatious demonstration or display.

Splutter, *n.* Bustle; stir; commotion.

Spoake wheels, *n. pl.* "Carte with spoake wheels." In an inventory to distinguish from other carts made with solid wheels.

Spoil, *v.* To injure, vitiate, or impair in any way; especially, as applied to persons; to vitiate or impair in character or in disposition; render less filial, obedient, affectionate, mannerly, modest, contented, or the like: as, to *spoil* a child.

Spoken, *p. a.* Speaking; in composition: as, a civil spoken man.

Spondulics, *n.* Money.

Sponge, *n.* A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on for maintenance; a sponge.

Sponge, *v.* To live meanly at the expense of others; to obtain money or other aid in a mean way.

Spool, *n.* A *spool of cotton* is the quantity of cotton on a spool.

Spool, *n.* A small cylinder of wood or metal, with a projecting disc at each end, on which cotton thread is wound.

Spool-cotton, *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools.

Spoony, *adj.* Weakly or foolishly fond; sentimental.

Sport, *v.* *To make sport of*, to laugh at; mock at; deride. *In sport*, in jest; in play; jesting.

Spot, *n.* Piece. "What a *spot* of work!"

Spot, *v.* To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; come upon; find out.

Spots on the nails. Thumb=a broad; forefinger=a cross; middle finger=a loss; third finger=a present; little finger=a sweetheart.

Spraddle, *v.* To walk with the legs wide apart, and with a wabbling motion. To stretch the legs far apart.

Spraddles, *n. pl.* A disease incident to young ducks. They are said to have the "*spraddles*" when they have not strength to stand on their legs, but walk with them very far apart. Straddles.

Sprag, *n.* A small nail without a head. *Sprig.*

Sprat, *n.* A small person; in contempt. "What *sprats* are these?"

Sprawl, *v.* To spread out in an ungracefull posture; be stretched out carelessly and awkwardly. "He fell *sprawling* in the street."

Spread, *n.* A cloth used for covering, as of a table or bed.

Spread, *v.* It was an early custom to spread butter on bread with the thumb. General Knyphausen did it.

Spree, *n.* A bout or season of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness.

Spreet, *n.* A sprit, a small pole, spar, or boom which crosses a sail diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to stretch and hoist.

Sprig, *n.* A brad; a small, sharp nail having no head.

Sprig, *n.* A sprout; a shoot; a small bunch; as of a tree or plant. (2) A young person.

Sprightly, *adj.* Full of spirit or vigour; brisk; lively; animated; spirited; gay.

Spring, *v.* To warp or become warped; bend or wind from a straight line or surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning. To shift out of place; relax; loosen.

Spring, *v.* To come out of the ground like a plant: "After these rains and warm sun the grass will begin to *spring*."

Spring, *n.* The spring of the year.

Spring-fever, *n.* The listless feeling caused by the sudden increase of heat in the spring; laziness.

Spring-house, *n.* A small house generally of stone or brick, built over a spring or brook, where milk, fresh meat, etc., is put, in order to be kept cool in or near the running water.

Spring-keeper, *n.* A water newt living in a spring and thought to keep the water flowing and good. A *water-puppy*. (2) If you kill the *spring-keeper* the spring runs dry.

Spring-run, *n.* The small stream of water the outlet of a spring.

Spring-water, *n.* Water issuing from a spring; in contradiction to *river-water*, *rain-water*, etc.

Sprinkle, *n.* A sprinkling, or falling in drops. Specifically, a light rain.

Sprinkling, *n.* A small amount scattered here and there, as if by sprinkling: as, a *sprinkling* of our people.

Sprout, *v.* To remove sprouts from: as, to *sprout* potatoes.

Sprout, *n.* The shoot of a plant. *Sprouts.*

Sprouts, *n. pl.* Referred to some sort of punishment: "Putting him through a course of *sprouts.*"

Spruce, *adj.* Smart in dress and appearance; trim.

Spruce, *v.* To become spruce; assume or affect a smartness in dress. Often followed by *up.*

Sprung, *v.* Past tense and past part. Tipsy; drunk.

Spry, *adj.* Active; nimble; vigourous; lively.

Spunk, *n.* Mettle; spirit; pluck;o bstinate resistance to yielding.

Spunky, *adj.* Spirited; unwilling to give up, or to acknowledge one's self beaten.

Spun-out, *adj.* Lengthened; unduly protracted.

Spurt, *n.* A brief and sudden outbreak.

Spurt, *v.* To spit in a stream: "He *spurted* ambeer all over everything."

Sputter, *n.* Bustle; ado; excited talk; squabble.

Squab, *n.* Unfledged, newly hatched, or not yet having attained the full growth, as a pigeon.

Squabble, *n.* A wrangle; a dispute; a broil; a noisy quarrel.

Squabby, *adj.* Thick; squat; short; fat.

Squab-pie, *n.* A pie made of squabs; a pigeon-pie.

Squall, *n.* A sudden shower of rain, or snow, not necessary accompanied by wind.

Squally, *adj.* Threatening; ominous: as, things began to look *squally.*

Squander, *v.* To spend lavishly, profusely or prodigally; dissipate; use without economy or judgement; lavish: as to *squander* one's estate.

Squander, *v.* To scatter; disperse; go at random. "His family are *squandered* about the country."

Square-headed, *adj.* Intelligent; fair; just.

Square-off, *v.* To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar. "They *squared off* and I thought they would fight."

Square-shouldered, *adj.* Having high and broad shoulders, not sloping and well braced back, so as to be straight across the back.

Square-toed, *adj.* Formal; precise; prim.

Square up, *v.* To settle accounts.

Squash, *v.* To crush, smash; beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. To splash; make a splashing noise.

Squashy, *adj.* Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy; mushy; watery.

Squat, *v.* To sit close to the ground; crouch; sit down upon the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed.

Squat, *adj.* Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

Squatty, *adj.* Squat; short and thick; dumpy; low-set.

Squawk, *n.* A loud, harsh squall.

Squawk, *v.* To cry with a loud, harsh voice; make a loud outcry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened.

Squeaky, *adj.* Squeaking; inclined to squeak.

Squeamish, *adj.* Qualmish; slightly nauseated; sickish.

Squeamishness, *n.* Excessive nicety or daintiness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

Squelch, *v.* To disconcert; discomfit; put down.

Squench, *v.* To quench.

Squez, *v.* Past tense; *squeezed.*

Squiggle, *v.* To move about like an eel; squirm; wriggle.

Squinch, *n.* A variant of *quince.*

Squinch, *v.* To quench; to put out, as water does fire; there are some verses about water "*squinching*" fire.

Squinched up, *v.* To have a squinched-up look, to be thin and shrivelled; a lean and shrunken look.

Squint-eyed, *adj.* The eyelids partly closed; eyes directed to one side.

Squirrel-load, *n.* A small drink of liquor, not a *buck-load.*

Squirt, *n.* A small, insignificant, but self-assertive fellow.

Squirt, *n.* A syringe.

Squirts, *n.* Diarrhoea.

Squitch-owl, *n.* A small owl.

Squoze, *v.* Past tense, *squeezed.*

Sqush, *v.* To crush. Mash. *Squush.*

Squtters, *n.* Diarrhoea.

Srimps, *n. pl.* Shrimps.

Srink, *v.* For *Shrink.*

Ssh, ssh, *exclam.* To drive away fowls. Shoo.

Stack, *n.* A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top. A fodder-stack. Wheat-stack.

Stack-yard, *n.* A yard or encloseure for stacks of hay or grain.

Stag, *n.* A bull castrated when half-grown or full-grown.

Stag, *n.* A game-cock not fully grown

Stag-dance, *n.* A dance performed by men only.

Staggerer, *n* A statement of argument that staggers; a poser, whatever causes one to stagger, falter, hesitate, or doubt.

Staging, *n.* A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as in a building; scaffolding.

Stag-party. *n.* A party or entertainment to which men only are invited.

Stairsteps, *n.* The steps for going up stairs. Stair-case, *n.*

Stake, *n.* A stick of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground.

Stake and rider, *n.* A fence made higher by another rail being put on the locks.

Stale, *adj.* Wanting freshness.

Stalk, *n.* The stem or main axis of a plant: as, a *stalk* of corn.

Stalk, *n.* For *stock* of timber: "Sawing the *stalk* off in two places."

Stalk, *v.* To walk with slow, deliberate steps: as, to go *stalking* about.

Stall, *v.* To stick fast in the mud: as, to *stall* a waggon. (2) To satiate. "I can't eat any more, I'm *stalled* now."

Stall-beef, *n.* Beef fed and fattened in a stall.

Stall-fed, *v.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder.

Stamping-ground, *n.* A place of habitual resort; a customary haunt.

Stand, *n.* A standing growth. "We've a good *stand* of corn this year."

Stand, *n.* A tub, vat, or cask: as, a *lye-stand.*

Stand, *n.* The place where a stud-horse meets the mares he has to serve, at appointed times.

Stand, *v.* To "*stand* in a store," is to be employed as an assistant in a store. "He *stands* in a drygood store."

Stand, *v.* To represent the value of a thing: "It *stands* him in five dollars."

Stand, *v.* To agree; to be consistent: "That does not *stand to reason.*"

Stand-by, *n.* One who or that which stands by one. A supporter or adherent. That on which one relies; especially, a ready, timely resource. The "*old standbys,*" are the old, trustworthy people of the neighborhood.

Stand in need, *v.* To have pressing need of a thing: "I *stand in need* of it."

Stand-off, *n.* A holding or keeping off; a counteraction.

Stand-still, *n.* A halt; a pause; a stop, especially in consequence of obstruction.

Staple, *n.* A loop of metal, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin or bolt.

Starchy, *adj.* Stiff; precise; formal in manner.

Starn, *n.* A form of *stern.*

Stars, *n.* Stairs. "He went up *stars* to bed."

Stars and garters. An exclamation.

Start, *n.* Beginning. "He didn't know at the *start* what he would do."

Start, *n.* A sudden involuntary spring, jerk, or twitch, such as may be caused by sudden surprise, fear, pain, or other emotion.

Start, *v.* *To start in,* to begin. (2) To originate; begin; set in motion; set going; give the first or a new impulse: as, to *start* a fire. "They will *start* to school on Monday."

Start-naked, *n.* Entirely naked; *start*-body-naked; *start*-mother-naked.

Startler, *n.* That which startles: as, that was a *startler.*

Starve, *v.* To die or perish of or with *hunger;* and not in consequence of *cold.*

State House, *n.* In 1639 it was ordered that 2 lbs. of tobacco per poll should be raised to "build a state house;" "where the general assemblies and general courts for this his majesty's colony and dominion of *Virginia* were kept and held." In 1699 an act was passed "directing the building the Capitol" at the City of Williamsburg. The word *Capitol* was used in 1779 for the same public building when the seat of government was moved to Richmond; and "Capitol" is still used in the same sense.

Stave, *v.* To go or rush along recklessly or regardless of everything, as one in a rage; work energetically; drive.

Staver, *n.* An active, energetic person.

Stay, *v.* To take a small quantity of food, is to *stay your stomach* until the regular meal.

Stay, *v.* To remain; especially to remain in a place for an indefinite time; abide; sojourn; dwell; reside.

Stays, *n. pl.* A support worn about the body; made in two parts and held together by lacing.

Steady, *adj.* Sober; industrious; persevering; correct in morals.

Steady-going, *adj.* Of steady habits; consistently uniform and regular in action; that steadily pursues a reasonable and consistent way: as, a *steady-going* fellow.

Steamboat-wood, *n.* Pine-wood in lengths of four feet, split and seasoned, used for fuel on steamboats, before coal was used.

Steele-mill, *n.* Steel-wheel. A small machine, by the turning of a ratchet, rapid movement is given to a steel wheel against the edge of which a flint was held, striking out sparks. Was used with tinder for making a fire. Usually valued at £1 in the inventories.

Steal-clothes, *n.* A boys' game, the players divided in two parts and from a line in the middle of the ground running across to take the "clothes"—jackets or caps, and some distance from the base.

Steep, *adj.* Excessive; difficult; forbidding: as, a *steep* price.

Steep, *v* To soak in warm water; to soak in liquid: as, to *steep* herbs.

Steer, *n.* A young male of the ox kind. Male beef-cattle of any age.

Stent, *n.* Allotted portion. "A *stent* of tobacco."

Step, *v.* To walk. "*Step* over to the shop."

Stern, *n.* The hinder parts, backside, buttocks, or rump; the tail of an animal.

Stew, *n.* A state of apprehension and alarm. "When I saw him yesterday he was in a great *stew* about something." Worry; fuss, agitation.

Stew, *n.* Food cooked by stewing; especially, meat or fish prepared by slow cooking in a liquid.

Stew-pan, *n.* A utensil in which anything is stewed.

Stew-pot, *n.* A pot with a cover for making stews, soups, etc.

Stick, *n.* A timber tree. (2) A person who is stiff and awkward in bearing; hence, a stupid, incapable, or incompetent person.

Stick, *v.* To impose upon; cheat. (2) *To stick out*, to refuse to comply or come to terms; hold out or hold back.

Stick, *v.* To stand by a person in his troubles: "I will *stick* to him to the last."

Stick, *v.* To put sticks in the ground for peas to run on. "It is time to *stick* peas, they are high enough."

Stick him. Words used for urging on a dog.

Sticker, *n.* One who kills hogs by sticking.

Stick-gig, *n.* A vehicle on two tall wheels, with sticks around the body like a chair.

Stick-in-the-mud, *n.* An old fogy; a slow or insignificant person.

Stickler, *n.* An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence.

Stick weed, *n.* A tall, straight weed that is hard and looks like a stick when it is dry.

Sticky, *adj.* Inclining to stick; adhesive; viscous; glutinous; humid; producing stickiness.

Stiddy, *adj.* A form of *steady*.

Stiff, *adj.* Strong; said of an alchoholic drink, or mixed drink of which spirits form a part. Proud.

Stifling, *p. a.* Close; oppressive; suffocating.

Still, *v.* To *distill.* "Their brandy is not good, but bitter, because they still the *pummace* and not the cider."

Still, *n.* A boiler and coiled tube for distilling brandy from cider.

Still-worm, *n.* The coiled tube in which the alcohol is condensed from the boiler.

Still, *adv.* Constantly; continually; habitually; always; ever. "You go there *still.*"

Stilt, *n.* Those used by children are slender poles about six feet long, with steps or stirrups a foot or more from one end the longer end of the poll held with one hand.

Stilyards, *n.* The iron beam with a moveable pea and proper hooks used for weighing. The *pea* also called a "bob."

Stilyards, *n.* An instrument for weighing consisting of a long arm on which are notches for the pounds, and counterabalance called a *pea.* Stilliards. "A pair of stilyards."

Stingaree, *n.* A fish; a stingray. Stingeray Point."

Stinger, *n.* The sting of an insect.

Sting-nettle, *n.* The stinging weed, *urtica.* (2) The jelly-fish; also called *sea-nettle.*

Stingy, *adj.* Meanly avaricious; extremely close-fisted and covetous; niggardly.

Stinkabus, *n.* Stink-a-puss. A term of contempt.

Stint, *v.* To limit; restrain; restrict; to confine to a scanty allowance: as, to *stint* one's self in food. (2) To prevent large crops and low prices of tobacco the General Assembly passed laws; "*stinting*" the planting as early as 1629.

Stir, *n.* Commotion; excitement; tumult.

Stir, *v.* To rouse from sleep; to move in the sleep, as a child. "Watch that child to see if he *stirs.*"

Stir, *v.* To *stir* butter, is to move the cream around in a butter-piggin with a wooden paddle till the butter comes.

Stirrer, *n.* One who excites or instigates; an instigator; a *stirrer-up.*

Stirring, *pres. part.* Used to show that a person is engaged in his usual business: "She has been up and *stirring* two hours."

Stirrup-iron, *n.* The iron hanging to the saddle by the stirrup-leather.

Stirrup-leather, *n.* The leather that goes through the stirrup-iron and hangs it to the saddle.

Stirrup-oil, *n.* A sound beating; a drubbing with a leather strap.

Stitch, *n.* An acute sudden pain like that produced by the thrust of a needle. (2) A bit of cloth; a rag: as, "He hadn't a dry *stitch* on."

Stiver, *n.* Something of small value. "I don't care a *stiver.*"

Stob, *n.* A small post.

Stob, *v.* A form of *stab.* Strike with the point of a sharp weapon.

Stock, *n.* A hive of bees. A swarm of bees. "13 stocks of Bees at 15s p. stock." *York Rec.*

Stock, *n.* A person who is as dull and senseless as a block or log. (2) The cattle, sheep, and other usefull animals raised or kept on a farm; does not include horses except in the general term "live *stock.*"

Stock, *n.* A stiff brand of horsehair, leather, or the like, covered with black satin, cambric, or similar material, and made to imitate and replace the cravat or neckband. Formerly worn by men generally.

Stock, *n.* Trunk of a tree. A *stock* of timber.

Stock, *v.* To *stock* a farm is to put sufficient cattle, sheep and hogs on it.

Stock-buckle, *n.* A metal buckle, sometimes of gold or silver, for fastening the stock behind.

Stocking-feet, *v.* To have on stockings and no shoes. In his "*stocking-feet.*"

Stock-lock, *n.* A lock fastened on a door by aid of nails or screws only, distinguished from a padlock, or mortice-lock. Some of them made by country blacksmiths were of great size, more than a foot long, with keys weighing pounds of solid iron.

Stock-still, *adj.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

Stold, *v.* Past tense and past part. of *steal.*

Stomach, *n.* Appetite; desire or relish for food: as, to have a good *stomach* for one's meals. Relish; taste; inclination; liking: as, to have no *stomach* for a controversy.

Stomach, *v,* To bear with. "I cannot *stomach* that."

Stomacker, *n.* The front part of the dress covering the breast and stomach.

Stomp, *v.* A form of *stamp.*

Stompers, *n.* Large, heavy shoes.

Stone-bruise, *n.* A bruise caused by a stone; especially, a painfull and persistent bruise on the sole of the foot, commonly in the middle of the ball of the foot, due to walking bare-footed.

Stone-cold, *adj.* Cold as a stone.

Stone-dead, *adj.* Dead as a stone; lifeless.

Stone-deaf, *adj.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

Stone-horse, *n.* A stallion.

Stone-jars, *n. pl.* Large jars are so-called, though made of earthenware.

Stone-ware, *n.* Potter's ware made from clay of a very silicious nature, or a composition of clay and flint.

Stonish, *v.* Same as *astonish.*

Stonishment, *n.* Same as *astonishment.*

Stool, *n.* The seat used in easing the bowels; hence, a fecal evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

Stoop-shouldered, *adj.* Having a habitual stoop in the shoulders and back.

Stop, *v.* To make a halt or stay of longer or shorter duration; tarry; remain: as, "I've been *stopping* in the country."

Stop-gap, *n.* That which fills a gap, or that which serves as an expedient in an emergency.

Stopper, *n.* Cork or other substance for stopping a bottle.

Store, *n.* A place where goods are kept for sale by either wholesale or retail; a shop: as, a book-*store.*

Store-keeper, *n.* One who has the care or charge of a store. A shop-keeper.

Store-tea, *n.* China tea, distinguished from *yarb* tea, sassafras-tea, ginger-tea.

Storm, *v.* To scold; to be angry. "He *stormed* and swore."

Storm-breeder, *n.* A mild day before rain, cold, or bad weather.

Story, *n.* A falsehood; a lie; a fib. Polite for liar. "What a *story* you are." "You are a big *story.*"

Story-book, *n.* A book containing one or more stories or tales; a printed collection of short tales.

Story-teller, *n.* One who tells falsehoods; a fibber.

Stout, *adj.* Strong built man; broad and strong.

Stouten, *v.* To make stout, strengthen; grow stout. "He has *stoutened* very much in the last few years."

Stove-pipe, *n.* A *stove-pipe* hat, a tall silk hat.

Straddle, *v.* To stand or walk with the legs wide apart; sit or stand astride. To place one leg on one side of and the other leg on the other side of: as, to *straddle* a horse.

Straddles, *n.* A disease of young ducks where they lose the power of walking and their legs spread out or straddle in opposite directions. Spraddles.

Straight, *adj.* In good order; in right conduct: "She can keep him *straight.*"

Straight, *adj.* Unmixed; undiluted; neat: as, whiskey *straight.*

Straight, *adv.* At once; immediately; directly; *straight*way. "Go *straight* to the house and take off your wet shoes." "Go right *straight* and do what I told you."

Straightway, *adv.* Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay. *Straight*away.

Strain, *v.* To urge; to press: as, to *strain* a horse, to make him run his best.

Strain, *v.* To *strain* milk, to pass milk through a strainer to remove all foreign matter.

Strainer, *n.* A utensil for separating small solid particles from the liquid that contains them, either to preserve the solid objects or to clarify the liquid, or both: as, a *strainer* for milk.

Straining, *n.* A *straining* on the bowels is *dysentery.*

Straiten, *v.* To press hard, as with want or difficulties of any kind; distress; afflicted with pecuniary difficulties: as, to be *straitened* in money matters.

Straight-laced, *adj.* Strict in manners or morals; rigid in opinion.

Strand, *n.* A number of yarns twisted together to form one of the parts of which a rope is twisted. A single thread; a filament; a fibre. One of the threads of a line.

Strange, *adj.* Foreign; alien; of, or belonging to some other country. Outlandish; queer; odd. (2) Shy; reserved; retiring. "He is a *strange* sort of person."

Strangely, *adv.* In a strange manner.

Stranger, *n.* A small knot on the wick of a candle, which, when burnt becomes enlarged and red. It is a sign that a *stranger* will come to-morrow. (2) A small body floating in tea or coffee.

Stranger, *n.* One not belonging to the house; a guest; a visitor. (2) A person who has not been seen lately is said to be a "great *stranger.*"

Strangth, *n.* For *strength.*

Strap, *v.* To beat or chastise with a strap. To be *strapped,* out of money.

Strapper, *n.* Anything bulky; large, tall person.

Strapping, *p. a.* Tall; lusty; robust. *Stropping.* "Two *stropping* women."

Straps, *n.* Pieces of leather or cloth under the feet to keep the trowsers down.

Stravagant, *adj.* Extravagant; profuse.

Straw, *n.* Anything proverbially worthless; the least possible thing: as, not worth a *straw.* (2) *In the straw,* lying in, as a mother in childbed.

Straw-bed, *n.* A bed of straw put under a featherbed to give it hardness.

Streak, *v.* To run swiftly.

Streak, *n.* *To go like a streak,* to go very rapidly; rush.

Streaky, *adj.* Having streaks; marked with streaks. Streaked.

Stream, *v.* To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak. "They went *streaming* along, one after the other."

Strean, *v.* For *strain.* To "*strean* milk."

Street, *n.* The inhabitants of a street collectively. "The whole *street* will hate us."

Street-door, *n.* The door of a house or other building that opens on a street.

Strenth, *n.* A form of *strength.*

Stretcher, *n.* A statement that overstretches the truth; a lie.

Stretchy, *adj.* Inclined to stretch one's self; a consequence of fatigue or sleepiness. (2) Capable of being stretched. "That is very *stretchy* leather."

Strike, *n.* A wooden implement with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, salt, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top.

Strike, *n.* When salt has been applied to meat it is said to *strike.* "The meat is safe, the salt has *struck.*" (2) To take root from a shoot.

Strike, *v.* When the spawn of oysters is plentifull there is a good *strike.*

String, *n.* A slender cord; a thick thread; a line; a twine; a narrow band, thong, or ribbon; also, anything which ties.

String of fish, *n.* A number of fish with a string passed through the gills and out of the mouth to be carried easier.

String-halt, *n.* An involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg of a horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground, and lowered again with unnatural force.

Stringy, *adj.* Consisting of strings or small threads. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

Strip, *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long: as, a *strip* of cloth.

Stripling, *n.* A youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Striving, *n.* A striving, an effort; a strife.

Stroak, *n.* *Strike.* A struck half bushel measure. A dry measure regularly of two bushels. Varied from two pecks of corn to four pecks, and to four bushels.

Stroll, *n.* A wandering along or about; a leisurely walk; saunter. "Let's take a *stroll.*"

Strong, *adj.* Forcible offensive in quality; repellant to sense or sensation; ill-tasting or ill-smelling; rank; rancid; tainted.

Strong-waters, *n. pl.* Distilled spirit of any kind.

Strop, *n.* and *v.* For *strap,* in all its senses.

Stroud, *n.* A form of *shroud.*

Strow, *v.* *Strowed, strown, strowing.* A form of *strew.*

Struck-bushel, *n.* A *struck bushel,* is where the measure has been struck even with a *strike.*

Strum, *v.* To play unskillfully, or in a vulgar noisy manner, on a stringed musical instrument, as a guitar or banjo.

Strut, *n.* A proud step or walk, with the head erect; affected dignity in walking.

Strut, *v.* To walk with a pompous gait and head up, as from pride or affected dignity. (2) To stand or walk stiffly with the tail erect and spread, as the peacock, the turkey, and various other birds.

Stubble, *n.* The lower ends of grain-stalks, collectively, left standing in the ground when the crop is cut.

Stubblefield, *n.* A field covered with stubble; a piece of ground from which grain has been cut.

Stubbly, *adj.* Covered with stubble; stubbled. Resembling stubble; short and stiff.

Stubborn, *adj.* Persistently obdurate; obtuse to reason or right; obstinately perverse.

Stubborn, *adj.* Stiff; thick. "If you cut your beard it will grow very *stubborn.*"

Stubby, *adj.* Short; thick and stiff; stubbed: as, *stubby* fingers.

Stubbs, *n. pl.* Low stumps of small trees: "Roots and *stubbs* of trees."

Stuck-up, *adj.* Offensively proud and conceited; puffed up; consequential.

Stud, *n.* One of the scantlings between the sill and plate of a building to which the weatherboarding is nailed on the outside and the laths on the inside.

Stud, *n.* A stallion kept for service in breeding; a stud-horse.

Studdy, *adj.* For *steady.*

Stud-horse, *n.* A horse kept in the stud for breeding purposes; a stallion.

Studien's, *n. pl.* For *students.* "Two pews for the use of the *studien's.*"

Stud-minder, *n.* A man who has charge of a stud-horse.

Studs, *n. pl.* When a person or animal is obstinate and will do neither one thing nor another he is said to "take the *studs*."

Studying, *pres. part.* Meditating; pondering; thinking. "There they all sat silent around the fire *studying*."

Stuff, *n.* Goods; possessions in general. Furniture. Rubbish. (2) Woven material; a textile fabric of any kind; specifically, a woolen fabric. Medicine. (3) "Stuff and nonsense." Foolish talk.

Stuff, *v.* Fill with stuffing or packing; to *stuff* a turkey. (2) *To stuff out,* to fill, round, or puff out; swell to the full; distend; expand.

Stuffing, *n.* Seasoned or flavoured material, such as bread-crumbs, chestnuts, mashed potatoes, or oysters, for filling the body of a fowl.

Stuffy, *adj.* Stuffed out; fat, said of a person.

Stumble, *adj.* Liable to stumble; given to stumbling.

Stump, *v.* To strike unexpectedly and sharply, as the foot or toes against something fixed: as, to *stump* one's toe against a stone. (2) To bring to a halt by obstacle or impediment, block the course of; stall; foil. (3) To walk heavily.

Stump, *n.* The part of the tree remaining in the ground after the tree is cut down.

Stump-broom, *n.* A half-worn broom: "Take the *stump-broom* and sweep off the steps."

Stumper, *n.* One who or that which stumps in any sense.

Stump-hole, *n.* A hole in the ground made by the rotting away of the stump of a tree that has been cut down.

Stumps, *n. pl.* To be engaged in a very difficult piece of work: "Put to my *stumps*."

Stumps, *n. pl.* Legs; to hurry up, make haste. To stir your *stumps*.

Stump-tail English, of newspapers and other corrupters.

Stump-tailed, *adj.* Having a stumpy tail; bob-tailed; used in derogatory sense applied to a person. "He is a stump-tail fellow anyhow."

Stump-water, *n.* Rain water that collects in hollow stumps is a cure for warts if the hands are washed in it.

Stumpy, *adj.* Having the character or appearance of a stump; short and thick; stubby.

Stunner, *n.* One who or that which stuns, or excites astonishment; a person, an action, or thing that astounds or amazes.

Stunning, *p. a.* Very striking; astonishing; by fine quality or appearance; of a most admirable or wounderful kind.

Stunt, *v.* To check; cramp; hinder; stint; used of growth or progress. (2) To check the growth or development of; hinder the increase or progress of; cramp; dwarf.

Stutter, *v.* To speak with a marked stammer; utter words with frequent breaks and repetition of parts, either habitually or under special excitement.

Sty, *n.* A circumscribed inflammatory swelling of the edge of the eyelid, like a small *bile.*

Sucker, *n.* A pump-valve.

Sucker, *n.* A parasite; a sponge. (2) A sprout from the root of a plant near the stalk.

Sucker, *v.* To strip off suckers or shoots from; deprive of suckers; to remove superfluous shoots from corn-stalks, or tobacco.

Suckle, *v.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.

Suckling, *adj.* Sucking, as a young animal; not yet weaned: as, a *suckling*-pig.

Sudden, *n.* A sudden. At once and without notice; suddenly. "He made up his mind all of a *sudden.*"

Suddenly, *adv.* For the present; and at this time. "With ground sufficient for a graveyard and shall *suddenly* be bounded by four corner trees to be planted."

Suds, *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap, forming a frothy mass. (2) *In the suds*, turmoil or difficulty; in distress.

Suet, *n.* The fatty tissue about the loins or kidneys of certain animals: as, mutton-*suet.*

Suet-dumpling, *n.* Made of wheat flour and beef tallow, properly seasoned, then boiled.

Suffer, *v.* To endure; support bravely or unflinchingly; sustain; bear up under.

Sugar, *n.* Pet word for a child. "Come here, *suga*." *Suger.*

Sugar-berry, *n.* Same as hackberry.

Sugar-candy, *n.* Sugar clarified or concreted or crystalized.

Sugar-loaf, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar. Covered with thick blue paper, tied with a strong twine string with a loop at the top of the cone by which it was hung from a nail in the country stores. When wanted for use pieces were broken off with a case knife and the barn-key.

Sugar-teat, *n.* Sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, and moistened, given to an infant to suck to quiet it.

Sugary, *adj.* Sweet; honeyed; alluring; sometimes deceitful.

Sulk, *n.* A state of sulkiness; sullen fit or mood; often in the plural: as, to be in the *sulks;* to have a fit of the sulks.

Sulk, *v.* To be sulky; indulge in a sulky or sullen mood; be morose or glum.

Sulky, *adj.* Silently resentfull; dogged; morose; sullen; moody; disposed to keep aloof from society, or repel the friendly advances of others.

Sulky, *n.* A light, two-wheel carriage for one person, drawn by one horse.

Sum, *n.* Example in arithmetic; ciphering, is *doing sums.* (2) *Sum-book, n.* In which sums and rules were written down.

Summer-time, *n.* The summer season; summer.

Summery, *adj.* Like summer. "This weather begins to feel *summery.*"

Summons, *v.* To serve with a summons.

Summun, *pron.* Someone. A particular person.

Sun, *v.* To expose to the sun; *sunning* himself, basking in the sun. To dry in the sun; to air.

Sun to sun, *n.* From *sun to sun.* The time between sunrise and sunset. In the country a workaday is from "*sun to sun.*"

Sun-bonnet, *n.* Made long to come over the face, with a cape to cover the neck, worn by women in the country, made usually of coloured calico.

Sunburn, *v.* To discolour or scorch by the sun; tan; said especially of the skin or complexion.

Sunburnt, *p. a.* Discoloured by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue: as, a *sunburnt* skin.

Sunday, *n.* To look both ways for Sunday. Often said of a person staring vacantly about. "What are you standing there for, *looking both ways for Sunday?*"

Sun-dog, *n.* A mock sun.

Sundown, *n.* Sunset; sunsetting.

Sun-pain, *n* Face-ache; neuralgia in the upper part of the face, said to come on with the sun and go off as the sun goes down. Cured by hanging a piece of lead around the neck made of an ounce bullet, with nine holes in it, in the form of a triangle.

Sunshade, *n.* A parasol; in particular form, the handle of which is hinged so that the opened top could be held in a vertical position between the face and the sun.

Sun-up, *n.* Sunrise.

Sup, *n.* A small quantity of liquid; he took a *sup* of whiskey.

Supm, *n.* Something. "Tell me *sup'm.*"

Suppen, *n.* Something.

Supper-time, *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening.

Surcingle, *n.* A girth that goes over a blanket on the seat of a saddle and around the body of the horse to keep the blanket and saddle steady in place.

Sure, *adj.* *Sure enough*, certainly; without doubt. *To be sure*, certainly; without doubt.

Sure-enough, *adj.* Genuine; real; not imitation: as, *sure-enough* butter.

Surmize, *v.* To infer or guess on slight evidence; conjecture; suspect.

Suspicion, *v.* To suspect of having done a bad deed. "I *suspicioned* him at once."

Sut, *n.* A black substance formed by combustion. Soot.

Suthard, *adv.* For *southward.*

Sut-tea, *n.* Sut put into warm sweetened water; given to babies for colic.

Sutty, *adj.* Covered with sut.

Swad, *n.* A lump, mass, or bunch.

Swag, *v.* To sink down by its weight; lean; sag. (2) To move as something heavy and pendent; sway.

Swage, *v.* To make quiet; soothe; assuage. (2) To reduce a swelling in size.

Swagger, *v.* To strut with a defiant or insolent air, or with an obstrusive affectation of superiority.

Swagging, *p. a.* Swaggy; pendulous.

Swaggy, *adj.* Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its own weight.

Swaller, *n.* A form of *swallow.*

Swaller, *n* and *v.* "Take a *swaller.*" "As much as I can *swaller.*"

Swallow-pipe, *n.* The gullet.

Swallow-tail, *n.* A dress coat; a swallow-tail coat.

Swamp, *v.* To overwhelm; to ruin.

Swampy, *adj.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy: as, *swampy* land.

Swang, *v.* Past tense of *swing.*

Swan's-down, *n.* A fine, thick, soft, woollen cloth. (2) A thick cotton cloth with a thick nap on one side. *Canton flannel.*

Swap, *n.* An act of swapping; a barter and exchange.

Swap, *v.* To exchange; to barter.

Sward, *n.* Swarth; swath. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat.

Swarm, *n.* A colony: "a *swarm* of bees."

Swarm, *v.* To gather around in a cluster. "The people just *swarmed* around him like a passel of bees."

Swash, *n.* A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand bank, or between that and the shore: as, a "*swash-channel.*"

Swash, *v.* To spill or splash water about; dash or flow noisily; splash.

Swathe, *n.* The whole reach or sweep of a scythe; also, the path or passage so cut. Pronounced *swarth.*

Sway, *n.* Rule; control. "When he comes he has full *sway.*"

Sway, *v.* To move backward and forward; wave or swing.

Sway-backed, *adj.* Having the back naturally sagged or hollowed to an unusual degree, as a horse.

Sway-pole, *n.* A long pole fixed at the top of a post as a pivot, by which water is drawn from a well. (2) A pole in the kitchen-chimney on which chains and hooks are hung for hanging pots over the fire in cooking.

Swear, *v.* *To swear by,* to treat as an infallible authority; place great confidence in.

Sweat, *v.* *To sweat for it,* to suffer for an offence; pay the penalty for a wrong done.

Sweaty, *adj.* Moist or stained with sweat.

Sweep, *n.* A device for drawing water from a well by means of a long pole resting on a tall upright as a fulcrum.

Sweet, *adj.* Clean; wholesome; fresh; applied to smell.

Sweetening, *n.* That which sweetens; a substance, as sugar, used to sweeten something. *Long sweetening*, molasses. *Short sweetening*, sugar.

Sweetheart, *n.* Commonly, a girl beloved. (2) A piece of thorn or briar which becomes attached to woman's dress and drags along after her. Beau.

Sweethearting, *v.* Courting. "I remember when John used to go there *sweethearting*."

Sweeting, *n.* A kind of apple.

Sweet-potato, *n.* The eatable root of the *Batata*, that has its name from the sweet taste.

Sweetscented, *adj.* Used to express a good quality of tobacco; also as a superlative: as, a *sweetscented* scoundrel. (2) Parishes were divided into two classes: "the sweet-scented and the oranoco," according to the quality of tobacco raised in them.

Sweet-shrub, *n.* Sweet-*swub.* Calycanthus.

Sweet-soap, *n.* Scented soap.

Sweet-tooth, *n.* A person who is fond of sweet things is said to have a *sweet-tooth.*

Swell, *n.* A man with great claims to admiration; one of distinguished personality; a dandy: as, a howling *swell.*

Swell, *adj.* First rate of its kind; hence, elegant; stylish.

Swelling, *n.* A tumour or any morbid enlargement. "He's got a *swelling* on his neck."

Swelter, *v.* To faint with heat; be ready to perish with heat; overcome with heat and perspiration.

Swiff, *adj.* For *swift.*

Swift, *n.* Swifter. An adjustable machine on which a skein of yarn, silk, or other thread is put in order that it may be wound off in balls.

Swig, *n.* A large or deep draught.

Swig, *v.* To drink by large draughts; drink off rapidly and greedily.

Swill, *n.* Drink; liquor as drunk to excess: so called in contempt. (2) Hog-wash.

Swill, *v.* To drink greedily or to excess.

Swiller, *n.* One who swills; one who drinks to excess.

Swill-tub, *n.* A drunkard; a swill-pot.

Swim, *v.* To cause to swim or float. To furnish with sufficient water to swim in. "I saw him *swim* his horse over the river."

Swimming, *n.* Dizziness, a swimming in the head.

Swimming-hole, *n.* A deep place in the river where boys go swimming.

Swimmingly, *adv.* In an easy gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; easily; without obstruction; with great success; prosperously.

Swindle, *n.* Anything that is deceptive or not what it is said or thought to be.

Swinge, *v.* To *singe.*

Swingeing, *p. a.* Great; huge.

Swinger, *n.* Made by ropes fastened overhead, and with a seat in which children swing backwards and forwards. "He fell out of the *swinger* and broke his arm."

Swinger, *n.* Anything very great or astonishing; a stunner; hence, a bold lie; a whopper.

Swingletree, *n.* A cross bar pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, plough, etc.

Swinging-limb, *n.* A low-hanging limb of a tree, a few feet from the ground, to which people tie their horses at church, and at the Court House.

Swingletree-hook, *n.* A curved metallic hook joined to a ring which is fitted over the end of a swingletree. The hook receives the trace coming on its side.

Swink, *v.* A form of *shrink.* To contract spontaneously.

Swipe, *n.* A hard blow; a stroke with the full swing of the arm: as, a *swipe* with a knife; a *swipe* with a whip.

Swipe, *v.* To strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; deliver a hard blow or stroke with the full swing of the arms. (2) To wipe up water with a cloth: as, *swipe* up the water.

Swiper, *n.* One who swipes; one who gives a hard blow; a hard blow. (2) A hard drinker. "He is a great *swiper.*"

Swish, *adv.* In a swishing manner, or with a swishing sound; with a swish.

Swish-tail, *n.* Switch-tail. Long, trailing, uncut tail, as a horse.

Switch, *n.* A small flexible twig or rod.

Switchel, *n.* A drink made or molasses and water, and sometimes a little vinegar and ginger.

Switching, *n.* A beating with a switch.

Switch-tail, *n.* A long, flowing, uncut tail: as, "A *switch-tail*, sorrel mare; opposed to "*bob*-tail."

Swivel, *v.* To shrivel; to *swivel* up Draw, or be drawn into wrinkles.

Swivet, *n.* Nervous haste; fidgets; a hurry. "Keep still, you are always in such a *swivet.*"

Swizzle, *v.* To drink habitually and to excess.

Swizzle-stick, *n.* A stick or whisk used in making drinks.

Swoom, *n.* For *swoon.*

Swomp, *n.* A form of *swamp.*

Sycamore, *n.* Buttonwood; the plane tree.

T

Ta-ta, *interj.* Thank you. A child's word.

Tabby, *n.* A female cat. *Tabby*-cat.

Tabellion-publick, *n.* Tabellion. Official scribe or scrivener having some of the functions of a notary; one who draws up legal papers. "Notary and tabellion publique."

Tablefull, *n.* As much as a table will hold, or as many as can be seated round a table: as, "There were two *tablefulls* of them at dinner."

Table-manners, *n. pl.* Ladies and gentlemen sat on different sides of the table at meats; the older ladies nearer the head of the table where the mistress sits.

Tables, *n.* Backgammon.

Tack, *v.* To *attack*.

Tack, *v.* To nail slightly: as, to *tack* two pieces of plank together. "Put the books in the box and *tack* the top on."

Ta'ckle, *n.* "Block and *ta'ckle*."

Tack, *v.* To sew slightly: "She *tacked* the collar to the shirt."

Tackle, *v.* To attempt; to take in hand. To attack or fasten upon; set to work in any way; undertake to master, persuade, solve, perform, etc.

Tacks, *n. pl.* Very small nails with broad, flat heads.

Tacky, *n.* Anything of little or no value; of inferior quality. (2) An ill-fed or neglected horse; a rough, bony nag; sometimes used also of persons in the same condition.

Tafia, *n.* A spirit distilled from molasses; an inferior grade of rum.

Tag, *n.* A children's game in which one player chases the other till he touches or hits, *tags*, one of them, who then takes his place as tagger.

Tag, *n.* The long leaves of the pine tree; pine-*tag*.

Tag, *v.* To walk laboriously, or with difficulty. (2) To go along or about as a follower: as, to *tag* after a person; to *tag* behind a procession. "I've been *tagging about* all day." "He's always *tagging* after her." "*Tagging* at your heels."

Tag, *v.* To cut off with shears the dirty pieces of wool about a sheep's tail is *tagging*.

Tag-end, *n.* A loose or unconnected end; the concluding part.

Tagger, *n.* Tiger; a dog's name.

Tail, *n.* Backside.

Tail, *n.* The whole skirt of a woman's dress. "With her *coat-tail* over her head."

Tail-band, *n.* A crupper.

Tail-board, *n.* The board at the hinder part of a cart or waggon, which can be removed or let down for convenience in loading.

Tail-end, *n.* The end, finish, or termination; the fag-end.

Tailings, *n. pl.* Of grain the lighter kernels that are blown away from the rest in fanning. Tail-ends. Tail-eends.

Taint, *v.* To render putrid, deleterious, or unfit for use as food or drink.

Take after, *v.* To resemble in face or carriage. "That boy *takes after* his father."

Take back, *v.* To *take back* one's word, is to recall a promise.

Take down, *v.* To lower the spirits or pride of; to humble.

Take-in, *n.* Deception; fraud; imposition.

Take in, *v.* Referring to the time of beginning something. "The school *takes in* at 9 o'clock."

T'akel, *n.* A device or appliance for grasping or clutching an object, connected with means for holding, moving, or manipulating it. "Block and *t'akel.*" *T'akle.*

Take notice, *v.* When a baby first begins to show signs of intelligence it is said *to take* notice. (2) Also, when a widower begins to look at the women with the intention of repairing his loss.

Taken up with, *v.* To be interested in, or occupied with: "He seemed to be very much *taken up with* her."

Take-off, *n.* An imitation or mimicking; a caricature: a burlesque representation. A satirical person. "He is a great *take-off*."

Take off, *v.* To mimic; to make fun of. "He is always *taking off* people."

Take out, *v.* Refers to the time of stopping work. "It is 12 o'clock and is time to *take out*," this is to *take out* the mules from the ploughs or waggons.

Taking, *p. a.* Captivating; engaging; attractive; pleasing. (2) Easily taken; contagious; catching.

Taky, *adj.* Capable of taking; captivating, or charming; designed to attract notice and please; taking; attractive.

Tale, *n.* Telling what is not true. "You are telling *tales* now." A story of doubtful authority: "Nothing but *tales*."

Taliaferro. A proper name. Spelt Talliphero, Toliphero and Tallephero. Pronounced *Toliver*.

Talk, *n.* Language; speech; lingo.

Talk proper, *v.* When a negro tries to talk grammatically, and pronounce differently from his usual way of talking.

Talk back, *v.* To give saucy replies; to sass.

Talkative, *adj.* Inclined to talk or converse; ready or apt to engage in conversation: freely communicative; chatty.

Talking-to, *n.* A reprimand; a scolding: as, to give one a good *talking-to*.

Talky, *adj.* Abounding in talk; disposed to talk: as, a *talky* man.

Tall, *adj.* Fine; proper; admirable; great; excellent. (2) Extraordinary; remarkable; extravagant: as, *tall* talk.

Tallow-dip, *n.* A candle made by dipping a wick into melted tallow, drawing it out and letting it cool until big enough.

Tally, *n.* A mark made to represent a certain number of objects; every fifth mark is usually called a *tally*, and counting aloud the word *tally* is used instead of number five, after which the counting begins again.

Tally, *v.* To accord: as, "That *tallys* with what I've already heard."

Tallywags, *n.* A man's privates; the virile member. Tarriwags. *Bailey.*

Tan, *v.* To beat; flog; thrash.

Tan-fat, *n.* The tanner's fat or vat in which hides are soaked in a solution of tannin.

Tangle, *n.* A perplexity or embarrassment; a complication.

Tanglefoot, *n.* Whiskey or other intoxicating beverage.

Tanglesome, *adj.* Tangled; complicated.

Tangly, *adj.* Knotted; intertwined; intricate; snarly.

Tankard, *n.* A metal mug; usually silver or pewter.

Tantibogas, *n.* *Tantarabobus.* A name for the devil.

Tantivy, *adj.* Swift; rapid. Remembered as a swift canoe rowed with six oars called the "Tantivy."

Tantrums, *n. pl.* A burst of ill humour; a display of temper: an ill-natured caprice.

Tap, *n.* Nut of a screw, the female thread being cut inside.

Tap, *n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow, as with the fingers or a small thing. "A *tap* on the head."

Taper off, *v.* To reduce gradually in the quantity of one's drink: "He has not stopped drinking altogether, but he is trying to *taper off*."

Tap-root, *n.* The principal root of a tree or plant that grows straight and deep into the ground.

Tar-brush, *n.* *To have a touch of the tar-brush*, to have a dash of black or dark blood in the veins, showing in the colour of the skin.

Tarbucket, *n.* A small wooden keg holding a gallon or two of tar and lard mixed, used for axletrees; also applied to kill ticks on animals. Tar-pot.

Tare, *v.* A deduction made from the gross weight of goods equal to the weight of the packages, leaving the net weight.

Tare and tret, *n.* A rule of arithmetic for calculating allowances, as for *tare*, *tret*, etc.

Tarrapin, *n.* A terrapin. Tarrypin.

Tarrier, *n.* A sort of dog. Terrier.

Tarrify, *v.* To annoy; to tease. "These fleas *tarrify* me to death." "I can't wear woollen next to my skin, it *tarrifies* me so."

Tarry, *v.* To wait, linger. "Go at once, don't *tarry*." (2) To stay at a place: "How long do you *tarry?*"

Tarry, *n.* A dog's name.

Tart, *adj.* Sharp to the taste; sour. Sharp; keen; severe; cutting; biting: as, *tart* language.

Tartar, *n.* A savage, intractable person; a person of a keen, irritable temper; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen: as, "She is a regular *Tartar*."

Task, *n.* Labour imposed; especially, a definite quantity or amount of labour; work to be done; that which duty or necessity imposes. A lesson to be learnt; a portion of study imposed by a teacher. "I haven't got my *task*." Burdensome employment; toil.

Task, *v.* To impose a task on; assign a definite amount of labour to.

Task-work, *n.* Work done by the job or the piece, as opposed to time-work.

Taste, *n.* A small portion given as a sample; a morsel, bit, sip tasted, eaten or drunk. "You hardly gave me a *taste*."

Taste, *n.* Narrow, thin silk ribbon. "10 yds. of *taste* 3s. 4d."

Tasty, *adj.* Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence. In conformity to the principles of good taste. Palatable; nice; fine.

Tater, *n.* A form of *potato*.

Tater-trap, *n.* The mouth.

Tatters, *n. pl.* Ragged clothes: he is all in *tatters*.

Tattle, *v.* To gossip; carry tales.

Tattle, *n.* Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

Tattling, *p. a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; tale-bearing.

Tattoo, *n.* A beating or drumming with the fingers on a table or other piece of furniture; an indication of impatience or absence of mind.

Tauten, *v.* To become taut or tense. To make taut, tense or tight; tighten; stiffen.

Tavern, *n.* A public house where both food and drink are supplied.

Taw, *n.* The marbles used by a boy to shoot with in the several games. (2) *To come to taw*, to come to a designated line or position; be brought to account.

Tawny, *adj.* A dark-or dull-yellowish colour; tan-coloured; fawn-coloured-buff. "*Tawny* complexion."

Tea-fight, *n.* A tea-party,

Teakle, *n.* Tackle: a "block and *teakle*."

Team, *n.* Two or more horses or mules driven in harness together: as, a four horse *team*.

Teapot, *n.* A boy-child's virile member.

Tear, *n.* A spree. "He has been on a *tear*."

Tearing, *p. a.* Great; rushing; tremendous; towering; ranting: as, a *tearing* pace. (2) *V.* To *tear* along; to go or drive at a very rapid pace.

Tease, *v.* To vex, annoy, disturb or irritate by petty requests, by silly trifling, or by jests and raillery; plague with questions, importunity, insinuations, raillery, or the like.

Tease, *n.* One who or that which teases; a plague.

Teaser, *n.* Anything which teases, or causes trouble or annoyance. (2) An inferior stallion used to excite mares, but not allowed to serve them.

Teasing, *p. a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

Teaster, *n.* The frame which connects the tops of the posts of a four-post bedstead, and the material stretched upon it, the whole forming a sort of canopy.

Tea-things, *n. pl.* The articles of the tea-service taken collectively; more especially, the tea-cups, tea-pots, etc.

Teck, *v.* For *take*: "How many did he *teck?*"

Tedious, *adj.* Annoying; disagreeable; offensive; uncongenial. "I hate that man he is so *tedious.*" "A *tedious* spell of sickness."

Tediousome, *adj.* Tedious.

Teekle, *n.* Tackle; block and *teekle*, block and rope for a purchase.

Teen, *num.* For *ten.* "*Teen* pounds starling."

Teens, *n. pl.* The years of one's age included within these numbers. These years begin with *thirteen*, and end with *nineteen*, and during this time the person is said to be in his or her *teens.*

Teensy, *adj.* Small. "Little *teensy* bit of a boy."

Teeny, *adj.* Very small.

Teetotally, *adv.* Totally; entirely; used emphatically.

Tee-totum, *n.* A small four-sided toy of the top kind, used by children in a game of chance. The sides are marked thus: T, take up; P, put up; A, all; N, none.

Tehee, *n.* A laugh: from the sound.

Tehee, *v.* To laugh contemptuously or insolently; titter.

Tejus, *adj.* Tedious.

Tek, *v.* To take.

Teld, *v.* Past tense and past part. of *tell.*

Telescope, *n.* A kaleidoscope.

Tell, *v.* To tell one good-bye is to bid him good-bye. (2) To recognize; distinguish. "I could *tell* her among a hundred." "To *tell* one from another."

Tell, *v.* To tell tales; play the informer; blab. "If you do I'll *tell*."

Tell, *prep.* *Till.* "Wait *tell* next week."

Telling, *n.* To "take telling." To have to *tell* something to somebody.

Telltale, *n.* One who heedlessly or officiously gives information about the private affairs of others; one who tells that which is supposed to be secret or private; a blabber; an informer; a tale-bearer. A liar.

Temper, *n.* Disposition of mind; frame of mind; inclination; humour; mood: as, a hasty temper.

Temple-wires, *n. pl.* An implement used in a hand-loom for keeping the cloth stretched, while the sley beats the threads into place after each throw of the shuttle. Temples.

Tenants, *n. pl.* For *tenons*.

Tend, *v.* To look after; take care of; to have the charge, care or supervision of: as, to *tend* a machine; to *tend* a sick person.

Tendance, *n.* Attendance; the work or act of tending or caring for some person or thing; attention; care; watchfull supervision or care. "Dr. A's account for *tendance* on B."

Tendence, *n.* Tendency.

Tender, *adj.* Not strong; not hardy; not able to endure hardship or rough treatment; delicate; weak.

Tender-hearted, *adj.* Having great sensibility; susceptible.

Ten-penny nails, *n. pl.* Are nails, a thousand of which weigh *ten pounds*.

Terrible, *adj.* Excessive; tremendous; severe; great: as, a *terrible* bore.

Terror, *n.* A person or thing that terrifies or strikes with terror; a cause of dread or extreme fear.

Tetchy, *adj.* Peevish; fretfull; irritable. *Tetchous*.

Thang, *v.* For thank. "*Thang* God."

Thanky, *v.* "Thank you," for something offered or received. "She didn't even say *thanky*."

That same. That same, a cry to set on dogs. *Records.*

That-there, *pron.* That; that one, person or things.

That way, *phr.* Like that. "He will when he feels *that way*."

That there, *pron.* "When Godard heard *that there* threat."

Thawy, *adj.* Growing liquid; thawing; inclined to thaw.

The house, *n.* Where the master lives. "You must go to *the house* to-morrow morning soon."

Them, *pron.* "Pay me for *them* apples."

Them, *pron.* These; those. "*Them's 'em*, these are them."

Them there, *pron.* Those. "Which do you want?" "*Them there*."

The other day, *n.* Some indefinite day before yesterday.

Thereaway, *adv.* In those parts; there; thereabouts.

There now, *phr.* "*There now*, you have done it."

Therm, *n.* The *therm*, *thum-gut*, the coecum of an animal stuffed full of sausage-meat and smoked. Tharm.

Thick, *adj.* Close in friendship; intimate.

Thick-and-thin, *adj.* Ready to go through thick and thin; thorough; devoted.

Thicken, *v.* To increase the consistency of liquids: as, to *thicken* gravy with flour.

Thicken, *v.* To grow stouter. "At 59 he has *thickened*."

Thickening, *n.* Stuff put into liquids to make them thicker.

Thicket, *n.* A number of shrubs, bushes, or trees growing close together.

Thickety, *adj.* Abounding in thickets.

Thick-head, *n.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

Thick-of-hearing. Slightly deaf.

Thick-set, *adj.* Low and strongly built.

Thick-skinned, *adj.* Insensible to reproach, ridicule or insult; dull; stolid.

Thief, *n.* A faulty wick in a candle, which causes it to waste.

Thin, *adj.* In the sense of small. "A very *thin* funeral." "A *thin* attendance at church."

Thing, *n.* A person; commonly used as a term of contempt or pity. "He's an ugly old *thing*." (2) When used to express a purpose, action, or result, it has the force of implying satisfaction. "If you'll come that'll be the very *thing*."

Thingamy, *n.* Thingumajig. Thingumbob. Thingummy. An indefinite name for any person or thing which a speaker is at a loss, or too indifferent, to designate more precisely.

Things, *n. pl.* Clothes; personal apparel. (2) Cattle; sheep; live stock. "Its nearly night, and time to feed the *things*."

Think of, *v.* To remember; to recollect. "I didn't *think of* it in time to go."

Think on, *v.* To consider carefully. "I'll *think on* it."

Thin-skinned, *adj.* Unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

Third-day-argue-and-fever. A term used when the chill comes on the third day; tertian.

Thirteen, *n.* "In my *thirteen:*" for *thirteenth* year.

This-away, *pron.* This way.

This-here, *adj.* This; near at hand.

Thole-pin, *n.* The peg in a rowlock against which the oar bears in rowing.

Thoroughbred, *adj.* Having qualities characteristic of pure breeding; high spirited; mettlesome; elegant or graceful in bearing. Said of a person or horse.

Thoroughfare, *n.* That through which one goes; a place of travel or passage. A place through which much travel passes. (2) Long, narrow body of water through mud-flats connecting two bodies of water.

Thoroughgoing, *adj.* Unqualified; out-and-out; thorough; complete.

Thort, *n.* Thwart, the seat in a boat on which one sits to row.

Thother, *adj.* A contraction of *the other:* as, *thother* side.

Thoughtfull, *adj.* Mindfull as to something specified; heedfull; carefull. Showing regard or consideration for others; kindly.

Thoughtless, *adj.* Unthinking; heedless; careless; giddy.

Thouten, *prep.* Without. "*Thouten* he comes to-day."

Thrash, *n.* A skin and mouth disease of young children.

Thrash, *v.* To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip; drub; hence to beat in any way. (2) To practice thrashing; beat out grain from straw with a flail or thrashing-machine.

Thrasher, *n.* A thrashing machine; a machine for separating the grain of wheat from the head.

Thrasher, *n.* A kind of thrush, related to the mocking bird. Jack-thrasher.

Thrashhold, *n.* The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom of a door, or under it, particularly the door of a dwelling-house; a door-sill; hence, entrance; gate; door.

Thrashing, *n.* A beating; a whipping. "He got a good *thrashing* for his badness."

Thread, *n.* Spun from flax: *Thread* socks.

Threadbare, *adj.* Having the thread bare; worn so that the nap was lost and the thread visible, either wholly or in certain parts. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby; seedy. (2) Well-worn; much used. Hence, trite; hackneyed.

Thread the needle. A children's play.

Threatening, *p. a.* Indicating some impending evil; indicating rain or snow. "Threatening weather."

Three-ply, *adj.* Consisting of three parts or thickness.

Thribble, *adj.* Treble; triple; threefold.

Thribs, *n. pl.* Three, used in playing marbles.

Thrid, *n.* Thread.

Thrifty, *adj.* Thriving; flourishing, prosperous. "The crops look very *thrifty* this year."

Thrive, *v.* To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish.

Throat, *n.* "You talk about dinner when I have not got my breakfast out of my *throat.*"

Throat-latch, *n.* A strap which passes under a horse's neck and holds the headstall in place.

Throttle, *v.* To choke; suffocate; stop the breath by compressing the throat; strangle.

Through and through, *adv.* Completely through. The bullet went *through and through.*

Throw, *v.* To cut down trees. When he *threw* the tree it lodged and broke off near the top.

Throwing the hatchet, *phr.* Telling lies. "He is given to *throwing the hatchet.*"

Throw up, *v.* To vomit.

Thrum, *n.* The fringe of thread which remains attached to a loom when the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads.

Thrums, *n pl.* Coarse yarn; waste yarn.

Thumbed, *adj.* Marked with thumb-marks: as, a *thumbed* book.

Thumb-ring, *n.* A ring designed to be worn on the thumb. Often a seal-ring, and in that case probably worn only occasionally, as when occupied in business.

Thumb-stall, *n.* *Thumb-paper.* A case or sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb. (2) A piece of paper folded, and used by children to keep their books clean.

Thump, *n.* To strike with the middle-finger by means of the thumb. "To *thump* a watermelon to see if it is ripe," by the sound.

Thumper, *n.* A thing or person that is impressive by reason of hugeness or greatness; an unusually big fish, lie, etc., a whopper.

Thumping, *p. a.* Unusually large or heavy; big.

Thumps, *n. pl.* A horse disease. Seems to be strong palpitations from enlargement caused by hard driving.

Thunderation, *n.* An exclamation.

Thunder-ball, *n.* A meteor said to fall from the sky.

Thunder-clap, *n.* A clap or burst of thunder; a sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; a thunder-peal.

Thunder-cloud, *n.* A cloud that produces thunder and lightning.

Thunder-gust, *n.* A thunder-storm, with wind.

Thundering, *p. a.* Unusual; extraordinary; great; tremendous.

Thunder-mug, *n.* A chamber-pot.

Thundery, *adj.* Betokening, characterized by, or accompanied with thunder, or atmospheric disturbance caused by electric discharges.

Thusty, *adj.* Thirsty.

Tick, *n.* Credit; trust: as, to buy on *tick.*

Tick, *n.* The cover or case of a bed, which holds the feathers, hair, moss, cornshucks or other material conferring softness and elasticity.

Ticket, *n.* Word of approval. "That's the *ticket.*"

Tickler, *n.* A small bottle holding about a half a pint of spirits, or just enough to tickle.

Ticklish, *adj.* Doubtfull; difficult; critical. Easily tickled; tickly; touchy. (2) Also applied to a boat very easy to upset: as, a *ticklish* canoe.

Tickly, *adj.* Easily tickled; ticklish.

Ticky, *adj.* Used of persons in a rough or unpolished condition. (2) Term used to describe Rio coffee from its taste. "This coffee is very *ticky.*"

Tide-mill, *n.* A mill on a small tidal stream the wheel of which is moved by the ebb and flow of the tide.

Tide-rip, *n.* Rough water made by meeting of opposite tides.

Tide-water, *n.* Water affected by the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide. (2) The low plain of eastern Virginia, extending from the Atlantic coast westward about a hundred miles.

Tidies, *n. pl.* A more or less ornamental covering for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like, to keep them from becoming soiled.

Tidy, *adj.* Of neat and orderly habits; disposed to be neat and orderly.

Tidy, *v.* To make neat; put in good order; often followed by *up:* as, to *tidy up* a room.

Tie, *n.* Something that binds; a bond; obligation, moral or legal; *ties* of blood.

Tiff, *n.* A petty quarrel or misunderstanding; a slight pet, or fit of peevishness.

Tige, *n.* A word for a dog: as, "sick him *tige.*" Tike; tyke.

Tight, *adj.* Close-fisted; narrow; niggardly; parsimonious: as, a man *tight* in his dealings.

Tight, *adj.* Under the influence of liquor; tipsy; drunk.

Tights, *n. pl.* Garments clinging closely to the legs, or to the whole form, and intended either to display the form or to facilitate movement or both, as in the case of dancers, acrobats, or gymnasts.

Tight-squeeze, *n.* Being in a tight squeeze is being in a difficulty. "He got through his examinations, but it was a *tight-squeeze.*"

Till, *n.* A small box or tray put at one end of a trunk or box. (2) The money drawer in a shop.

Tilt, *n.* Awning to a boat; cloth cover to a waggon.

Tilt, *v.* To rush; charge; burst into a place: as, he came full *tilt.* (2) To incline; cause to heel over; give a slope to; to raise one end up: as, to *tilt* a barrel in order to facilitate the emptying of it.

Timbered, *p. a.* Made or furnished with timber or timbers: as, a well-*timbered* vessel; well-*timbered* land.

Timber-getter, *n.* One engaged in *timber-getting;* cutting down trees, cutting to right length and hewing to right shape for sending to market.

Timber-toed, *adj.* With the toes turned inwards.

Time-of-day, *n.* To know a person slightly is to know him so as to pass the *time-of-day* on meeting.

Time or two, *n.* Once or twice; an uncertain number of times, but very few. "I've seen him a *time or two* since he got back."

Timersome, *adj.* Timoursome. Timid; easily frightened.

Tin-can, *n.* A cup made of tin holding about a pint, used for drinking purposes.

Tinder, *n.* Something easy to burn: as, it burns like *tinder.*

Tinker, *v.* To repair or put into shape rudely, temporarily, or as an unskilled workman. To *tinker up.*

Tinned, *p. a.* Covered, overlaid, or covered with tin: as, *tinned* dishes.

Tiny, *adj.* Very diminutive; minute. It is frequently used with *little* as an intensification of its force: as, a *tiny little* boy.

Tip, *v.* To lean or slant from the perpendicular; incline downward or to one side. To *tip up;* to *tip over;* upset.

Tip, *v.* To touch a marble lightly when the taw is shot, giving the player another shoot.

Tipping, *pres. part.* Moving noisily about: "She went *tipping* about on the point of her toes."

Tipsy, *adj.* Overcome with drink so as to stagger slightly; partly drunk; fuddled; boozy.

Tiptoe, *n.* In the plural, with reference to posture or movement on the ends of the toes of both feet. (2) The ends of the toes collectively; the forward extremity of the foot, or of the feet jointly; on *tiptoe*, a cautious or mincing movement, or a stretching up to the greatest possible height.

Tiptop, *n.* The extreme top; highest point in altitude, excellence, etc.

Tiptop, *adj.* Of the highest order or kind; most excellent; first-rate. "That gray is a *tiptop* horse."

Tiptop, *adv.* In a tiptop manner; in the highest degree; to the top notch.

Tire, *n.* The iron band of a wheel.

Tired as a dog, *past. part.* Completely worn out by exertion. "I've been walking all day and am as *tired as a dog*."

Tiresome, *adj.* Exhausting the patience or attention; wearisome; tedious; prosy.

Tiry, *adj.* In a tired condition; liable to become tired, or give out from fatigue.

Tit, *n.* A teat.

Tit-bit, *n.* A delicate morsel.

Tithables, *n. pl.* A *tithable*, is a person from whom *tithes* or *levies* are collected. The vestries laid the levies.

Tit-tat-toe, *n.* A child's game. "Tit-tat-to, all in a row."

Titter, *n.* A restrained or nervous laugh; a giggle; a snicker.

Tittivate, *v.* To dress neatly. To dress or spruce up; smarten one's self.

Tittle, *n.* A very small thing; a minute object or quantity; a particle; a whit.

Titty, *n.* A teat; the breast; especially, the mother's breast; a child's word.

To, *prep.* The prounciation is always *to*, never *too*.

Toast, *v.* To warm thoroughly: as, to *toast* one's feet.

Tobarcoe, *n.* For *tobacco.*

Tod, *n.* A drink; toddy.

Toddle, *n.* A walk taken in a toddling fashion, as by a child, or an invalid; a careless stroll.

Toddy, *n.* A drink made of spirits, water and sugar, with nutmeg.

Toddy-stick, *n.* A stick used for mixing toddy or other drinks, often roughened for breaking loaf-sugar.

To-do, *n.* Bustle; fuss; commotion; a row. Trouble. "There was a great *to-do* about it." Occurrence of a public kind. "There is going to be a big *to-do* in town next week."

Toggery, *n.* Clothes.

Toilsome, *adj.* Attended with toil; demanding or compelling toil; laborious; fatiguing.

Token, *n.* Apparition, or other sign. "He will not live long as he has seen a *token* of his death."

Tolerable, *adj.* In fair health; passably well.

Toll, *n.* A portion of grain retained by a miller as a compensation for grinding. (2) The quantity of corn sent to mill each week was called the "*toll,*" or "*turn.*"

Toll, *v.* Tole. To draw; invite; entice; allure: as, the farmer *tolled* the animals out of the pen and down the road.

Toll-corn, *n.* Corn taken at a mill in payment for grinding. The quantity taken was fixed by law.

Tol-lol, *adj.* Tolerably good; pretty fair.

Tomattusses, *n. pl.* For *tomatoes.*

Tomboy, *n.* A wild, romping girl.

Tom-cat, *n.* A male cat, especially a full grown male cat.

Tom-fool, *n.* A silly fool; a trifler.

Tomfoolery, *n.* Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour; nonsense.

Tomtit, *n.* A small bird.

Tom-walkers, *n. pl.* Stilts on which boys walk; in the country usually made of saplings, a limb being used for the footrest.

Tong, *v.* To handle or use tongs, to catch something, as oysters, with tongs.

Tonger, *n.* One whose occupation is catching oysters with tongs.

Tonging, *n.* The use of oyster-tongs; the method or practice of taking oysters with tongs.

Tongman, *n.* One who uses the tongs in taking oysters; a tonger.

Tongue, *n.* A part of a buckle; the piece that goes through the hole in the strap. A person who finds difficulty in paying his way is said "To find it hard to make buckle and *tongue* meet."

Tongue-lashing, *n.* A scolding; wordy abuse.

Tongue-steers, *n. pl.* The yoke of steers that support the tongue of the cart on their necks.

Tongue-tied, *adj.* Dumb; compelled to be silent. Indistinct in utterance; stuttering.

Tonguey, *adj.* Loquacious; garrulous.

Tony, *adj.* Of high tone; affecting social elegance; genteel; swell.

Toodles, *n. pl.* A male child's genitals.

Toofies, *n. pl.* Child's name for teeth.

Tool, *n.* A man's penis.

Tools, *n. pl.* Farming implements.

Too much for, *adv.* Superior, mentally or physically: "A is *too much for* B."

Toot, *n.* To project; stand, stick, or bulge out. To shoot up, as plants out of the ground.

Tooth, *n.* Palate; relish; taste: as, a *sweet-tooth.*

Tooth-comb, *n.* Fine tooth comb; a comb with fine teeth.

Toothfull, *n.* A small draft of any liquor. "You don't call that a drink, it isn't a *toothfull.*"

Top, *n.* *Top of the pot,* the highest point or position attainable; the top rank in the social scale, in a profession, or the like. (2) *Top of the voice,* in the highest voice. "I called him at the *top* of my voice" (3) The *top of a tree,* the upper branches.

Top, *v.* To *top* the candle is to snuff it.

Top, *v.* To *top* corn is to cut off the stalk above the ear; the *top* is used for fodder.

Top-dressing, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of the land.

Toper, *n.* One who habitually drinks alchoholic liquors to excess; a hard drinker; a sot.

Top-fodder, *n.* The top of a cornstalk above the ear, cut off and dried for forage.

Topknot, *n.* Any knot, tuft, or crest worn or growing on the head.

Top off, *v.* To finish; end up. "They eat everything and *topped off* with whiskey." "*Top off* a stack of wheat."

Top-of-the-pot, *v.* Applied to people of the best sort: "They go about with the *top of the pot.*"

Top-sawyer, *n.* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit. (2) One who holds a higher place than another; a chief over others; a superior. (3) A person of consequence or importance; a prominent person.

Topsyturvy, *adv.* Upside down; in reverse of the natural order; hence, in a state of confusion or chaos.

Torectly, *adv.* A form of *directly.* Directly; straight away; at once. "He'll come *torectly.*" Toreckly.

To-rights, *n. pl.* In proper order or condition. "You must put things *to-rights* at once."

Torment, *n.* A state of suffering, bodily or mental; misery; agony. (2) One who, or that which, torments others.

Torn-down, *adj.* Rough; violent; turbulent rebellious; ungovernable; hence, overpowering of its kind. "She is a *torn-down* piece."

Torn-down, *n.* An unruly or unmanageable person.

Tossel, *n.* The flower at the top of the stalk of corn. (2) A tuft at the end of a cord.

Tossel, *v.* To put forth a tossel; especially, corn. "My corn is about to *tossel.*"

Toss-up, *n.* A case in which conditions or probabilitles are equal.

Tot, *n.* A drink; and the small cup from which it is taken, is also a *tot.*

Totch, *v.* For *touched.*

Tote, *v.* To carry or bear, especially in the arms, on the shoulders, or on the back, as a burden or load. "They were by Beverly comanded to go to work, fall trees and mawl and *toat* railes." 1677. BACON'S REBELLION, *Gloster Grievances*, Vol. II, p. 156. MS. Virginia State Library.

Tother, *pron.* Other. *That other.*

Tother-day, *n.* The other day; the second day before; day before yesterday: "I saw him *tother-day.*"

Totter, *v.* To stagger: he *tottered* as he walked.

Tottle, *v.* To totter; to walk with short uneven steps. "He is old and goes *tottling* about."

Touch, *n.* A slight attack of any disease. "He had a *touch* of the grip."

Touch, *v.* *To touch the gums;* to cause slight salivation by the use of mercury.

Touch-and-go, *adj.* Of uncertain action or outcome; that may explode, go off, or come to a head on the least touch or provocation; hence, ticklish; uncertain: applied to persons, circumstances, or actions.

Touchous, *adj.* Touchy. Apt to take offence on slight provocation; irritable; irascible; peevish; testy; techy.

Tough, *adj.* Hard to manage or accomplish; difficult; trying; requiring great or continued effort. *Tough* customer.

Tousle, *v.* To put into disorder, as by pulling about roughly; dishevel; rumple: as, to *tousle* one's hair.

Tout, *v.* Toot. To blow notes on a horn.

Towa'rds, *prep.* "He went *towards* the house."

Tower, *n.* A turn round some place; a going round from place to place; a continued ramble or excursion; a short journey: as a wedding *tower.*

Tow-headed, *adj.* Having hair like tow.

Townfolks, *n.* People who live in towns.

Toy-dog, *n.* A very small dog kept as a pet.

Trab-ball, *n.* *Trap-ball.* An old game played by two or more persons with a ball, bat and trap. (2) The ball used in the game of trab ball.

Trace-chain, *n.* A chain used as a harness trace.

Trace-hook, *n.* A hook on the end of a singletree for fastening a trace.

Track, *v.* In playing marbles, a boy who hits one marble may "take *track* off it," that is, he gets another shoot.

Track, *v.* To follow up the tracks of; follow by the tracks or traces left by that which is followed; trace; trail.

Track, *n.* A tract of land. (2) A brief printed treatise or discourse on some topic of practical religion.

Tractable, *adj.* Easily managed. "He is a very *tractable* boy."

Trade, *n.* A purchase or sale; a bargain; an exchange.

Trade, *v.* To exchange one thing for another: as, to *trade* horses.

Tradesmen, *n. pl.* Men who work at trades; mechanics.

Train oil, *n.* Common whale oil.

Trammel, *n.* An iron hook by which a pot is hung over the fire.

Trammel, *v.* To confine; to hamper. Trammels are used to tie together the legs of a horse on the same side to make him pace.

Tramp, *n.* A walk; a journey.

Trampoose, *v.* To tramp; walk or wander about. "To go *trampoosing* about in the mud and water."

Trance, *v.* To tramp: travel.

Trance, *n.* A state of perplexity or bewilderment; amaze.

Transport, *v.* To carry people from one part to another by sea, as in transport-ships. It does not mean that they were sent as felons. It simply means that they were conveyed. Also, applied to animals. "No mares or sheep to be *transported* out of the country."

Trapes, *n.* Traipse. A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

Trapes, *n.* A long walk; a useless journey: "I've had a long *trapes* to-day.

Trapes, *v.* To walk along in an untidy manner; walk carelessly and sluttishly; run about idly. To gad or flaunt about idly.

Trap-sticks, *n. pl.* Small split sticks one or more feet long for making traps to catch birds.

Traps, *n. pl.* Goods; furniture.

Trash, *n.* Waste; refuse; rubbish; dross; that which is worthless or useless. A low worthless person. (2) The superfluous twigs, branches, and leaves that fall from trees: as, woods-*trash*.

Trashy, *adj.* Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross; waste; worthless; useless.

Tray, *n.* A trough, two feet and a half long, a foot and a half wide, oval shape, hollowed out of one piece of poplar wood, used for making up dough for bread. *Bread-tray; salting-tray.*

Tread, *n.* Copulation of fowls. (2) The thread-like embryo in an egg.

Tread, *v.* To copulate, as birds: said especially of a cock-bird.

Treadle, *n.* A foot-lever in a hand-loom. (2) The tough ropy or stringy part of the white of an egg; the cholaza. So called because formerly thought to be the male sperm.

Tread-softly, *n* Treadsoft. A low weed armed with white nettles half an inch long that sting severely.

Tread-snow, *v.* Fire is said to *tread-snow* when a blowing noise is made by the escape of steam from the burning wood caused by the heat.

Tread-water, *v.* To keep the head and shoulders above the surface by *treading* with the feet as if walking.

Treat, *n.* Anything which affords much pleasure; that which is peculiarly enjoyable; unsual gratification.

Treat, *v.* To give an entertainment which costs the recipient nothing; especially, to bear the expense of food, drink, or any pleasure for another as a compliment or expression of good will.

Trebble, *adj.* Tribil. Threefold; triple.

Tree, *v.* To drive up a tree, as a hunted animal fitted for climbing, such as animals of the cat kind, coons, possums, and squirrels; compel to take refuge up a tree, as a man fleeing from wolves.

Tree-top, *n.* The top or uttermost part of a tree.

Trembly, *adj.* Trembling; tremulous.

Tremendous-clip, *adj.* Going at a *tremendous-clip*, is going very fast.

Trench, *n.* A narrow excavation of considerable length cut into the earth; a deep furrow or ditch.

Trencher, *n.* A wooden plate used for cutting up meat and bread.

Tret, *n.* Weight formerly added to the net weight for goods on account of carrying them.

Tribe, *n.* Any class or body of persons taken collectively; any aggregation of individuals of a kind, either as a united body or as distinguished by common characteristics or occupation. "Brown and his *tribe.*"

Tribet, *n.* Trivet. An iron three-footed stand on which to place cooking vessels or anything which is to be kept hot by the fire.

Trick, *n.* Any small article; a toy; a knicknack; a trifle; a mere nothing.

Trick, *v.* One who is effected by means of conjuration or witchcraft is said to be tricked. Hoodooed.

Tricking, *part.* Some process by which one negro works the ill of another. "That 'oman is *tricked* and is going to die."

Trickly, *adj.* Trickling.

Trick-roots, *n. pl.* Roots of plants used by conjurers in their conjuration.

Tricky, *adj.* Given to tricks; knavish; artfull; sharp; shifty.

Trifling, *p. a.* Good-for-nothing; worthless; mean.

Trig, *v.* To dress; trick. All *trigged* out.

Triggers, *n. pl.* Sticks put under a trap that are thrown out of gear by being moved letting it fall on the animal under the trap. *Trap-triggers.*

Trigly, *adv.* In a trig manner; neatly; trimly; finely.

Trim, *adj.* Neat; spruce; smart. In good *trim.*

Trim, *v.* To beat; thrash.

Trimble, *v.* A form of *tremble.*

Trimming, *n.* Specifically, a dressing; a sharp scolding; a drubbing or thrashing.

Trinket, *n.* A trifling ornament; a jewel for personal wear, especially one of no great value; any small fancy article; a cherished thing of slight worth.

Trip, *n.* A journey or voyage; an excursion; a jaunt.

Trip, *v.* To blunder or be at fault. "You never catch him *tripping.*"

Trojan, *n.* A plucky or determined fellow; one who fights or works with a will.

Trollop, *n.* A woman who is slovenly in dress, appearance or habits; a draggletail.

Trollop, *v.* To draggle; hang in a wet state; to walk or work in a slovenly manner. To run hither and thither.

Trolloping, *adj.* Going about in a slovenly, draggled manner.

Tromp, *v.* To tread under foot; trample.

Trompple, *v.* To beat or tread down by the tramping or stamping of feet, or by frequent treading. To tread with repeated force and shock; stomp; hence, to stomp roughshod; tread roughly or contemptuously.

Trompling, *n.* Trampling; a treading under foot.

Troop, *v.* To march off in haste: as, "She went *trooping* down the road."

Trooths, *n. pl.* Pronunciation of the plural of *truth.*

Trot, *n.* Quick, steady movement; "go": as, to keep one on the *trot* all day.

Trouble, *n.* A source or cause of annoyance, perplexity or distress.

Trouble, *v.* To disturb in mind; annoy; vex; harrass; afflict; distress; worry.

Troublesome, *adj.* Difficult; trying.

Trounce, *v.* To punish or beat severely; thrash or whip smartly.

Trowses, *n. pl.* For *trowsers.*

Truck, *n.* Small wares; stuff; goods; gear; belongings. (2) A barrow on two small wheels for carrying bales or boxes. (3) The produce of a truck-farm. (4) A wheelbarrow with two low wheels on which boxes and bales are rolled.

Truck, *v.* Exchange; barter; trade by exchanging goods: as, the whites *trucked* with the Indians for furs and skins.

Truck, *n.* Trash.

Trucker, *n.* A truck-farmer; a market-gardener; one who sells garden stuff, especially at wholesale. (2) One who rolls boxes and bales on a truck.

Truck-farm, *n.* A market-garden. Truck-patch.

Trudge, *v.* A weary or laborious walk or tramp.

Trudge, *v.* To make one's way on foot; walk; travel on foot; especially, to travel wearily or laboriously on foot.

Trump, *n.* A person on whom one may depend; one who spontaneously does the right thing in an emergency; a good fellow.

Trundle-bed, *n.* A low bed moving on casters, and designed to be pushed under a high bed when not in use.

Trundle-bed trash, *n.* Applied to small children.

Trunk, *n.* A frame-work of timber lined with plank for carrying water to a water-wheel.

Trunk, *n.* For holding and carrying clothes; not *box*.

Trunnel, *n.* A cylindrical pin of hard wood used for fastening planks or timbers in ships and similar construction. The best material for them is the wood of the American locust.

Trussel, *n.* A frame, consisting of a beam or bar fixed at each end to a pair of spreading legs, for use as a support.

Try, *v.* "He *tried* himself yesterday; he was just as bad as he could be."

Try, *v.* To separate or reduce by boiling or steaming; render: generally with *out*: as, to *try out* lard.

Trying, *p. a.* Of a kind to test severely or thoroughly; difficult; severe. "He has been *trying* to his family."

Tub, *n.* An open wooden vessel made of staves, held together by hoops, surrounding a bottom.

Tubby, *adj.* Tub-shaped; round like a tub or barrel.

Tuck, *n.* *Nip and tuck*, expresses the closeness of a race.

Tuck, *v.* For *took*. "He *tuck* off his hat."

Tuckahoe, *n.* The roots of plants growing in Virginia, with deep fleshy and starchy roofstocks, which, made eatable by cooking, were used by the Indians for food. (2) The name given to the eastern Virginians to distinguish them from the "*Quo' he's*" of the west.

Tuckey, *n.* A form of *turkey.*

Tucking-comb, *n.* A comb used for holding the hair up on the back part of the head.

Tudder, *pron.* The other.

Tug, *v.* To exert one's self; labour; strive; struggle; contend; wrestle.

Tug, *n.* A supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle; a contest; tussle.

Tug, *n.* A short chain from the hames to the shafts of a cart. *Tug-chain.*

Tugging, *pres. part.* "I heard him *tugging* at the door."

Tumble-bug, *n.* One of several kinds of dung-beetles, that roll up in balls of dung in which the eggs are laid, and in which they are hatched.

Tumble-down, *adj.* In a falling state; dilapidated; decayed; ruinous.

Tumbler-cart, *n.* The body of the cart is a separate box, and the load is thrown out by upsetting the body.

Tumbler-full, *n.* The quantity of liquid that fills or nearly fills a tumbler.

Tumbler-glass, *n.* A drinking-glass. One without stem, made to stand on a flat bottom. They were first made so that they could not stand up, hence the name.

Tune up, *v.* To get ready to cry, said of children. "He began to *tune up* ready to cry."

Tunnel, *n.* A funnel.

Tup, *v.* To copulate as a ram. "They are exhibited with a view of letting one of them the ensuing season out to *tup.*"

Turk, *n.* A savage fellow; a "Tartar": as, he is a regular *Turk.*

Turkemtime, *n.* Turpentine. *Turkentine.*

Turkey-call, *n.* An implement producing a sound which resembles the yelping of the turkey-hen, used as a decoy.

Turkey-cock, *n.* A person of great vanity and foolish pride. So called in allusion to the strutting of the bird.

Turkey-eggs, *n. pl.* Freckles. "His face is covered with *turkey-eggs.*"

Turkey-gobbler, *n.* The turkey-cock.

Turkey-hen, *n.* The hen or female of the turkey.

Turkey-pen, *n.* A pen contrived for trapping wild turkeys.

Turkey-trot, *n.* A fast walk, swaying from side to side: "He always goes at a *turkey-trot.*"

Turkey-roost, *n.* The tree on which a flock of wild-turkeys roost at night to sleep, generally a tall tree.

Turkey-wing, *n.* The wing of a turkey the quill part of which is hardended by being pressed with a hot flat-iron, is in very common use for a duster.

Turkie wheate, *n.* Indian corn.

Turkle, *n.* A turtle.

Turkle-crawl, *n.* The track made by a turkle when crawling to her nest to lay her eggs.

Turn, *n.* A load; a pack; as much as can be carried at one time by a man or an animal. "Bring in a *turn* or two of wood before night."

Turn, *n.* The quantity of corn that was carried to mill each week. *Turn of meal,* the quantity of meal brought each week from the mill. *Turn of grist,* the corn carried to mill.

Turn, *n.* Knack; bent: "She has a *turn* for music."

Turn, *v.* To change or shift: when a child's wet napkin is changed he is "*turned* dry."

Turn, *v.* To curdle. To change from a fresh, sweet, or otherwise natural condition; cause to ferment, become sour, or the like: as, warm weather *turns* milk.

Turn, *v.* To change one's religion or politics. "She *turned* Roman Catholic." "He *turned* republican." "He *turned* preacher."

Turn around, *v.* "I've been so busy I couldn't *turn around.*"

Turn dry, *v.* To change a child's wet napkin.

Turnip, *n.* A watch. "What time is it by your *turnip?*"

Turnip-sallet, *n.* The green turnip-tops cooked with bacon, generally jowl or middling. "Turnip-tops."

Turnipy, *adj.* Turnip-like: having a *turnipy* taste.

Turn one's stomach, *v.* To nauseate; to make sick at the stomach. "He is enough to *turn* one's stomach."

Turn out, *v.* The yearly custom of schoolboys of *turning out* the schoolmaster on a particular day for the purpose of getting holidays.

Turn-out, *n.* A carriage or coach with the horses. The net quantity of produce yielded; production: the wheat gave a good *turn-out* this year; the oats *turn-out* well. (2) A road branching off from the main-road. "He lives on the main-road just before you come to Lindsay's *turn-out.*"

Turnover, *n.* A kind of pie in a semicircular form: so called because made by turning one half of a circular crust upon the other, with apples between.

Turn over, *v.* A person who sleeps late: "He hasn't *turned over* yet."

Turn round, *v.* To act promptly. "She could not have thought much of him when she *turned round* and married right away."

Turn-row, *n.* The cross-row at the head of the furrows through which the ploughman goes from one side to the other of his patch.

Turtle, *n.* The common tortoise.

Turtle-crawl, *n.* The track of a turtle to and from her nest where she lays her eggs.

Tush, *n.* A long pointed tooth; a tusk. *Pl.* Tushes.

Tushed, *adj.* Having tushes.

Tussel, *n.* A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle.

Tussel, *v.* To struggle; wrestle confusedly; scuffle.

Tussock, *n.* A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.

Tussocky, *adj.* Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

Twang, *n.* A sharp taste; a disagreeable after-taste or flavour left in the mouth; a flavour; a peculiar flavour. *Tang.*

Tweedle, *n.* A sound such as is made by a fiddle.

Tween, *prep.* A contraction of *between.*

Twell, *prep.* A form of *till.* "He won't come *twell* to-morrow."

Tweezers, *n.* Small tongs for holding things, used for picking up, and for pulling out hairs.

Twick, *n.* A twitch; a sudden jerk.

Twilight, *n.* Time between sunset and dark.

Twilight-down, *n.* About dark: "They did not get back till *twilight-down.*"

Twill, *n.* Cloth the threads of which are diagonal. *Twill* cotton. Jeans.

Twist, *n.* Silk doubled and twisted for working button-holes. "Two sticks of *twist.*"

Twit, *v.* To taunt; to tease.

Twitch, *n.* A loop at the end of a stick about and a half long twisted on the upper lip of an unruly horse for holding him while shoeing or drenching.

Twitchit, *n.* Woman's generative organs.

Twitter, *n.* A tremble; a flutter; a general excitement: as, to be in a *twitter*, or to be in the *twitters.* All of a *twitter.*

Twitters, *n. pl.* Thread uneavenly spun is said to be in twitters. "All in knots and *twitters.*"

Twitteration, *n.* A twitter; a flutter.

Two-double, *adj.* Double. "Make that string *two-double*, it will be stronger."

Tyler-grip, *n.* An epidemic of "grip," that came on when John Tyler was president. Influenza.

Type, *n.* A prefigurement; a person, thing or event in the Old Testament regarded as foreshowing a corresponding reality in the new dispensation: as the paschal lamb in the type of Christ. In church in Bristol Parish, among other things were ordered "a Pulpit and *Type*."

Toe-each, *n.* For *toe-itch*. A disease that comes from walking about bare-footed on the wet grass in the morning; from which is said to come *hook-worm*.

U

Udder, *n.* The mammary glands of cattle and various other animals, especially when large and baggy, and with more than one teat, as two or four; the milk-bag.

Ugly, *adj.* Ill-natured; cross-grained; quarrelsome; ill-conditioned.

Uh-hu. A grunt of assent.

Umble, *adj.* One of the few words where *h* is not sounded. Umphrey is another.

Unc, *n.* For uncle. "*Unc'* Henry."

Uncle, *n.* A term of familiarity: *Uncle* Bob; *Uncle* Billy.

Uncomeatable, *a.* Unattainable. "I tried to get it but it was not *comeatable*."

Uncouple, *v.* Set loose; disjoin; to let or go loose; unfasten.

Under, *prep.* "He writes *under* his own name."

Under the weather, *phr.* Not being well in health. Indisposed; ailing.

Underbrush, *n.* Shrubs and small trees growing under large trees in a forest or woods; brush; undergrowth.

Underclothes, *n. pl.* Garments worn under others; specifically, those worn next the skin. Underclothing.

Undercut, *n.* A piece cut out of the underpart of an animal's ear in marking.

Underfoot, *prep.* Under the feet; underneath; beneath; below. In the way: "You are always *underfoot*."

Undergrowth, *n.* The small bushes that grow in the woods under the big trees.

Underhand, *adj.* Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

Underkeel, *n.* Mark on the ear of an animal by cutting out a small piece on the underpart; *undercut.*

Underminded, *past. part.* Undermined. "The place is all *underminded* with rats." "The house was *underminded* by the rain."

Underpinning, *n.* The masonry that supports stud-work. The brick-or stone-work on which the frame of a wooden house is placed.

Undershirt, *n.* A shirt or similar garment, as of woollen, worn under a shirt and next to the skin.

Undertaker, *n.* Contractor; bidder for a contract. One who furnished supplies to the garrisons. "That all Sheriffs and Collectors who have the charge of those Payments to the *Undertakers.*"

Understrapper, *n.* Inferior person; a servant.

Underwood, *n.* Small trees and brushes that grow among larger trees.

Undo, *v.* To untie or unfasten; unloose; open; unfix.

Unfitten, *adj.* Not fit. Improper; unsuitable; unbecoming. (2) Not suited or adapted. Wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not competent.

Unfix, *v.* To make no longer fixed or firm; loosen from any fastening; detach.

Unfixt, *adj.* Out of order; not in repair. "Two guns *unfixt.*'

Unhandy, *adj.* Not handy in any sense; awkward; inconvenient.

Unhitch, *v.* To untie a horse from a rack; to take the harness off a horse. "*Unhitch* the horses from the carriage and put them in the stable."

Unlikely, *adj.* Threatening, as applied to weather. "I'll not start if the weather is *unlikely.*"

Unloose, *v.* To loose. "*Unloose* that horse from the plow."

Unlucky, *adj.* Always in trouble.

Unriddle, *v.* To solve a riddle.

Unrip, *v.* To undo by ripping; rip; tear or cut open.

Unsettled, *adv.* "The weather is still *unsettled.*"

Unsight, *adj.* Not seen. "Unsight, unseen," without inspection or examination: thus, to buy anything "*unsight* unseen" is to buy without seeing it.

Untell, *prep.* For *untill.* "He'll be here *untell* tomorrow."

Untidy, *adj.* Dirty; slovenly.

Untwell, *prep.* For *untill.* "He will be away *untwell* next next week."

Un um, *pron.* Of them. "He is one *un um.*"

Unwell, *adj.* Ailing; sickly: "He has been *unwell* a long time."

Up, *v.* To take up. "He *ups* with a stone and threw it at him." (2) To raise. "He *up* with his fist and hit him in the face." "She *ups* and says she would do it."

Up, *prep.* To be much excited about something: as, "the neighborhood were *up* in arms."

Up and down, *adv.* Positively; decidedly. "I told him *up and down* that I would not do it."

Up and down, *adv.* "He is very much like Jones." "Yes, he is Jones *up and down.*"

Up-a-daisy. *Oop-a-daisy.* An expression used when lifting up a child. Also, *up-a-deedies,* when lifting a child.

Up-end, *v.* To raise something up and stand it on one end. "It was as much as he could do to *up-end* the bale."

Up in arms, *v.* To be in a great state of excitement: "When they heard the news they were *up in arms.*"

Upper-crust, *n.* People of the best sort are spoken of as the *upper-crust.*

Upper-hand, *n.* The advantage. "He got the *upper-hand* of him."

Uppish, *adj.* Proud; arrogant; airs; assuming; self-assertion.

Upright, *n.* Something standing erect or vertical. A principal piece of timber placed vertically, and serving to support rafters.

Uproar, *n.* Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour; confusion; excitement.

Ups and downs, *n.* Good and bad fortune; experiences of life.

Upset, *v.* Upsot. To discompose completely; make nervous or irritable. "They were all very much *upset* by what he said."

Upshot, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.

Upstairs, *n.* An upper story; that part of a building that is above the ground floor. "She has just gone *upstairs.*" *Upstars.*

Upstart, *n.* One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone. (2) A fellow of a new and late rise.

Up to, *v.* What one is doing or wants to do. "What is Bob *up to* now?"

Up to, *v.* "Is that what you are *up to?*"

Up to, *adv.* In a condition to understand, or do something. "What is he *up to?*" "I don't think he is *up to* much."

Upwards of, *adv.* More than. "He is *upwards of* fifty years old."

Us, *pron.* "It was *us* that you saw." "It was *us.*"

Use, *n.* Having a liking for. "I have no *use* for him."

Use, *v.* To be accustomed to go; linger or stay habitually; dwell; frequent; haunt.

Use, *v.* To treat. "He ought to be *used* like that."

Uther, *v.* For *either.*

Utter, *adj.* Complete; total; entire; perfect; absolute: as, "He is an *utter* stranger."

Uv, *prep.* Of. "What has become *uv* Jane?"

V

Valance, *n.* A short curtain used on a bedstead, around the frame on which the mattress rests and reaching nearly to the floor to conceal what may be under a tall bed, as a trundle bed. "Fallens"

Valley, *n.* Drain or gutter in a roof.

Vamp, *n.* The forepart of a shoe; the upper.

Varge, *n.* Vargis. Varjis. Changed from verjuice; sour juice of apples or grapes; anything very sour. "As sour as *varge.*" *Vargis*, an acid liquid similar to vinegar, made from crab-apples.

Varina, *n.* The name of a department in Venezuela where a very fine sort of tobacco grew. The name was given to a place in Virginia that produced a like good kind of tobacco.

Varmint, *n.* Any noxious or troublesome animal. A contemptible or obnoxious person; a low or vile fellow; also, such persons collectively. Varment.

Vence, *v.* A prohibitory exclamation used by boys in the games of marbles: as, *Vence!* Stop, I forbid you to play.

Vendue, *n.* Vandue. A public auction.

Venson, *n.* The flesh of animals of the deer tribe, used as food.

Vent, *n.* Any small hole or opening made for passage. The *vent* in the barrel of a gun. (2) A sale of goods.

Vent, *v.* To sell.

Vergaloo, *n.* A kind of pear.

Verge, *n.* The extreme side or edge of anything; the brink; edge; border; margin.

Very previous, *adj.* In a hurry; disposed to do something before the proper time. "He is always *very previous.*"

Vex, *v.* To fret; grieve; to worry. Greatly *vexed;* very angry. "He was *vexed* about it."

Victuals, *v.* *To victuals;* victualling; a ship taking aboard food.

Vilet, *n.* The flower violet; also the colour. "Roses red, and *vilets* blue."

Vilyan, *n.* Villain. A scoundrel; a rascal; rogue.

Vim, *n.* Vigour; energy; activity.

Vine, *n.* Any trailing, fruit-bearing plant. Strawberry; cucumber; watermelon; punkin.

Vinegar-cruet, *n.* A glass bottle for holding vinegar; especially, one of the bottles of a caster.

Vinegarish, *adj.* Sharp; sour.

Vinegary, *adj.* Having the character of vinegar; hence, sour; crabbed.

Virginia-cloth, *n.* Woollen cloth, woven in country looms.

Virginia-cousins, *n. pl.* Distant kin. They keep count as far as third cousins, after that they are "*distant kin.*"

Virginia drams, *n.* The brandy distilled from apples and peaches.

Virginia Reel, *n.* Called Sir Roger de Coverley in England. Danced by several sets, the men and women opposite to each other, and with many figures.

Vittles, *n. pl.* Provision of food; meat; provisions; signifying commonly food for human beings, prepared for eating.

Vixen, *n.* A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant.

Vogue, *n.* The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception, repute or estimation; common currency.

Voider, *n.* A tray or basket in which scraps were carried away from the table.

Volunteer gourds, *n. pl.* Gourds grown from accidently planted seed. It is bad luck to plant gourds.

Volentine, *n.* For *valentine.* "I got a *volentine* today.

Volunteers, *n. pl.* Plants and trees that come up where they have not been specially planted.

W

Wabble, *n.* A rocking, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung, or a top imperfectly balanced.

Wabble, *v.* To incline to one side and the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle or other rotating body when not properly balanced; rock.

Wabbly, *adj.* Inclined to wabble; shaky; unsteady; tremulous.

Wacapompecke, *n.* Wampum? The shells used in trading with the Indians.

Wad, *n.* A small bundle or wisp of rags, hay, hair, wool, or other fibrous material.

Wad, *v.* To pad; stuff; fill out with or as with wadding.

Waddle, *v.* To sway or rock from side to side in walking; move with short, quick steps, throwing the body from one side to the other; walk in a tottering or vacillating manner.

Wade, *v.* To walk in water.

Waffle, *n.* A peculiar kind of batter cake baked in waffle-irons and served hot.

Waffle-irons, *n.* An iron utensil for baking waffles over a fire, having two flat halves hinged together, one to hold the batter, the other to cover it.

Wag, *v.* To move slowly, unevenly, as when one staggers along under a heavy load: as, "He had so much on his shoulder he just could *wag.*" To move; to budge; to stir.

Waggle, *v.* To move with a wagging motion; sway or move from side to side.

Waggon, *v.* To transport, convey, or carry in a waggon.

Wain, *n.* For *waggon.* On the Eastern shore.

Wainscot, *n.* A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of rooms, usually made in panels; pannelled boards of the walls of rooms.

Waistcoating, *n.* A woven stuff made especially for men's waistcoats, and different from cloth intended to be used for coats and trowsers.

Wait, *v.* To wait on, to escort; accompany; attend: as, when a man is *waiting on* a woman with a view to marriage.

Waiter, *n.* A small tin tray for handing plates, teacups, etc.

Walk, *n.* Where game-cocks are bred and trained. Hence, "Cock of the *walk.*"

Walk, *n.* Manner of walking; gait; step; carriage.

Walk, *v.* To move about: as, "The dead *walk* at night." "Ghosts *walk* at night."

Walking-papers, *n. pl.* A dismissal.

Walk up, *v.* To increase your gate. "*Walk up* or we won't get there in time."

Wallet, *n.* A long bag with a slit in the middle, and space for the contents at the two ends that are closed.

Walletfull, *n.* As much as a wallet holds.

Wall-eye, *n.* An eye in a condition in which it presents little or no colour, the iris being light-coloured or white, or opacity of the cornea being present.

Wall-eyed, *adj.* Showing much of the white of the eye; having a large staring or glaring eye.

Wallop, *v.* To beat soundly; drub; thrash.

Wallow, *n.* The act of rolling or tumbling, as in sand or mire. (2) A place where an animal, as a hog, resorts to wallow: as, a "*hog-wallow.*"

Wallow, *v.* To roll; tumble about. Horses and mules are allowed to wallow on the ground.

Walplate, *n.* The plate for roof-timbers, and also for joists is called a *wallplate.* "*Walplate* tobacco houses."

Wampumpeage, *n.* Strings of white and black shells, used as tokens of value in trading between the whites and Indians, mentioned in the earliest county records.

Wander, *v.* To think or speak incoherently; rave; be delirious.

Want, *v.* To desire to see, speak to, or do business with; desire the presence or assistance of; desire or require to do something: as, "I *want* to go."

Wa'n't, *v.* A form of *was not.*

Wapper-jaw, *n.* A projecting under-jaw.

Ward, *n.* The part of a key that goes into a lock. The slot in the bit of the key. The wards are often named according to their shape, L-ward; T-ward.

Warf, *n.* A wharf. Warfage. Warrf. Never with the sound of the *h.*

Warloon, *n.* A loon. A waterfowl. His dismal cry at night foretells bad weather. There are many wierd superstitions connected with him.

Warm, *v.* To administer castigation to: as, "I'll *warm* him for that."

Warming, *n.* A whipping; a thrashing.

Warn, *v.* To notify. "Give fair *warning.*"

Warn't, *v.* Was not.

Warnut, *n.* For walnut.

Warp, *n.* The threads that are extended lengthwise in a loom, and across which the woof is thrown in the process of weaving.

Warp, *v.* To twist out of shape by heat, pressure, or otherwise. "The planks were *warped* by the sun."

Warp, *v.* Warping consists in arranging the threads according to number and colour, or in any special manner that may be necessary, and to keep them in their relative places after they have been so laid.

Warping-bars, *n. pl.* A wooden frame on which the threads are prepared and arranged for the warp of a piece of cloth in hand-weaving.

Warp-thread, *n.* One of the threads that form the warp of a web.

Warrant-trying, *n.* A court held before a single magistrate for the trial of simple cases, as small debts, etc.

Warwicker, *n.* A native of Warwick county.

Washer, *n.* A ring on the end of an axle-tree between the end of the hub and the linchpin to keep the wheel tight and prevent moving on the axletree; a ring on the end of a rivet over which the point is beaten down.

Washing, *n.* A "*washing*" of clothes is as much as is washed at one time.

Washing, *n.* Boys' term for bathing in the rivers and streams. "He went in *washing* at 9 o'clock and didn't come out untill 12."

Wash-tub, *n.* A large wooden tub in which clothes are washed.

Wash-out, *n.* After heavy rains there are gullies and *wash-outs* in the roads.

Washing-rain, *n.* A heavy rain that carries the loose earth along with the running water.

Wash-rag, *n.* A small piece of cloth used in washing the person.

Washwoman, *n.* The woman who washes clothes.

Washy, *adj.* Too much diluted; weak; thin. Feeble; worthless.

Waspish, *adj.* Like a wasp in any way. Having a very slender waist; wasp-waisted; tight-laced. (2) Quick to resent any trifle, injury or affront; snappish; petulant; irritable.

Watch-dog, *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.

Water, *v.* To *water* horses or cattle is to take them to drink.

Water-can, *n.* A vessel holding two or three gallons, made of red cedar with hoops usually of copper, for holding drinking-water. It usually stands on a wooden frame-work called a *water-stand*, in some convenient place where it can be gotten at easily. The water is dipped out with a *cocoa-nut.*

Water-courses, *n. pl.* Rivers and streams of running-water.

Water-dog, *n.* (1) An old sailor. (2) A dog trained to go into the water.

Water-furrow, *n.* A deep furrow made for conducting water from ground and keeping it dry; an open drain.

Water-gall, *n.* An appearance in the sky regarded as showing the approach of rain; an imperfectly formed secondary rainbow. (2) A jelly-fish. (3) Small watery oyster.

Water-haul, *n.* A piece of work without good end, as when a seine has been hauled and no fish caught.

Water-hole, *n.* A hole or hollow where water collects: as, there are many *water-holes* in the road after a hard rain.

Water-sobbed, *adj.* Soaked with water.

Water-stand, *n.* A wooden frame-work made by fastening four upright, parallel sides four feet long and a foot apart, this placed on one end held the *water-can* or water-tub.

Water-table, *n.* A projecting course of bevelled bricks for throwing off the water from the wall of a house.

Water-witch, *n.* One of several water-birds noted for their quickness in diving, as a kind of duck.

Wattle, *n.* A frame work made of interwoven sticks or twigs. (2) A round flap of skin forming a teat-like excrescence on each side of the neck of some hogs, and goats. Loose hanging flesh. (3) The gill appendages of a game-cock.

Wattle, *v.* To form by interweaving twigs or branches.

Wattle-and-dab, *n.* A rough mode of building huts, cottages, etc., of interwoven twigs plastered with mud or clay.

Wattled, *adj.* Having a wattle or wattles, as a bird.

Wave, *v.* To give a signal by a gesture of movement up and down: as, "She *waved* to me with her hand."

Wavy, *adj.* Undulating in movement or shape; waving: as, *wavy* hair.

Waynable, *adj.* At the right age to be weaned.

Wax-end, *n.* A shoemaker's waxed and bristled thread.

Waxin-kearnels, *n. pl.* Enlarged lymph-nodes sometimes found in the groins or under the jaws of children. *Waxen kernels. Waxen kearnels.*

Waxy, *adj.* Angry; wrathy.

Way, *n.* Length of space; distance: as, the church is but a little *way* from here. Mostly used as *ways:* it is no great *ways.*

Ways, *n. pl.* Habitual or peculiar mode or manner of doing or saying this: as, "He has his father's *ways.*"

Weak, *n.* For *wick.*

Weak-headed, *adj.* Having a weak head or intellect.

Weak-hearted, *adj.* Having little courage; dispirited.

Weak-kneed, *adj.* Weak as regards will or determination.

Weakly, *adj.* Weak; feeble; not robust: as, a *weakly* woman.

We-all's, *pron.* Our. "*We-all's* Miss Mary." *We all,* we.

Wean, *v.* To accustom a child or young animal to nourishment or food other than its mother's milk; disaccustom to the mother's breast: as, to *wean* a child.

Weanable, *adj.* At a fit age to be weaned.

Wear, *v.* Applied to vigour retained in age. "He *wears* well." (2) "It *wears* late." It grows late.

Wear off, *v.* To cease by length of time or other causes. "Towards night the fever *wore off.*"

Wearisome, *adj.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; irksome; monotonous.

Weasand, *n.* Wezzen. The windpipe.

Weasel, *n.* A lean, mean, sneaking fellow. "*Thin as a weasel.*"

Weather, *n.* *Falling weather*, actual rain or drizzling weather; wind; storm. "I think we are going to have some *weather.*"

Weather, *v.* To affect injuriously by the action of the weather. The tombstone "has not been *weathered.*"

Weather-beaten, *adj.* Beaten or marred by the weather; seasoned or hardened by exposure to all kinds of weather.

Weather-boarding, *n.* A facing of thin boards, having usually a feather-edge, and nailed lapping one over the other, used as an outside covering for the walls of a wooden building.

Weather-breeder, *n.* A fine serene day which precedes and prepares a storm.

Weather-dog, *n.* A fragmentary rainbow, popularly believed, to be an indication of rain. Weather-gall.

Weather-gall, *n.* A faint indication of a double rainbow.

Weather-wise, *adj.* Skillfull in foretelling the changes of the weather.

Web, *n.* The whole piece of cloth in a hand-loom at one time; the warp of a piece of cloth.

Wed, *v.* Perfect tense of *weed.* "He *wed* all of his corn before the droughth."

Wedge, *n.* A large pointed piece of iron used with a maul for splitting wood.

Wedth, *n.* For *width.* "This boat has more *wedth* than the other."

Wee, *adj.* Small; little; teeny,

Weed, *n.* Any one of those herbaceous plants which are useless and without special beauty, or especially which are positively troublesome. "The weed;" tobacco.

Weed, *n.* A garment of any sort, especially the whole garment worn at any time. Now commonly in the plural, and chiefly in the phrase: "*Widow's weeds.*"

Weed, *v.* To root up and remove weeds, or anything resembling weeds: as, to *weed* corn. *Wed,* past tense.

Weedlng-hoe, *n.* A broad hoe for weeding corn.

Weedy, *adj.* Abounding with weeds.

Week, *n.* The *wick* of a candle.

Week-day, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday. Weeky-day.

Weep, *v.* As a sore covered with serum.

Weepon, *n.* For weapon.

Weevil, *n.* Any insect that damages stored grain, as the fly weevil, or the grain-moth.

Weevilly, *adj.* Infested or infected with weevils, as grain.

Weft, *n.* The threads taken together, which run across the web from side to side, or from selvage to selvage.

Weigh butter and sell cheese, *n.* A children's game. Two persons stand back to back and interlock their arms, then each by bending forward alternately, lifts the other off the ground.

Weir, *n.* Pronounced *ware.* A fence as of stakes or twigs, set in a stream for catching fish.

Welch-chimney, *n.* (?) "House ffifteene ffoote broad wth a *Welch-chimney* in it."

Welch-chimney, *n.* May be a chimney built of "welsh" size 9 in. x 4½ in. x 2¾ in. in bricks, instead of clay and sticks, or wood.

Well, *n.* A fish-trap in which holes are boared to let in water into which fish are put when caught to keep them alive.

Well-behaved, *adj.* Of good behavior or conduct; becoming in manner; courteous; civil.

Well-bricks, *n. pl.* Curved bricks used for lining wells.

Well-bucket, *n.* A vessel for drawing up water from a well.

Well-day, *n.* In intermittent fever the day on which there is neither ague nor fever. "To-morrow is my *well-day*."

Well-favoured, *adj.* Being of good favour or appearance; good-looking; comely.

Well-heeled, *adj.* A person well provided with money and influence. "He'll get what he wants as he is *well-heeled*."

Well-kearb, *n.* A kearb or enclosure around and above the top of a well.

Well-meant, *adj.* Rightly intended; friendly; sincere; not feigned.

Well-read, *adj.* Having read largely; having an extensive and intelligent knowledge of books or literature. "He is the *best-read* man in the community."

Well-set, *adj.* Symmetrically formed; properly joined or put together.

Well-sweep, *n.* A sweep or pivotted pole to one end of which a bucket is hung for drawing water from a well.

Well-timbered, *adj.* Well furnished with timber: as, *well-timbered* land; a *well-timbered* vessel.

Well-to-do, *adj.* Having means to do or get along with; well off; prosperous; forehanded.

Well-water, *n.* The water of a well; water drawn from an artificial well.

Welt, *n.* A low superficial ridge or linear swelling, as on the skin: as, to raise *welts* on a person or animal by blows with a whip.

Welt, *v.* To beat severely with a stick or whip, whereby welts may be raised.

Welting, *n.* A severe beating with a whip, stick, strap, or the like.

Wench, *n.* A negro woman of any age, a negro or mulatto, especially one in service. A young woman. (2) A winch.

Were, *v.* *Wer*, not *wear*.

Wester, *v.* To tend or move towards the west: as, the wind *westered*.

Wet, *v.* To mix the meal with water. "The bread isn't near ready. I haven't *wet* the dough yet."

Wether, *n.* A castrated ram.

Weyenoke, *n.* Indian word, used as place-name, meaning sassafras.

Whack, *n.* A heavy blow; a thwack. (2) Full quantity; share. "I'll get my *whack* while things are going."

Whack, *v.* To give a heavy or resounding blow to; thwack.

Whacker, *n.* Something strickingly large of its kind; a big thing; a whopper.

Whacking, *adj.* Very large; lusty; whopping.

Whale, *v.* To lash with vigourous stripes; thrash or beat soundly.

Whaling, *p. a.* Big, unusual, or extraordinary of its kind; strapping; whopping; whacking.

Whapper-jawed, *adj.* Having one jaw bigger than the other.

Whang, *n.* A blow; a whack; a beating or banging; a bang,

Whap, *v.* To beat: "He gave him a good *whapping*, that he deserved."

Wharves, *n. pl.* Plural of *wharf*, not *wharfs*.

What all, *pron.* An unknown quantity. "And I don't know *what all*."

Whatever, *interrog.* "*Whatever* become of Jones and his wife?" "*Whatever* made him do that?"

What for, *pron.* For what reason.

What not, *n.* Anything no matter what; what you please.

What say, *interrog.* For "What do you say?"

"Wheate-strewed to & agen about the house flower." Used in an inventory for wheat scattered about the floor of a house.

Wheat-tailings, *n. pl.* The faulty grains of wheat that are blown out in fanning.

Wheat-yard, *n.* A yard around which wheat was stacked, and "trod out," or thrashed.

Wheedle, *v.* To gain or procure by flattery or coaxing.

Wheedling, *n.* The act or art of coaxing, cajoling, or deluding by flattery.

Wheel, *v.* To cause to turn; or to move in a circle; make to rotate, revolve, or change direction.

Wheel-horse, *n.* A person who bears the brunt, or on whom the burden mostly rests.

Whelp, *n.* For *welt.* Caused by a blow by a whip: "He was covered with *whelps.*"

Whenever, *adv.* As soon as; "He will go *whenever* he gets ready."

Whet, *n.* A turn; a bout. A long space of time: as, "He staid such a *whet.*" "He has been such a *whet* doing that."

Whether or no, *adv.* In any case; surely: as, "he will do it *whether or no.*" In spite of opposition.

Whichaway, *pron.* Which of two or more ways. Everywhichaway, everywhere.

Which is which, *pron.* Not able to distinguish between two or more things: "can't tell *which is which.*"

Whicker, *n.* The cry of a horse.

Whicker, *v.* To make the sound of a horse's voice; to neigh. To utter the cry of a horse.

Whiff, *n.* A quick exhalation of air, and especially of smoke; a puff of air conveying some smell; a sudden expulsion of air; smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff. "I don't like it, I only got a *whiff* of it and that was enough for me."

While, *n.* A time; a space of time. "He comes every *little while.*"

While, *adv.* Untill. "Stay here *while* I go into the house."

Whim, *n.* A sudden turn or inclination of the mind; a fancy; a caprice.

Whimper, *n.* A low, peevish, broken cry; a whine.

Whimper, *v.* To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; make a low, complaining sound.

Whimpering, *n.* A low whining cry; a whimper.

Whimsy, *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.

Whindle, *v.* To whimper or whine; to cry peevishly; to whimper, used of a child.

Whinny, *v.* To neigh; make the cry of a horse.

Whip, *v.* To sew with an over and over stitch, as two pieces of cloth the edges of which are laid or stitched together.

Whip-around, *v.* To change one's opinion. "He has *whipped around* to the other side." The wind *whips around* when it changes suddenly.

Whip-hand, *n.* An advantage, or advantageous position.

Whip-lash, *n.* The lash, or pliant part of a whip.

Whipper-snapper, *n.* A shallow, insignificant person.

Whippoorwill, *n.* A bird so called in imitation of its cry.

Whip-saw, *n.* A saw with a long blade used by two persons in a saw-pit.

Whipstitch, *n.* A short space of time; a thing repeated often: as, he went in and out at every *whipstitch.*

Whip up, *v.* To move briskly. "*Whip up* to get there in time." "We must *whip up* or we'll be there late."

Whirligig, *n.* A toy which children spin in the hand by means of a string.

Whisk, *n.* "Whiskies." A sort of tippet; an old ornament for women's necks.

Whisp, *n.* A handfull of straw twisted.

Whisp-broom, *n.* A handfull of straw gathered and tied at the butt-ends and used as a broom for brushing clothes.

Whistle, *n.* The throat; to wet one's *whistle*, is to take a drink.

Whisuntide, *n.* Whitsuntide.

White-bread, *n.* When people are not at their ease and in good circumstances they refer to their better days, and say; "We were eating our *white-bread* then."

White-brown-thread, *n.* Pale dusky brown, "whitey brown" thread.

White-livered, *adj.* A term of reproach.

White-oak broom, *n.* Same as "split-broom."

Whitleather, *n.* The nuchal ligament of grazing animals, as the ox, supporting the head. People old and tough, are said to be in the "*whitleather* state."

Whitlow, *n.* A suppurative inflammation of the deeper tissues in a finger, usually of the last joint.

Whittle, *v.* To cut wood with a pocket-knife, either aimlessly or with the intention of forming something; to use a pocket-knife in cutting wood or shaping wooden things.

Who, *pron.* *Who all*, all the persons who; the whole number who.

Who-all, *interrog.* Meaning all who; as, "*Who all* were there."

Who burns? A term used in playing *hide the switch* when the searcher wants to know who of the players is nearest the hidden switch.

Whop, *n.* Whap. A heavy slap.

Whop, *v.* To plump suddenly down on the floor; flop: as, she *whopped* down on the floor.

Whopper, *n.* Anything uncommonly large: applied particularly to a monstrous lie.

Whopper-jawed, *adj.* One jaw bigger than the other.

Whopping, *adj.* Very large; thumping.

Whorl, *n.* A piece of wood on the spindle of a spinning-whee with deep grooves cut in it to receive the band from the large wheel that gives motion to the spindle. The band was usually made of a stout cotton string.

Wid, *prep.* A form of *with*.

Wide-awake, *adj.* On the alert; keen; sharp; knowing.

Wid'nin, *n.* The widening; the place where a stocking is widened.

Widow-bewitched, *n.* A woman who is separated from her husband.

Widow-woman, *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death. *Grass-widow*, a woman who is living temporarily or permanently apart from her husband. An unmarried woman who has had a child. *California-widow*, came into use when many men went to California leaving their wives behind; and women who claimed to have husbands in California when they had never married.

Wiggle, *n.* A waggling or wriggling motion.

Wiggle, *v.* To waggle; wabble; wriggle.

Wiggler, *n.* One who, or that which wriggles. (2) A small moving animal in the water.

Wiggletail, *n.* One of the active larvæ, as of mosquitoes, seen in stagnant water.

Wild, *adj.* Loose and disorderly in conduct; given to going beyond bounds in pleasurable indulgence; ungoverned; more or less dissolute, wayward, or unrestrained in conduct. Enthusiastic, eager; keen; especially, very eager with delight, excitement or the like. (2) Living in a state of nature; inhabiting the forest or open field; roving; wandering; not tame.

Wild-geese, *n.* Sparks of burning sut that run about on the fireback like flying geese.

Wildish, *adj.* Somewhat wild.

Wild-work, *n.* Loose and disorderly conduct: "They have had *wild-work* there this week."

Wilk, *n.* A large mollusk with convoluted shell.

Will, *v.* To bequeath by will. "It was *willed* to me."

Will, *v.* Implies a wish.

Willer, *n.* A willow.

Willow-oak, *n.* An oak the leaves of which are large and entire, like those of a willow.

Wilt, *v.* To become soft or languid; lose energy, pith, or strength; to wither.

Wimble, *n.* A gimlet.

Wince, *n.* A form of *winch.* The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned.

Wind-bag, *n.* A person of mere words; a noisy, empty, pretender.

Wind-broken, *p. a.* Diseased in the respiratory organs; having the power of breathing impaired by chest-disease.

Wind-colic, *n.* Intestinal pain caused by flatulence.

Winder, *n.* For window. "Workmanlike *winders* in y^e^ house."

Winder-shetters, *n.* Window-shutters.

Windfall, *n.* Any piece of good fortune entirely unexpected.

Wind-gall, *n.* Fragments of rainbows seen on detached clouds.

Winding-blades, *n. pl.* Four arms on which a skein of cotton or yarn is put to be wound into balls.

Window-blinds, *n. pl.* Wooden shutters for closing windows for keeping out the light.

Window-light, *n.* The pane of glass in a window.

Window-shades, *n. pl.* Window curtains of a certain sort.

Window-shutters, *n. pl.* For closing windows for keeping out the light.

Windrow, *n.* Sheaves of wheat set up in a row one against another in order that the wind may blow between them.

Wind-shake, *n.* A flaw in the timber of trees.

Wind-shaken, *adj.* Impaired by the action of the wind: as, *wind-shaken* timber.

Windsor-chair, *n.* A chair made of wood, painted, with gilt figures on the back and rounds.

Wind-sucker, *n.* A crib-biter. A horse that bites his trough and sucks wind into his lungs.

Wind-up, *n.* The conclusion or final adjustment of any matter; the close. (2) Stopping business.

Windy, *adj.* Talkative; boastful; vain.

Wine-sop, *n.* Wine-sap. A highly esteemed American apple.

Wink, *n.* A nap; sleep.

Winker, *n.* An eyelash.

Winter, *v.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter: as, to *winter* cattle.

Winter-geranium, *n.* Name for the crysanthemum.

Winterish, *adj.* Wintery. "The weather begins to feel *winterish*."

Winter-kill, *v.* To kill by cold in the winter: as, wheat, or other vegetation.

Wipe, *n.* A quick or hard stroke; a blow; a cut: as, with a knife; a blow with a whip.

Wire-edge, *n.* A thin, wire-like edge formed on a cutting-tool by over-sharpening on one side, which causes the edge to turn over slightly towards the other side.

Wire-grass, *n.* A grass with long roots that look like wire; strong, and giving the farmers much trouble as it grows rapidly.

Wirey, *adj.* Of persons lean and sinewy.

Wisdom-tooth, *n.* The last molar in each jaw.

Wish-bone, *n.* The merry-thought of a fowl.

Wishfull, *adj.* Eager; longing: "He cast a *wishfull* eye at her."

Wishy-washy, *adj.* Very thin and weak; diluted; sloppy; feeble; lacking in substantial or desirable qualities; insignificant.

Wisp, *n.* A handfull of straw.

Witched, *v.* Persons are said to be "witched" when they have suffered at the hands of witches.

Witch-knot, *n.* A knot or snarl especially in the hair, supposed to be caused by witchcraft.

Witch-ridden, *adj.* Ridden by witches, having a nightmare.

Witches'-stirrup, *n.* The tangles in a colt's mane that are used as stirrups by witches to mount to his back.

Withe, *n.* A twig or stick twisted to make it flexible.

Without, *conj.* Unless. "I won't go *without* you do."

Withouten, *conj.* "I wouldn't 'a known *withouten* he told me."

Wizzen, *n.* The windpipe. A form of *weasand.*

Wizzen, *adj.* Hard, dry and shrivelled; withered.

Wizzen-faced, *adj.* Having a thin, shrivelled face.

Woff, *n.* The bark of a dog.

Wolf, *n.* A parasite in a cow's back that makes her run about; and in an old horse's skin.

Women-folks, *n. pl.* Women, especially the members of a household.

Wonder, *v.* To speculate on something that may happen in the future. "I *wonder* if it'll rain before night."

Wondering, *n.* Expressing admiration or amazement; marvelling.

Wonderstruck, *adj.* Struck with wonder, admiration or surprize.

Wonderment, *n.* Surprize; astonishment. Something wonderfull.

Won't, *v.* A contraction of *woll not*, that is, *will not.*

Woodgy, *adj.* Hair tumbled and towselled about, like one frantic, enraged: as, "*woodgy headed.*" (2) Any connection with O. E. *wood* = mad; crazy? *Woodly. Woodlich.*

Wood-cock, *n.* The large, red-crested woodpecker. Lob-cock.

Wood-cutter, *n.* A person who cuts wood; one who cuts down trees, cuts them into proper lengths and splits them for use.

Wooden, *adj.* Dull; stupid, as if with no more sensation than wood.

Wooden, *v.* Wouldn't. Wouden.

Wooden-chimney, *n.* In the earliest colonial times wood was used for chimneys, making fires so common that laws were passed against their use.

Wooden-head, *n.* A blockhead; a thick-headed, dull, or stupid person; numskull.

Wooden-ware, *n.* Tubs, buckets, etc., of wood.

Wooden-horse, *n.* A saw-horse. A framework on which logs of wood are put to be sawn into lengths for use.

Wood-rick, *n.* A pile of cord-wood laid in order.

Woods, *n.* Always used in the plural when speaking of a forest. "Fresh *woods* and pastures new."

Woodsy, *adj.* Belong to or associated with woods; peculiar to or characteristic of woods. Abounding in woods.

Woodwork, *n.* Carpentry. "The house must be nearly finished, the *woodwork* is all done."

Wool, *v.* To pull the hair of, in sport or anger; rumple or towsel the hair of; to beat. "I'll *wool* you when I get my hands on you."

Wool-cards, *n. pl.* A small hand machine about a foot long and four or five inches wide, made of bent wire teeth for carding wool into *rolls* for spinning into yarn.

Wool-dyed, *adj.* Dyed in the wool, that is, before spinning or weaving; as, *wood-dyed* cloth.

Wool-fell, *n.* A sheepskin with the wool on it.

Wool-gathering, *n.* The indulgence of idle fancies or to any foolish or fruitless pursuit.

Woolly, *adj.* Consisting of wool; fleecy. Resembling wool; having the appearance of wool: as, *woolly* hair.

Woozy, *adj.* Oozy.

Word, *n.* To praise or blame; to speak well or ill of. "I never heard anybody give him a bad *word.*"

Word of mouth, *n.* Oral communication; word: "It was agreed on by *word of mouth.*"

Words, *n.* Dispute; disagreement. "They had already had some *words* about it."

Wore, *part.* Of *wear.* "Yes, he's old and *wore* out now."

Work, *v.* To express the action of purgative medicine. "The oil *worked* four times."

Work, *v.* To ferment, as liquors. To operate on, as a purgative or other drug; purge. (2) To ply one's trade, calling, vocation, or business. To exact labour or service from; keep busy or employed: as, "He *works* his horses too hard."

Workaday, *n.* Working day; relating to workdays; plodding; toiling. Workyday.

Work-bag, *n.* A small bag of some woven material, formerly carried by women, and used to hold their needle-work. The term is often used for the reticule.

Work-basket, *n.* A basket used by women either to hold the implements for sewing, as needles, thread, scissors, or thimble; or to hold partly made garments, articles needing repair, etc.

Workies, *n. pl.* Working people distinguished from those who do not have to work.

Working, *n.* Fermentation: as, the *working* of yeast.

Working-man, *n.* A labouring man; one who earns his living by manual labour.

Work-steers, *n. pl.* Steers used for work, as hauling, and other farm work, and not for beef cattle.

Worm-dust, *n.* The dust made by worms in pine logs, and used for the chafed skin of country babies in place of rice-powder and other such preparations.

Worm-eaten, *p. a.* Old, worn-out, or worthless, as if eaten by worms.

Wormed, *past. part.* Eaten or damaged by worms. "The wood is *wormed* by being so long in the water."

Worm-fence, *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails at an angle upon one another; a snake-fence.

Worm-hole, *n.* The hole or track made by a worm, as in timber, fruit, etc.

Worm-holed, *adj.* Perforated with worm-holes.

Wormy, *adj.* Full of worms; infested or affected with worms. (2) Worm-like; low; mean; debased; grovelling; earthy.

Worn-out, *adj.* Wearied; exhausted, as with toil. Past; gone; removed; departed.

Worn't, *v.* Was not, were not. "They *worn't* at church to-day."

Worrisome, *adj.* Causing worry or annoyance; troublesome.

Worrum, *n.* A worm. "*Worrum* fence," a fence zigzag made of split-rails.

Worry, *n.* Harrassing anxiety, solicitude or turmoil; perplexity arising from over-anxiety or petty annoyances and cares; trouble: as, the *worries* of housekeeping.

Worry, *v.* To tease; trouble; harrass with importunity or with care and anxiety; plague; bother; vex; persecute.

(2) *To worry down*, to swallow or put down by a strong effort of the will.

Worrying, *p. a.* Teasing; troubling; harrassing; fatiguing.

Worsen, *v.* To grow worse; make worse.

Worser, *adj.* A comparative of *worse.*

Wo'th, *adv.* For *worth.* "He isn't *wo'th* a cent."

Would, *v.* Always used in a sense of inclination, will.

Wozzen, *n.* Woozzen. The gullet.

Wrack, *n.* That which is cast ashore by waves. Sea-weed cast ashore. (2) The destruction of a ship by winds or rocks or by the force of the waves; shipwreck. (3) Distruction; ruin.

Wrack, *v.* To destroy; make shipwreck of; wreck.

Wranglesome, *adj.* Contentious; quarrelsome.

Wrap-rascal, *n.* A kind of overcoat.

Wrastle, *v.* To struggle, as two persons striving to throw each other to the ground. (2) To deal, as with a troublesome duty; apply one's self vigourously; grapple.

Wrathy, *adj.* Angry.

Wrench, *n.* A violent twist or turn given to something; a pulling awry; a sudden twisting out of shape, place or relation: as, to sprain one's foot by a *wrench.*

Wrench, *v.* To injure or pain by a twisting action; produce a distorting effect in or upon; distort; sprain.

Wretched, *adj.* Suffering from or affected by extreme misery or distress; deeply afflicted; miserable; unhappy.

Wriggle, *v.* To move sinuously; twist to and fro; writhe; squirm; wiggle.

Wring, *v.* To twist out of place, shape, or relation; bend or strain tortuously or twistingly: as, to *wring* the neck of a bird.

Wring and twist, *v.* As a restless child in bed.

Wringing, *adj.* Saturated; dripping with water, so that it may be wrung out: as, he was out in the rain and came in *wringing* wet.

Wrinkle, *n.* A short, pithy piece of information or advice; a valuable hint; a bit of useful knowledge or instruction; a good idea; a trick; a point; a notion; a device.

Wrinkly, *adj.* Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled; puckered; creased.

Wrisbuns, *n. pl.* Wristbands of a shirt.

Writings, *n. pl.* Legal documents; title deeds relating to land.

Wrongheaded, *adj.* Characterized by or due to perversity of judgement; obstinately opinioned; misguided; stubborn.

Wropper, *n.* Wrapper. A loose gown for a man or woman. "Morning-*wropper*." The cloth around a baby's hips.

Wrought-nail, *n.* A nail made by hammering, not cut.

Wry, *adj.* Harsh; cross; disagreeable: "I never heard a *wry-word* between them."

Wryneck, *n.* A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side and twisted.

Wt = weight, *n.* Often used for *pound.*

Wudget, *n.* A wad; pad; bundle. "She had her hair done up in *wudgets* of paper."

Wunk, *v.* Form of *winked.*

Wunnet, *n.* Warnut. The black walnut; and other nuts of the same family. Wornut.

Wush, *n.* A *wish.*

Wusser, *adj.* Comparative of worse. "He is *wusser* than tother."

Wust, *adj.* For *worst.*

Wuth, *n.* Worth. "How much is the horse *wuth?*"

Y

Yahoo, *n.* A rough, brutal, uncouth character. (2) A greenhorn; a back-country lout.

Yaller-belly, *n.* A small fish; a "*yaller pearch.*"

Yallerhammer, *n.* A yellowish woodpecker. Yucker.

Yallow, *adj.* A colour; *yellow. Yaller.*

Yam, *n.* A variety of sweet potato.

Yankeefied, *adj.* Having the appearance or manner of a Yankee; characteristic of a Yankee.

Yankee-trick, *n.* A mean and unprincipalled action: "That is a regular *Yankee-trick.*"

Yap, *v.* To yelp; to bark.

Yarb, *n.* A form of *herb. Yarb-tea*, made of catnip, much used for colicky babies.

Yard, *n.* The virile member; the penis.

Yard, *n.* Measured from the hand of the outstretched arm to the end of the nose.

Yard, *n.* A piece of enclosed ground of small or moderate size; particularly, a piece of ground enclosing or adjoining a house or other building, or enclosed by it.

Yardstick, *n.* A measuring-stick of the exact length of three feet.

Yarn, *n.* Stout woollen thread used for knitting. (2) A story; a tale; often implying the marvellous or untrue; applied to a long story, with allusion to spinning yarn.

Yarn, *v.* To tell stories; to spin yarns.

Yarn, *v.* A form of *earn. Yearn.*

Yawn, *v.* To open the mouth wide voluntarily. Involuntarily, as through drowsiness or dullness; gearpe.

Yeaning, *prest. part.* Bringing forth young, as a sheep, or goat. "*Yeaning*-time," lambing time.

Yea-nay, *adj.* A *yea-nay* chap is one who does not know his own mind.

Yearlings, *n.* A young beast of one year old or in the second year of its age; usually applied to cattle and horses, the males.

Year, *n.* Ear of corn. "Shall pay three barrels of *yeares*."

Years, *n. pl.* Age. He is getting in *years*, meaning that he is far advanced in age.

Yelk, *n.* A form of *yolk*.

Yell, *n.* A sharp, loud outcry; a scream or cry suggestive of horror, distress, agony or ferocity.

Yell, *v.* To cry out with a sharp, loud noise; shriek; cry or scream as with agony, horror or ferocity.

Yellow-belly, *n.* A small, yellow, fresh-water pearch.

Yellow-jacket, *n.* *Yallow-jacket*, a hornet having the body marked with yellow.

Yelp, *v.* To give a sharp, shrill, quick cry, like a wild turkey-hen.

Yelper, *n.* A call used by sportsmen to imitate the cry of a wild turkey-hen.

Yelping, *n.* The cry of a wild turkey-hen, or an imitation of it.

Yer, *adv.* A form of *here*.

Yerb, *n.* A form of herb.

Yerk, *n.* A sharp or sudden pull; a jerk.

Yerk, *v.* To pull sharply or suddenly; jerk; move with a jerk. Yulk.

Yes'm, For "*yes madam*."

Yet, *adv.* For *still*. "It is there *yet*."

Yield, *n.* Produce. "There has been a good *yield* of wheat this year."

Yistiddy, *n.* A form of *yesterday*. *Yistirday*.

Yit, *adv.* For *yet*.

Yoe, *n.* Yow; yoe; eow; yowe; a female sheep. "Breeding *yoes* & a Ramm."

Yoe-necked, *adj.* Long and hollow neck like a yoe.

Yoke, *n.* A pair; couple; said of things united by some link, especially of draught animals: as, a *yoke* of steers.

Yoke, *n.* A form of *yolk*. *Yoke* of an egg.

Yon, *adv.* That or those, referring to an object at a distance; *yonder*. "*Yon* he goes."

Yond, *adv.* In or at that more or less distant place. "*Yond* it is."

Yopon, *n.* A kind of holly near the seacoast from the leaves of which a beverage, and a medicine are made.

Yound, *adj.* For *young*.

Young, *adj.* Junior. Applied to the younger of two persons, especially when they have the same name: as, the *young* Mr. Jones.

Young-man, *n.* A bachelor; unmarried man irrespective of age.

Youngster, *n.* A young person; a lad.

Your day, *n.* Your lifetime; all your days: as, "It will last you *your day*."

Yourn, *pron.* Yours, your own.

Youthsome, *adj.* Having the vigour, freshness, feelings, tastes, or appearance of youth; youthful, young.

Yowl, *v.* To howl.

Yuck, *v.* To yerk; to jerk.

Yucker, *n.* The golden-winged woodpecker. Yellow-hammer.

Yulk, *n.* The yellow part of an egg. Yuck.

Z

Zed, *n.* The letter *Z*, also called *izzard.*

Zip, *n.* The sound of a bullet passing through the air.

Zip-coon, *n.* Name for a raccoon.

Zuch, Zuch, Zuch; choog, choog, choog, words used for calling hogs.

F for Fig,
I for Jig,
N for Nuckle-bones,
I for John the Waterman,
S for Sally Jones.

INDIAN PLACE-NAMES.

INDIAN PLACE-NAMES.

NOTE.—These Place-Names are printed for geographical, and not for any etymological value they may have.

These are names of "kings," tribes, and places. While not of great importance, will serve as place-names, and keep to fix geographical points.

acca,	ech,	oca,	ippe,	ok,	
acco,		occa,		oke,	
ach,		ock,		okke,	
ack,		ocke,		okie,	
acu,		occo,		oqua,	
ách,		och,			
ache,		òcha,			uch,
aki,		òni,			
age,		on,			

These syllables seem to mean *water* when joined to words in composition.

Accohanoc; name of a river, Eastern Shore, 'as far as the river.' Accahanock; Occahanock.

Accohanock; 'as far as the river.' 'Narrow and winding stream.' 'People of the bending (curving) stream.'

Accomack; 'the other-side place,' or 'on-the-other-side of water place.'

Accomack; 'a broad bay.'

Accomack, 'on the opposite side.'

Acawm-auke, Accomack, 'other side land,' on the other-side.

Acconoc, village of the Powhatan Confederacy between Chickahominy and Pamunkey rivers, in New Kent County.

Accoqueck. Whirlpool; 'turn in the bend' of river or road. A Powhatan village, on Rappahannock River, above Secobec, in Caroline County.

Accotink. A place-name in Fairfax County.

Acquank, place-name, in Dorchester County.

Achquivin, a River in Stafford County.

Acquack, a locative term, 'at the edge of the woods.' Powhatan village, on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, in Richmond County.

Acquanachuks; 'people living near Powhatan's territories.'

Acquia; passing between headlands.'

Aquia, 'betwen'; 'muddy creek'; name derived from *quiyorigh*, 'gulls.'

Acquintanocksuck, tribe 'living on the the River Pawtuxant or Duke's River.'

Acquinton, 'canoe.'

"Aquintayne manggoy, a great ship." "Aquintayne tane, a little boate or canoe." Strachey.

Agamatack, place-name.

Algonquin, tribe.

Alleghany; 'the old settler.'

Alleghany. 'Welhik-hanne.' 'The best or the finest river.'

Amoroleck, personal name.

Andiaman, a King, in Accomack.

Annamessex, a River, on the Eastern Shore.

Anone, place-name (south of Roonock). "Country where they have abundance of Brasse and houses walled as ours."

Antietam; 'the swift current.'

Apachamo. Powhatan's brother and successor.

Apamatuck, river, 'river bend,' 'crooked.'

Apamaticoh, tribe. Apamatica.

Apameteku, "a sinuous tidal estuary."

"**Apamutica,**" "Apamatucs," "Appamatucks." "In the course of time the "apamu-tikn" country of the Indian came to be called 'the curls of the river,' by the English.

Apamatecoh, tribe near Jamestown. Apamatica.

Apanaock, town.

Appocant, village of Powhatans on the north bank of Chickahominy River, in New Kent County.

Appalache, tribe, 'those by the sea.' 'People on the other side.'

Appamatricoc, place-name, in Westmoreland County, on the Potomac River.

Appomattox, a river name. "A sinuous tidal estuary." "The curls of the river."

Queen Apumotecs bowre, a place on the river.

Aquasco, place-name, 'grassy.'

Aquascogock, town on Albemarle Sound.

Arahatec, a King's name.

Arrowhatocks, tribe. 'People living on the King's River.'

Arsahattocke, town on Powhatan's River.

Arrohateck, 'he laughs at him.' The idea is expressed in "Arrohateck's joy," applied to the village of the Indian Werowance Ashuaquid.

Arrohatecks, tribe above Dutch Gap Canal, in Henrico County, opposite Proctor's creek in Chesterfield County.

Arohatecoh, 'name of a country,' on Powhatan River.

Arohatecs ioge; 'place-name.

Arrohattoe; "empty," "all gone." "A tribe formerly living in Henrico County. Their chief village of the same name, was on James River twelve miles below the falls, on the spot where Henrico was built in 1611.

Arsatecke, place-name.

Assaomeck. A Powhatan tribe, situated about Alexandria.

Arseck, tribe.

Ashuaquid, name of the Werowance at "Arrohateck's Joy."

Askiminkansen, village on the Pocomoke River.

Assacomoco, a village. Contains the word *comoco,* 'house,' common in names of Virginia settlement.

Assaomeck. A village of Powhatans, situated about Alexandria.

Assatcacq, creek, in Dorchester County.

Assateague, name of an Island.

Assawaman, a tribe on the Eastern Shore.

Atquacke, place-name, 'on the River Toppahannock.'

Atquanachukes, name of a tribe.

Attamtuck, village of Powhatans, between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey Rivers, in New Kent County.

Attanoughkomouck, Indian name for Virginia, 'land enclosed for producing or growing,' 'a plantation.'

Aubomesk, 'white beaver'; Powhatan village on the north bank of the Rappahannock, in Richmond County.

Auchanochuck, name of a tribe.

Axacan. A place in Virginia somewhere west of Chesapeake Bay at 37° or 37° 30′, where the Spaniards attempted to establish a Jesuit Mission in 1570.

Bennett's Creek, or Warrascoyack. In Isle of Wight County.

Caecilion, place-name. Cecil County.

Camocacoke, name of a town,
or
Nacattawtanke.

Cantaukack, 'top of a hill.' 'The highest place.' Village of the Powhatan Confederacy, on York River in Gloucester County.

Capa Howasicke, place-name.

Capahowasick, place-name, 'at or near the place of shelter,' 'a haven,' 'a haven,' 'covert,' or 'woods.' Powhatan village, on York River, in Gloucester County.

Cappahosick, place-name, 'at or near the place of shelter,' 'a haven.'

Cassapecock, Powhatan tribe, living on York or Pamunkey River.

Cassatowap, personal name.

Catalaugh, personal name.

Catawba, river, 'cut off, separated.''

Catoctin, stream, 'great village.' "Place of many deer."

Cawcawwassoughes, 'priests and elders of the Chechahamias.'

Cecomocomaco, 'sachem's house.'

Cekacawone, place-name. 'On the Patawomeck or Elizabeth River.'

Cekakwon.

Chappowamsick, creek in Prince William County.

Chaptimock, river in Talbot County.

Checktanck, place-name, in Northumberland County, on the Patawmeck River.

Checopissowo. Powhatan village, on the Rappahannock River, in Caroline County.

Chericoke. Place-name of the Pamunkey. "Sparkling water (?)."

Cheriton, place-name, now 'Cherrystone,' on the Eastern Shore. Cheriton, (or Wissaponson) creek.

Cherokee, 'cave people.'

Chesokawon, town of the Powhatan Confederacy, about the mouth of Corotoman River, in Lancaster County.

Chesepeake; 'great salty bay.'

Chesapeake. 'Country on a great river.' 'People of the great saline water.'

Chesapeake; 'place where there is a great body of water spread out'; 'great water.'

Chesconnessec. Eastern Shore tribe.

Chesconnessec. "Place of Blue Birds.'

Chessepiano, name of a tribe.
Chesapeakes.

Chicacomico, creek on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, meaning 'place where turkeys are plentifull.'

Chickohominy. 'Coarse-pounded corn people, hominy people.'
'Swept,' 'cleared.'

Chicahaminy; 'resort of turkeys.'

Chicocon, place-name. Dorchester County.

Chiconnessec. 'Place of small turkeys.' Powhatan village. Accomack County.

Chincoteague. Place-name. Accomack.

Chincoteague. 'Large stream,' 'inlet,' in Accomack County.

Chincoteague, 'where pikes are caught.'

Gingoteage; Chincoteague; Cinquotick.

Chinqoatick, town (? on James River).

Chincoteck, 'division of the Pamunck River.'

Chinquapin, 'Large,' 'great,' 'fruit,' 'seed.'

Chippokes Creek, enters James River on the west of Hog Island, in Surry County.

Chiskiac, two miles above Yorktown. Powhatan tribe.

Kiskiack, 'the principal place of white beads,' on the York River. 'Cheesecake,' still called. Name of a place and a tribe; 'wide land,' 'broad place.'

Chissesessick, river name, 'place of blue birds.'

Chopawansewick, Creek on Potomack River.

Choptank, river, 'where there is a bend or turn off.' On the Eastern Shore.

Chowan, 'south, or southern country.'

Chawonocke, sowan-okke.

Chuckatuck, town, on creek of same name in Nansemund County.

Cinquack, Powhatan village near Smith's Creek, on the Potomack River, in Northumberland County.

Cinquoteck, village of Powhatans, probably of the Pamunkey tribe, in the fork of the Mataponi and Pamunkey rivers, in King William County.

Cipo, name of a river.

Cockarouse, one of the principal rulers; "caucus," is thought to come from the word; "elders."

Cohoke. Place-name on the Pamunkey.

Cohongorooton, place-name.

Conecocheague, 'indeed a long way.'

Conococohague, 'very long.'

Conestoga, 'at the place of the immersed pole.'

Conwascohocan, a kind of 'paringe Iron.'

Corotoman, place-name; and a river in Lancaster County.

Croatoon, place-name, village and island, near Roanoke Island.

Coscushaw, tuckahoe, cassava; (?) a root for making bread.

Cushaw, cymblin.

Craddock, place-name in Accomack. Lieutenant Craddock commanded the first detail of saltmakers at Dale's Gift in 1616.

The Indian place-name said to stand for "Curratock," in Accomack.

Curratocks, subjects of Andiaman, Eastern Shore.

Currioman, 'having much extent.'

Carotuk, creek, in Nansemund County.

Currituck, name of a river.

"**Carrituck**, where the water forms a semicircle around the land."

Cutta women, Cuttawomen, place-name, on the Toppahanock, or Queen's River. Two tribes of Powhatan Indians; one village was on the Rappahannock, at Corotoman River, in Lancaster County; the other about Lamb's Creek, on the Rappahannock River, in King George County.

Dassamonpeack, Dasamanquepeio, place-name. Town of Albemarle Sound, opposite Roanoke Island.

Debedeavon, 'the laughing King,' in Accomack.

Doog, tribe of Indians; Doeg Indians, on the upper Rappahannock River.

Deep; river in North Carolina. A translation of the Indian name *Sapponah*, deep river.

Ekeeks, King of the Onancocks. On the Eastern Shore.

Gangascoe; Gingaskins, tribe near Eastville; 'level,' 'wet and grassy ground.'

Gargaphra, place-name. Accomack.

Gingaskins, or Gingascos, a tribe in Northampton County.

Gingoteage, place-name. Chincoteague Island.

Ginguhcloust, town on the Eastern Shore.

Granganameo, personal name. Son of Ensinore, King Wingina's brother.

Hanathaskies, tribe. Town on northern branch of Staunton River.

Hassininga, place-name.

Hassinugas, Hassinungas, tribe on the headwaters of the Rappahannock River.

Hatorask, place-name. Hatteras, name of a tribe living about Cape Hatteras.

Hungar's Creek. Place-name. Accomack.

Huskanaw, 'ceremony for installing priests and warriors.'

Ipazeus, Iapazous, King of Patawomeck.

Itopatin, Powhatan's second brother; succeeds him. Itoyatin.

Japasaws, an Indian King. Jopassus.

Kaintu, son of Sasenticum, werowance of Mathomauk.

Kanawha, 'river of the woods.'

Kaquothocum, chief of the Weyanokes in 1612.

Katatough, Kekatough, Kecatough, a brother of Powhatan, living on the Pamunkey.

Kecoughtan, town, tribe, in Elizabeth City County; 'great town.'

Kewassa, 'chief God of the Southern Virginias.'

Kicquotank, town of the Eastern Shore. Kickotanke.

Kictopeake, brother and prime minister of Debedeavon, "the laughing King of the Accomackes."

Kikotank, place-name. Eastern Shore. 'Visiting place.'

Kiptopeke, King of Aquohanock.

Kissanacomen, Governour of Ozinies.

Kittatinny, a range of mountains; 'endless hills.'

Kuskarawoak, 'a place of making white beads.' Cuskarawaock River. Nanticoke.

Lanuings, tribe on York River, in Gloucester County.

Macanoe, personal-name.

Macha comacko, 'great house.'

Machicomuck, house for the idols.

Mathic'omuck.

Machapunga, 'bad dust,' 'much dust.' A village of the Powhatan Confederacy in Northampton County. (2) A village on the Potomac River.

Mac'ocqiver, pumpkin, gourd, cymlin.

Magothy, (pronounced *Ma'gotty*) river, 'a small plain devoid of timber,' 'Little meadows.' 'Magothy Bay,' or *Ma'gotty?*

Mahaskahod, hunting village of the Manahoacs, on the Rappahannock River, near Fredericksburg.

Mamanahunt, village of the Powhatan Confederacy, on the Chickahominy River, in Charles City County.

Mamanassy, village of the Powhatans, at the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers, in King and Queen County.

Mamontocke, personal name, 'a title of Powhatan.'

Mamanatowick, 'great King.'

Manacam, place-name. (?) King of a tribe).

Manakin. Name of a tribe.

Manahoac; 'they are very merry.' A tribe of Indians. They lived on the Rappahannock River, in Stafford and Spotsylvania Counties.

Manapacumter, place-name.

Mangoacks, tribe living near Powhatan.

Mangohick, 'Fire water.' Place-name in King William County.

Mangoge, place-name.

Mangoraca, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, in Richmond County.

Mannahoaks, tribe on the Toppahanock River.

Manokin, river of the Eastern Shore.

Monosquosick, 'at or on the top of a hill.'

Mansa, town.

Manskin, tribe of Indians, between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers, in New Kent Counties. Monoean.

Mantapike, place name in King William County.

Mantiuas, Powhatan's seamen.

Maracock, 'the passion flower.' May apple? Maypop.

Maratock, river, now called Roanoke.

Marraughtacum, place-name, on the Topahanock River.

Marrapough, Enemies.

Martoughquaunk, tribe of Powhatans on Mattaponi River, in Caroline County.

Masomeck, a tribe.

Massawoteck, village of Powhatans on the north bank of the Rappahannock, in King George County.

Massanitta, place-name.

Massanutton, *Massa*, 'great,' *utton*, 'a mountain,' 'at the great mountain.'

Massinacac, a tribe living in Cumberland and Buckingham Counties.

Massaponac, Creek, in Spotsylvania County.

Massawoteck, village on the north bank of the Rappahannock, in King George County.

Massenottin, place-name.

Massinacac, tribe of the Monacans. Lived in Cumberland and Buckingham Counties.

Massawomecks, a tribe.

Massow'omeke, name of a tribe; 'those who come and go by boat.'

Matakomak, place-name, on Albemarle Sound.

Matapany, place-name in Calvert County, near Chesapeake Bay.

Matapoll, place-name.

Matchacomico, 'Powhatan's general council.'

Matchopic, 'bad bay or inlet.'

Matchotic, 'bad inlet.'

Matchopick, village on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, in Richmond County.

Matchapungo, place-name, tribe. 'Bad dust.'

Matchapunko, place-name in Accomack.

Matchateague, tribe, 'bad bay or inlet.'

Matchcot, town near Powhatan's residence, on Powhatan River.

Matchotic, (bad inlet.) A group of tribes of the Powhatan Confederacy, between Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, down to about the middle of Richmond County, comprizing the Tancenent, Potomac, Cuttawomen, Pissasex and Onawmient. (2) Former village on the south bank of the Potomac River in Northumberland County, a short distance below Nomini inlet. (3) A former village on Machodoc Creek, in King George County.

Matchqueon, King of Patawomeke.

Matchut. One of Powhatan's houses. (2) A village on the Pamunkey River, in New Kent County. Matchcot.

Mathomauk, Mathomank, a small village on Burwell's Bay, in Isle of Wight County.

Matoaks, Matoaca, Matoake, 'snow feather, or snow flake.' Original name of Pocahontas. Matoaks, 'to play,' 'to amuse one's self.'

Matomkin, 'to enter into a house.' A village about Metomkin Inlet, in Accomack County.

Matsapreack, place-name in Accomack.

Matstekout, place-name on the Potomac, in Charles County.

Mattacock, a village on the north bank of York River, in Gloucester County.

Mattacunt, a village on the south side of Potomac River, in King George County.

Mattanock, village of the Powhatan Confederacy, on the west side of the Nansemond River, near its mouth in Nansemond County.

Mattawan, 'river of shallows.'

Mattapanient.

Mattapony [Mattaponi]. In the upper part of James City County, near the mouth of Chickahominy River [?]. A "reservation" on the south side of Mattaponi River, in King William County.

Mattaponi, 'no bread at all to be had' [?].

Mattapony. Mattapan-ock, 'sitting down place,' and at portage.

Mattawames, under King Pomoccomon.

Maycock, maypop, 'gourd,' 'cymblin.'

Maysonec, Powhatan tribe, on the north bank of the Chickahominy River, in New Kent County.

Mecuppom, town.

Mecopen, village on Albemarle Sound, near the mouth of Roanoke River.

Meherrin, meaning 'island,' name of a river and a tribe.

Meipontsky. Tribe of piedmont Virginia, incorporated about 1700 with the Christanna Indians.

Menacupunt, Powhatan Indians, on Pamunkey River, King William County.

Menaskunt, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of Rappahannock River, in Richmond County.

Menatonon, chief of the Chowanac tribe.

Meronocomoco, town on the Pamunkey River.

Metompkin, town. Inlet on the seaside of Accomack.

Meyascosic, village of Powhatans, on the north side of James River, in Charles City County.

Michaux?, from Michau, 'great.'

Mingo, 'stealthy,' 'treacherous'; name applied to the Iroquois tribe of Indians.

Mispeninge, creek. Talbot County.

Mississippi, river. '*Mese Cebe*,' great river, or water.

Mohaskahod, Mahaskahod. Hunting village of the Manahooe, on Rappahannock River, probably near Fredericksburg.

Mohemencho, tribe of the Monacan Confederacy, living on the upper waters of James River, in Powhatan County.

Mohominge, village of Powhatans, near the falls of James River, at Richmond.

Mokete, a small village at the mouth of Pagan Creek, (on Warrasqueoc Creek), in Isle of Wight County.

Monacan, 'a digging stick,' or 'spade'; name of a tribe. Chief settlement on James River above the falls at Richmond.

Monahassano, Monahassanughes, tribe southwest of the junction of the James and the Rivanna, on the south side of James River, in Bedford and Buckingham Counties.

Monanocah, people's name.

Rohowacah, place-name.

Monocacy; 'having many large bends,' name of a river.

Monongahela, 'river with sliding banks.'

Moratoc, tribe and river, on the north side of Roanoke River.

Moraughtacunds. "People on the Tappahanock or Queen's River." On the north bank of the Rappahannock River, in Lancaster and Richmond Counties.

Morocosick, creek, in King and Queen County.

Mouanast, village of the Powhatan Confederacy, on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, in King George County.

Mohemencho. Tribe of Monacan Indians, formerly living on on the upper waters of James River. Mowhamenchuges; Mowhemincke.

Moyawance, Moyaoncer, tribe; north bank of the Potomac.

Moyaons, Moyoans, tribe on the north bank of the Potomac.

Mummapacune, a Powhatan tribe, and village, on York River.

Muscamunge, country. Village on the north side of Albemarle Sound.

Mutchut, village, of Powhatans, on the north bank of the Mattaponi, in King and Queen County.

Muttamussinsack, village of the Powhatan Confederacy, on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, in Caroline County.

Nacochtank, original settlement at the mouth of the Anacostia.

Nacotchtank, tribe living on the Anacostia, near Washington; their principal village of the same name, that is a corruption of the name of the tribe: *Anacostia*, for *Nacotchtank*.

Nacotchtanke, place-name.

Nacothtank, on the Patawomeck or Elizabeth River.

Nacottawtanke, town, or Camocacocke.

Namenacus, King of Pawtuxunt.

Namassingakent, village, of Powhatan Confederacy, on the south bank of the Potomac, in Fairfax County.

Namontack, an Indian sent to England by Powhatan.

Namotacke, personal name.

Namantack, personal name. Name given to a mine six miles above the "Falls," from the name of the finder.

Namessakonk, place-name, in Charles County.

Nanamachauwh, 'name of the King of Roanoak.'

Nandua, place-name on the Eastern Shore.

Nandfaughtacund, on the Rappahannock, or Queen's River. Place-name and tribe.

Nanjemay, 'Haunt of raccoons.'

Nanjemie, place-name.

Nanjemoy. Name of a creek.

Nansemond; a tribe of Powhatans on the south side of James River, in Nansemond and Norfolk Counties, about Chuckatuck.

Nansemond; 'one goes to fish,' 'one (who) goes to fish.' 'Nansemond, from where we fled, from whence we were driven off.' "Nansemond, a neck, where there was a fishing-place." ('Nans-amung.')

Nantapoyac, village and tribe of Powhatans, on the south side of James River, in Surry County.

Nantaughtacund, tribe and village of Powhatans, formerly south of the Rappahannock, in Essex and Caroline Counties.

Nantaugstacum, Nantaughtacund, tribe and village of Powhatans, on the Rappahannock, in Essex and Caroline Counties.

Nantaquack, tribe; Nanticoke; tidewater people.

Nanticoke, 'tidewater people.'

Nanticoke, 'a point of land on a tidal stream.'

Nassawattocks, place-name; now called Nandua, and Bridgetown; 'a stream between two streams.' On the Eastern Shore.

Nauiraus, personal name.

Naukaquavis, name of a son of Powhatan.

Nause, 'a little point of land.' Name of a tribe.

Nawacaten, village of Powhatans, on the south bank of the Rappahannock River, in Richmond County.

Nawnautough, a village of Powhatans, on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in Richmond County.

Nazatica, place-name. Nussamek.

Neapsco, 'near foam or breakers.'

Nechanicok; village of Powhatans, on the south bank of the Chickahominy, in the lower part of Henrico County.

Necosts, a tribe. Nacotchtank.

Nemattanow, personal name.

Nepawtacum, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, in Lancaster County.

Neus, Neuse, name of a river.

Niagara; 'bisected bottom-land,'

Nicotowance; personal name; succeeded Opechancanough as ruler of the Pamunkeys, as well as of the Powhatan Confederacy.

Nomapona, Nomopona, river falling into the Occam River.

Nonsowhatecond, place-name.

Nottoway: 'adders,' 'snake, and figuratively enemy.' Tribe living on Nottoway River; on a reservation in Southampton County.

Nusiok, a tribe on the south side of the lower Neuse River.

Nussamek: a village on the north bank of the Potomac.

Nuskarawoaks. People living near Powhatan's territories. Cuscarawaoc.

Ocanahowan, village where Spaniards were said to have been in 1611, five days journey south of Jamestown. Perhaps identical with Occaneechi.

Ocanahonum, place-name.

Ocanahoen, place-name to southward.

Occam, a river before Roanoke.

Occom Samuel, personal name; a converted Indian.

Occaneechi, tribe. They lived on the middle and largest island in Roanoke River, just below the confluence of the Staunton and the Dan Rivers, near the site of Clarksville, in Mechlenburg County.

Occohannock, Wo'akhanne, 'crooked, winding stream.' Accohannock, name of a tribe.

Occoquan: 'the cooking gourd.' Cymblin? "The Cooking ground."

Oeniho, name of a river.

Ohanock, town; Ohanoak, town on Roanoke River.

Oholasc, Queen of Coiacohamanke, or Quiyoughcohannock, in the minority of her son Tatacope. She was one of Powhatan's wives.

Okiawampe; personal name, A King, on the Eastern Shore.

Okingier: beans.

Okisko. Personal name. King of Weopmeiock.

Onancock, 'foggy place.' Accomack County.

Onawmanient: tribe. 'On the Patawomeck or Elizabeth River.' On the south bank of the Potomac River, in Westmoreland County.

Opachisco, Pocahuntas's uncle; gave her as Powhatan's deputy in the Church when she was married to John Rolfe; "about the 5th of April" [1614].

Opechancanough, King; 'the white hair man.'

Opequan, a stream in Virginia; 'froth-white stream'; 'rain worn stream.'

Opiscopank, a tribe of Powhatans on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in Middlesex County.

Opitchapam, brother of Powhatan, 'now called Toyatan, and his successor was also called: Taughaiten, Itopatin, Istan, Sassapen.'

Oposians, tribe in the neighborhood of Albemarle Sound (in 1586).

Opusoquionusque, a weroancqua or queen of a village of Appamatuck.

Oraniocke, a town.

Onondaga, 'on, or on top of, the hill or mountain.'

Opament, a tribe.

Opechankanough, a King's name. Brother of Powhatan. 'A white hair man,' 'white streamers.'

Opequon, 'the back of anything.'

Opossum; 'white beast.'

Opotenaiok, 'eagle,' 'white tail.' *Op*, 'white.'

Oquomock: tribe of Powhatans on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in Richmond County.

Orapaks; village, 'the wild or solitary water place.' 'The place where Powhatan removed after he left Werowocomaco.' "White Oak Swamp," near Richmond. In New Kent County between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy Rivers.

Oropikes, a town.

Ottahotin, werowance of the Chiskiacks.

Ottamac, a title of Powhatan.

Ossining: 'stony place.'

Outpankas, Ontponea: a tribe of Manahoacs, in Orange County.

Ozatawomen: village of Powhatans, on the south bank of the Potomac, in King George County.

Ozenic: village of Powhatans, on the Chickahominy, in New Kent County.

Paccamaganant: place-name. Indian village.

Padderpot Point. Dorchester County.

Pagan Creek; on which Smithfield is situated. In Isle of Wight County.

Pamacacack, place-name. Village of Powhatans, on the west bank of the Potomac River, about thirty miles below Alexandria, in Prince William County.

Pamacacack, place-name. Village of the Powhatan Confederacy, on the west bank of the Potomac River, about thirty miles below Alexandria, in Prince William County. Pamacocack.

Pamaomeck, tribe, between the Mattaponi and the Pamunkey Rivers, in New Kent County. Pamunkeys. Pamawauk.

Pamaunches: name of a King; a tribe. Pamonkies. Pamunkeys.

Pameik, town on the River Occam.

Pampatike, place-name, in King William County, on the Pamunkey, "Pantapike."

Pamunky, place-name on the Potomac, in Charles County.

Pamunkey: 'hill,' 'mountain,' 'highland,' 'sloping hill,' or 'rising upland.'

Pamunkey: 'place of vapour baths.'

Pamunky: Pihmaunga, 'where we are sweating.'

Pamawauk: village of Powhatans.

Panawick; **Panawiock**, town.

Pansarowmana, a kind of food.

Papaschicher, name of an Indian guide.

Papiscone, village of Powhatan Indians, on the south bank of the Rappahannock River, in King George County.

Paquachowng: 'the falls at Richmond.'

Paquipe, a lake discovered during the expedition under Sir Richard Grenville.

Parahokes; King of the Chincoteagues, on Chincoteague Bay.

Parohunt, one of Pownatan's sons called Taux Powhatan; "Little Powhatan."

Paspehegh,
Chickahamanier,
Youghtanum,
Pamanka,
Matapanient,
Kiskiack.

"These nations were all together a hunting that took Capt. Smith."

Pasaughtacock, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of the York River, in King and Queen County.

Pascattaway, tribe on the Rappahannock River, in Middlesex County.

Pascattaway, place-name, on the Potomac River, in Charles County.

Paspahegh; **Paspipe**: place-name.

Paspaheghes; people living on the King's River, on the north side, between Sturgeon Point, in Charles City County, and Skiffe's Creek, in James City County.

Paspahegh, tribe of Powhatans that lived between Chickahominy and James Rivers.

Paspahegh, principal village of the Paspahegh, on the north bank of the the James River, in Charles City County.

Paspahegh, village of Powhatans, on the south bank of Chickahominy River, in Charles City County, above Providence Forge.

Paspahegh, town; was called so before Jamestown was seated there.

Paspeiouk, place-name. Paspehegh: 'land at a stream's mouth.

Pasquehausa: 'where we go for boating.'

Pasptances, a King.

Pasquenoke, town on Roanoke River.

Pasquotank, place-name, 'divided tidal river.' A tribe on the north side of Albemarle Sound.

Pasquenoc, Passaquenock, 'the womens' town.' A Weapomeioc village, on the north shore of Albemarle Sound.

Passaunkack, village of Powhatans, on south bank of Mattaponi River, in King William County.

Pastanza, village of the Potomac tribe of Powhatan Indians, near the Potomac River, ruled by a brother of the Chief of the Potomac tribe. May have been on Acquia Creek, in Stafford County.

Patamoack Creek, place-name in Westmoreland County.

Patapsco, river, 'black water.'

Pataromerke, 'a nation at the head of the Bay.'

Pataunch, tribe of Powhatans, on the Pamunkey River.

Patawomekes, Potomac tribe: 'to bring again—they come and go.'

Patomsk, personal name.

Patuxent, river and tribe: 'at the little fall.'

Pausarawmena; late corn roasted in the ashes, and in winter with beans 'they esteeme for a rare dish.'

Pawatah's Towre.

Pawcocomac, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, at the mouth of the Corotoman in Lancaster County.

Paworance, 'stones set up to mark some notable accident.'

Payankatank, river, near the Pamunkey. Seems to be described in derision by the saying: "Pyankatank where the bull-frogs jump from bank to bank."

Pazaticans; **Nussamek**; a tribe.

Peccarecamek, (? hickory town). A reported Indian settlement, on the south Virginia border, said to have stone houses of more than one story; the inhabitants had been taught to build by the survivors of Raleigh's Colony, who escaped the massacre at Roanoke.

Pegatewk, Apyan; 'bread of their wheat made in Rolles and Cakes.'

Pemissapan, personal name; changed from Wingina.

Pemipan ?, colony of Roanoak.

Pepaschicher, one of Powhatan's councillors, and Newport's guide.

Pepiscumah, called for short Pipisco; werowance of the Quiyoughcohanecks.

Pessasex; a tribe.

Piamacum, personal name.

Piankatank, tribe and river, in Middlesex County. "Piankatank where the bull-frogs jump from bank to bank," may be in derision of the boasted width of the river.

Pissacoac, chief village of a tribe, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, in Westmoreland County.

Pisacack, town.

Pissasec, tribe of Powhatan, on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, in King George and Westmoreland Counties.

Pocahontas: 'playfull,' 'sportive.'

Pocahontas, Pockohuntas, 'streamlet between two hills.'

Pocan; poke-weed.

Pocataligo: 'plenty of fat ducks.' 'Town situated there.'

Pochins, Powhatan's son at Kecoughtan.

Pocomoke, 'knobby,' 'broken by knolls.'

Pocomoke, 'having shell-fish.'

Pocoughtronack, tribe, cannibals.

Pocoughtaonack [Bocootan-anauks], 'the fire nation.'

Pohick ?, place-name.

Pohickory ?, Hickory.

Pomeiock; town discovered by Sir Richard Grenville, on Albemarle Sound. Pomeioke; Pomouik.

Pomoccomon, King of the Mattawames.

Popham side; north side of James River.

Popogusso, 'a great pit, for the souls of bad men.'

Poquosin: 'a swamp'; in York County. Pocosen, Poccosen, Pokosen.

Poropotank, river. Place-name.

Porapotank Creek, in Gloucester County.

Portan Bay. 'Poetan or Powhatan Bay'; fifteen miles from West Point, where Powhatan lived when the English came to the country.

Poruptanck, a village of Powhatans, on the north bank of York River, in Gloucester County.

Potopaco, Port Tobacco, 'a bay or cove.'

Potobaco, place-name on the Potomac, in Charles County.

Potapaco, on the Patawomeck or Elizabeth River.

Potaucao, a village of Powhatans, in New Kent County, between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy River.

Potauncak, place-name.

Potomac, tribe and river, 'something brought,' 'where something is brought.'

Potomac, 'they are coming by water.'

Potomac, 'river of swans.'

Patowmeck, river.

Powcomonet, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of Rappahannock River, in Richmond County.

Powhatn; 'falls in a current of water.'

Pawhatan, Pauathanne, 'at or near the falls of the stream.'

Powhatan, 'at the falls.'

Powatan, Pauat-hanne, 'falls on a rapid stream.'

"**Powhatan**, from Powwow-atan, meaning the Powwow hill," or the hill where the great chief held his powwows.

Powhatan. A Confederacy of Virginia Algonquian tribes. The tidewater section, from the Potomac River to below the James River; as far as the falls of the principal rivers about Fredericksburg and Richmond; and on the Eastern Shore.

Powmunkey, place-name.

Poyektauk, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, in Richmond County.

Poynten, place-name, on the Potomac, in Charles County.

Pungoteque, 'sand-fly river.'

Pungotesgue, 'the place of powder, ashes, fine sand.' Village of Powhatans in Accomack County; near Metomkin Inlet.

Quackcohowaon, village of Powhatans on the south bank of the Mattaponi River, in King William County.

Quantico, 'dancing or place of frolicking.'

Quioquasiacke, a god.

Quiyoughquosick, god.

Quirank, mountains.

Quiyough, name of a river. Branch of the Patawomeck Rive.

Quiyoughcohanocke; two rivers, on the south side of James River, in Isle of Wight County.

Quiyoughcohanock; a place ten miles from Jamestown, where a yearly sacrifice of children was held.

'People living on the King's River.'

A tribe living in Surry and Prince George Counties, on Upper Chippokes Creek, near the present Claremont.

Quioucohanock; 'gull river people.'

Quiyough, (gulls). The name Acquia is derived therefrom."

Quiyoughquisock, a priest attached to the werowance.

Rakohak, river, (?) Roanoke, empties into Albemarle Sound.

Rappahannock, river.

Tapahanah, chief and tribe of that name.

Rappahannock, 'the alternating stream,' (ebb and flow stream).

Rappahannock, 'where the tide ebbs and flows.'

Rasawek; chief village of the Monacans, allies of the Marahoacs, and enemies of the Powhatans. In the fork of Rivanna and James Rivers, in Fluvanna County.

Rasawrack, place-name, ? Rasawek.

Renape, 'true or native man.' Lenape.

Ricahecreans, a tribe in Hanover County, on a creek still bearing Totopotomoi's name.

Righkahauk, village on the west bank of the Chickahominy, in New Kent County.

Rickahake, town of Powhatans, in Norfolk County.

Ritanoe, village of Powhatans, near some coppor mines.

Roanoak, 'northern people.'

Roanoac, 'a white shell place.'
Was the name of an island; then a river in Virginia and North Carolina, a county in Virginia, and villages in other States.

Rockahominy, 'parched grain, in powder.'

Rockiawakin (Rochawalking), place-name.

Rockohock, place-name in King and Queen County.

Rocoyhook, 'another.' ? Rockahock. ? Rickahoke.

Romancoke, place-name on the Pamunkey River. "Circling Waters (?)."

Sandex, place-name. Baltimore County.

Sapponah, 'deep river,' in North Carolina.

Saponi. Northern branch of Staunton River, in the present Bedford County. Name of a village and tribe of Indians. This village was apparently on Otter River, south-west of Lynchburg.

Sapony, river, 'which has been called Staunton River, in memory of the Lady of the late Governor of Virginia.'
Lady Staunton was the wife of Governor Gooch.

Salisbury side: south side of James River.

Sarapinah; Sarapinagh, tribe on the Eastern Shore.

Sasenticum, werowance of the town Mathomank.

Satawomack=Potomac.

Scuppernong, 'swampy land along the borders of a river.'
Name of a whitish grape,

Secacawoni, tribe or village of Powhatans on the south bank of the Potomac in Northumberland County.

Secobec, a village of Powhatans, on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in Caroline County.

Secotan, place-name; 'burned place'; on Albemarle Sound. Secota. Sequotan.

Sectuck, town.

Shackaconic, tribe of the Mannahoac Indians, living on the south bank of the Rappahannock River, in Spotsylvania County.

Shamapa, tribe, band, or village of the ancient Powhatan Confederacy, on the Pamunkey or York River.

Shawan, 'south.' [? Shawanee.]

Shawnee, 'southerners.' Name of a tribe.

Shenandoah, 'the stream passing through spruce trees.'

'Head Springs of Sherrando.'

Shockoe, place-name. Hill and creek in Richmond.

Skicoak, 'swamp people.' A large village on Roanoke River above Albemarle Sound, probably in Virginia.

Skicoack, town on the Occam River.

Sockobeck; village of Powhatans, on the north bank of Rappahannock River, in King George County.

Socoto: a town of Wigandocoa.

Stegaraki, a tribe of Mannahoacs, living on Rapidan River, in Orange County.

Stegora; Stogoras; place-names.

Stogoras; a tribe on Rapidan River, in Orange County.

Susquehanna. 'Sasquesahanougn,' 'a people of booty, or spoils obtained in war.' They are very large men.

Susquohanna; 'the rapid waters'; 'roily river.'

Swansdak; place-name. Talbot County.

Swansecute, creek. Eastern Shore.

Tackonekintaco, an old werowance of Warraskoyack.

Tanghaiten, brother of Powhatan.

Tangom'ockonomindge, a tree, the bark of which is used for dyeing.

Tantucquask; village of Powhatans, on Rappahannock River, in Richmond County.

Tanx; 'small or little.'

Tanxnitania: 'tanx,' little.

Tanxnitanians, tribe of Manahoac Indians, in Fauquier County, on the north side of upper Rappahannock River.

"**Tapahana**, (Tappahannock) marsh"; at Brandon on James River.

Tapahanock; 'people of the stream that ebbs and flows.'

Tappahanauk, a King.

Tappahannock: Toppoh-anoughs, 'the encampment people.'

Taskanask, creek in James City County; on York River.

Tassantasses; name given to the English.

Tassautessus: name given by the Chickahomania Indians to the English. They call themselves by tne same name.

Tatahcoope; son of Oholasc, one of Powhatan's wives. Tataope.

Lived at Chawopo with Chopoke, one of Pipisco's brothers.

Tauxuntania: place-name.

Tauxenent, tribe of Powhatans, on the south bank of the Potomac, in Fairfax County.

Tawkee; 'the same as tuckahoe; it is globular.'

Tuxenent, on the Patawomeck or Elizabeth River.

Tegninateo; tribe or Manahoac Indians, at the head of Rappahannock River, in Culpeper County.

Tegonias, tribe; same as Tegninateo, in Culpeper County.

Temoatan; place-name. Temoalan.

Tepiapon; King of the Nusawattocks.

Teracosick; village of Powhatans; on the west bank of Nansemond River, in Nansemond County.

Tetches Island. Accomack, Seaside. Probably named after "Teach," the pirate. "Blackbeard."

Tindal's Point; Gloucester Point, in Gloucester County, on the north side of York River.

Tockohow; a root, used as food by the Indians.

Tockwhogh; river, east side of the Bay.

Tockwoghes, people living near Powhatan's territories.

Tocokon; place-name.

Todosky; point on Rappahannock River, in Lancaster County.

Topmanahocks, place-name, on the Topohanock River,

Totero; settlement on the Meherrin River. Intelo tribe.

Totopotomoi, creek, in Hanover County; takes its name from Totopotomoi, principal chief of the Pamunkey Indians.

Totuskey; tribe, division of Powhatan Indians, comprising the Moraughtacund and Secacawoni tribes.

Toyatan; personal name; formerly Opitchapan.

Tryhanicks; tribe living near Albemarle Sound.

Tsenahcommacoh; Virginia. Strachey. A group of villages of Powhatans, comprizing all those on James River.

Tukkoho, bay; place-name.

Tuckahoe, 'deer are shy.' Really a root growing under the ground like a potato.

Tuscarora; 'hemp gatherers.' 'Shirt wearing people.' Name of a tribe.

Tutelo, tribe on Meherrin River.

Totora, tribe.

Unomessik, creek. Dorchester County.

Upper Chippokes Creek. The Indian town of Quiyoughcohanock was near this creek opposite to Paspahegh town on the other side of James River.

Uppo'woc, tobacco, upp'owoc.

Uttamussac, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of Pamunkey River, in King William County.

Uttamussah-pamaunkee, 'a place of secrecy in the woods.' A temple for their gods.

Uttamussak: a king's residence in the triangle between the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers.

Uttamussamacoma; village of the Powhatans, on the south bank of the Potomac, in Westmoreland County.

Virginia: 'Isenacommacha.'

Vskatohomen, green corn bruised and boiled.

Wachapreague; place-name.

Wahunsenacawh, the proper name of Powhatan.
Other names: Mamanatowick='great King'; Ottaniack.

Wamanato, brother of Namenacus.

Warrasqeeoe: 'swamp in a depression of land.' Warrasqueak.

Warraskoyacks; people living on the south bank of James River, in Isle of Wight County.

"**Warrascoyac**, 'a point of land.'"

Warnacomoco; town of the Pamauncke River.
Meronocomoco: same town.

Weanoc; tribe, and place. 'Sassafras.' Tribe of Powhatans, on the north bank of James River, in Charles City County.

Weanoc, village of the Weanoc, below the mouth of Appomattox River, at the present Weyanoke, in Prince George County. (?)

Weapomeiock, place-name; tribe.

Weapemeiock; a broad bay on the Albemarle Sound.

Wecuppom; village of Powhatans, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, in Richmond County.

Wecuttnaow: personal name.

Weinock; 'a servant in Powhatan's confidence.'

Werawahon, village of Powhatans on the north of Chickahominy River, in New Kent County.

Werowacomoca: 'chief's town.'

Werowocomico: 'Chief's Place of Council.' Town of the Powhatans, on the north bank of York River, in Gloucester County, opposite the mouth of Queen's Creek.

Werowance: chief or head man; 'he is rich'; 'he exists in affluence.' Wiroans.

Weyanokes; tribe. Had towns on both sides of Powhatan River.

"Weanock," "Weyanoke," or "Wynauk." "The going around place," or "place about which the river winds itself."

Whonkentia; tribe of the Manahoacs, living near the head of Rappahannock River, in Fauquier County.

Wickonzo'wer, peas.

Wicocomoco; 'comoco', a stockaded village. 'Where houses are building.'

Tribe of Powhatans on the south side of Potomac River, in Northumberland County.

Wighcocomocoes are small men.

Wighkawamecq place-name, Anne Arundel County.

Wighco; river, or, Pocomoke; Dorchester County.

Winauh; place-name. (Weyanoah?).

Winack, 'sassafras.'

Wingandacoa, once supposed to be the native name for Virginia.

Wingatakw; 'excellent fibrous material.

Wingina, 'he approves,' is pleased with. Name of an Indian King, at Roanoke Island. (?)

Winsack, village of Powhatans, on the north bank of the Rappahnanock River, in Richmond County.

Wiroans, 'a king.' Werowance.

Wisacan, a plant that heals wounds.

Seasons:

Popanon=winter.
Cattapeuk=spring.
Cohattayough=summer.
Nepinough=the earing of their corn.
Taquitock=harvest and fall of leaf.

Wissapon, or Hungar's Creek.

Wissaponson Creek. ? Cheriton.

Wococon, island off Cape Hatteras.

Worlds end. Cecil County.

Wowinchopunk; chief of the Paspahegh Indians, near Jamestown.

Their chief town near the Island called "Old Paspehegh." At the coming of the English, Wowinchopunk lived at Sandy Point, opposite to Quiyoughcohannock; at Gull River.

Wye River. Talbot County.

Wyqemns, river, on Albemarle Sound.

Yawtanocne, town. Youghtanund.

Yoacomoco; place-name on the Patowmeck River, in Northumberland County. Wicocomoco.

Yeocomico, place-name. Wicocomoco.

Youghtamong; place-name.

Youghiogheny; 'stream flowing in opposite directions.' Now known as the Pamunkey River.

Youghtanund; tribe of Powhatans on the south bank of Pamunkey River, in Hanover County. (?)

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